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BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

University of California,  
Berkeley 4

Samuel C. May  
Director

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[CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT]

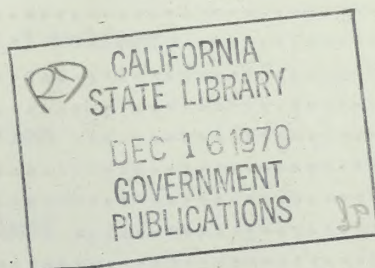
An Outline of Its Administrative Organization,

VOL. 1

The Departments  
from 1937 to 1949

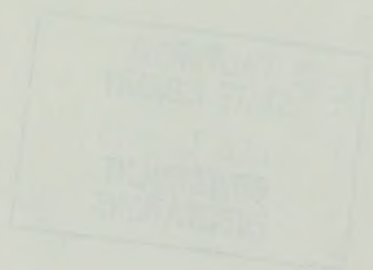
by

ELIZABETH PERINA.<sup>7</sup>



December 1949







California Maritime Academy .....	52
Bureau of <u>Accident Prevention</u> .....	123, 125
Industrial <u>Accident Commission</u> .....	76
Bureau of <u>Traffic Accident Prevention</u> .....	120-123
Division of <u>Industrial Accidents</u> .....	76
Division of <u>Industrial Accidents and Safety</u> .....	76
State Board of <u>Accountancy</u> .....	144
<u>Accounting</u> (Highways) .....	177
<u>Accounting Office</u> (Fish and Game) .....	134
<u>Accounting Section</u> (Architecture) .....	169
Bureau of <u>Accounting</u> (Motor Vehicles) .....	120
Division of <u>Accounting</u> (Motor Vehicles) .....	120
Bureau of <u>Administrative Accounting</u> (Social Welfare) .....	190, 191
Division of <u>Accounts and Audits</u> (Social Welfare) .....	190
<u>Accounts and Disbursements Division</u> (Finance) .....	68
Bureau of <u>Accounts and Records</u> (Justice) .....	105
Division of <u>Accounts and Tax Collections</u> .....	58
Bureau of <u>Estimates, Advances and Aid Accounts</u> .....	191
Division of <u>Budgets and Accounts</u> (Finance) .....	68
Bureau of <u>School Accounts and Records</u> .....	48
Public Works and <u>Acquisition Division</u> .....	70
Bureau of <u>Actuarial References</u> .....	87
Division of <u>Actuarial References</u> .....	87
<u>Actuarial Section</u> .....	90
<u>Acute Communicable Disease Service</u> .....	160
Office of <u>Adjutant General</u> .....	201
<u>Administration</u> (Highways) .....	174
<u>Administration Division</u> (Insurance) .....	90
Division of <u>Administration</u> (Justice) .....	105
Division of <u>Administration</u> (Motor Vehicles) .....	120-122
Division of <u>Administration</u> (Natural Resources) .....	131
Division of <u>Administration</u> (Public Health) .....	155
Business <u>Administration Division</u> (Mental Hygiene) .....	113
Division of <u>Departmental Administration</u> (Education) .....	40
Division of <u>Financial Administration</u> (Social Welfare) .....	189, 190
Medical <u>Administration Division</u> .....	113
Division of <u>Public School Organization, Administration and Finance</u> .....	47
State Relief <u>Administration</u> .....	184
Division of <u>Public School Administration</u> .....	47
<u>Administrative Division</u> (Finance) .....	68
Bureau of <u>Administrative Accounting</u> (Social Welfare) .....	190, 191
Division of <u>Administrative Procedure</u> .....	143
Division of <u>Administrative Services</u> (Social Welfare) .....	189
Bureau of <u>Adoptions</u> .....	188
Division of <u>Adoptions</u> .....	188
Division of <u>Adult and Continuation Education</u> .....	40
<u>Adult Authority</u> .....	24
Industrial Home for the <u>Adult Blind</u> .....	116
Training Center for the <u>Adult Blind</u> , Oakland .....	51, 116
Bureau of <u>Adult Education</u> .....	41
Bureau of <u>Adult Health</u> .....	156
Bureau of <u>Estimates, Advances and Aid Accounts</u> .....	191
<u>Aeronautical Commission</u> .....	168
Office of <u>Indian Affairs</u> .....	48
Office of <u>Military Affairs</u> .....	201
Department of <u>Military and Veterans' Affairs</u> .....	198, 200

Index compiled by

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Division of Old <u>Age</u> Security .....	186
Bureau of Aid to the Needy <u>Aged</u> .....	186
Division of Aid to the Needy <u>Aged</u> .....	186
Bureau of <u>Agricultural</u> Education .....	43
State <u>Agricultural</u> Society .....	62
<u>Agricultural</u> Prorate Advisory Commission .....	4
<u>Agricultural</u> Prorate Commission .....	4
Bureau of <u>Agricultural</u> Statistics .....	11
Department of <u>Agriculture</u> .....	5
State Board of <u>Agriculture</u> .....	1
Bureau of Estimates, Advances and <u>Aid</u> Accounts .....	191
Bureau of <u>Aid</u> to the Needy Aged .....	186
Division of <u>Aid</u> to the Needy Aged .....	186
Bureau of <u>Aid</u> to Needy Blind .....	187
Division of <u>Aid</u> to Needy Blind .....	187
Bureau of <u>Aid</u> to Needy Children .....	187
Division of <u>Aid</u> to Needy Children .....	187
Division of Children's <u>Aid</u> .....	187
Division of County <u>Aid</u> to Indigent Sick .....	191
Civil <u>Air</u> Patrol .....	41
Local <u>Allocation</u> Division .....	69
State <u>Allocation</u> Board .....	62, 167
Bureau of Financial <u>Analysis</u> .....	91
Division of Examination and Financial <u>Analysis</u> .....	91
Bureau of Mechanical <u>Analysis</u> .....	120, 124
Bureau of Statement <u>Analysis</u> .....	88
Division of Statement <u>Analysis</u> .....	88
Division of <u>Animal</u> Industry .....	5
California Unemployment Insurance <u>Appeals</u> Board .....	59
State <u>Apprenticeship</u> Council .....	80
Division of <u>Apprenticeship</u> Standards .....	80
Division of <u>Apprenticeship</u> Training .....	80
Contract <u>Architect</u> Contact Section .....	169
State Board of <u>Architects</u> .....	144
<u>Architectural</u> Section .....	169
<u>Architectural</u> Design Section .....	169
<u>Architectural</u> Drafting Section .....	169
State Board of <u>Architectural</u> Examiners .....	144
State Board of <u>Architecture</u> .....	144
Division of <u>Architecture</u> .....	135, 169
Division of Educational <u>Assistance</u> .....	204
Division of Public <u>Assistance</u> .....	186
State <u>Athletic</u> Commission .....	148, 200
Division of <u>Athletics</u> .....	200
Bureau of <u>Attendance</u> .....	48
Child Welfare and <u>Attendance</u> Consultant Service .....	48
Office of the <u>Attorney</u> General .....	103
Bureau of <u>Audio-Visual</u> Education .....	44
<u>Audits</u> Division (Finance) .....	68
Bureau of <u>Audits</u> (Social Welfare) .....	190
Division of Accounts and <u>Audits</u> (Social Welfare) .....	190
Bureau of Field <u>Audits</u> .....	191
Bureau of Office <u>Audits</u> .....	191
<u>Aviation</u> Education Consultant Service .....	41



100  
101  
102  
103  
104  
105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
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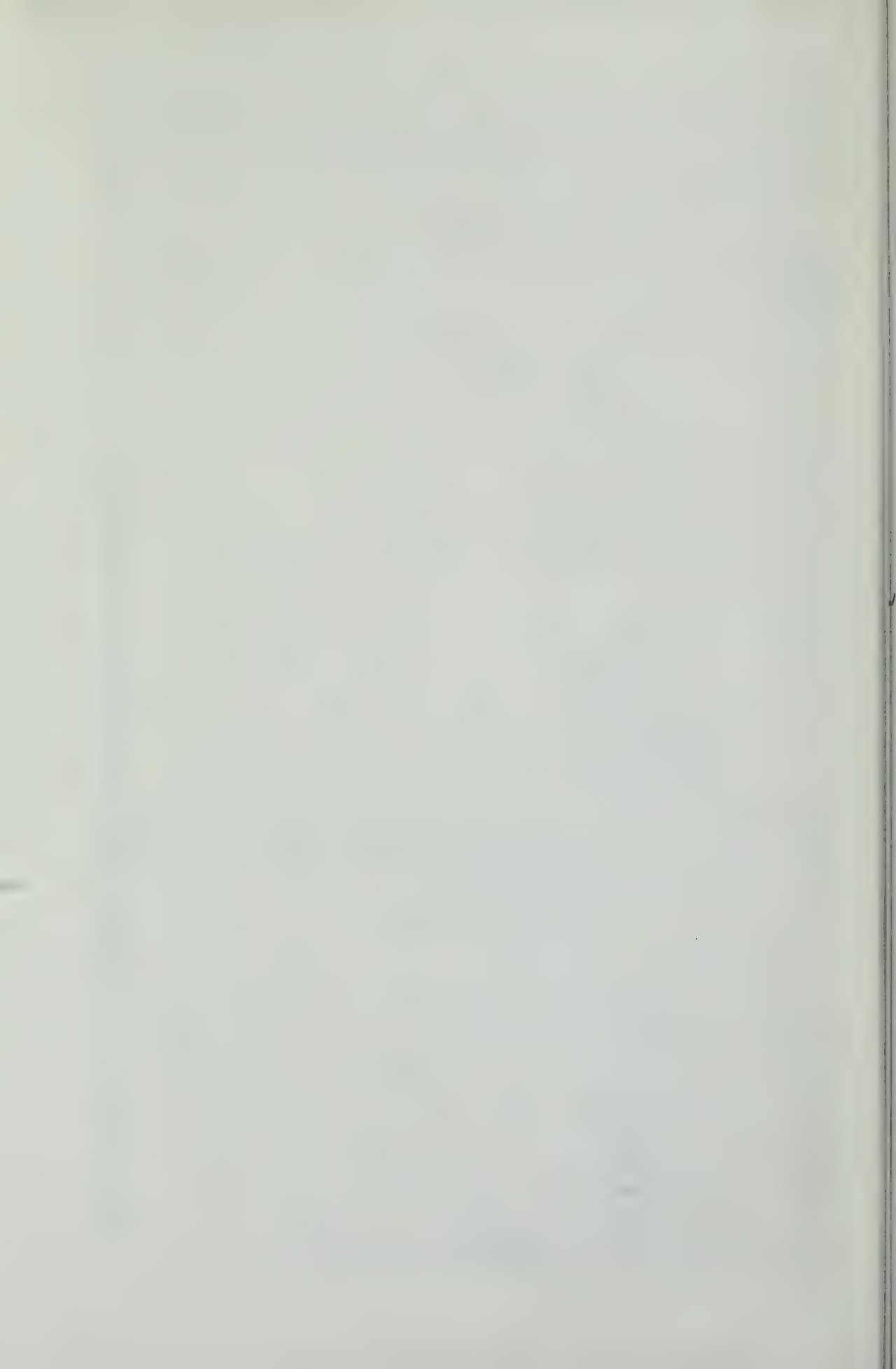
<u>Bacteriological and Serological Laboratory</u> .....	162
<u>Division of Banking</u> .....	98
<u>State Board of Barber Examiners</u> .....	145
<u>Division of San Francisco Bay Toll Crossings</u> .....	178
<u>Division of Beaches and Parks</u> .....	136
<u>Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection</u> .....	147
<u>Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments</u> ....	57
<u>Division for the Blind</u> .....	187
<u>California School for the Blind</u> .....	50
<u>Industrial Workshop for the Blind, Los Angeles</u> .....	116
<u>State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind</u> .....	148
<u>Industrial Home for the Adult Blind</u> .....	116
<u>Training Center for the Adult Blind, Oakland</u> .....	51, 116
<u>Bureau of Aid to Needy Blind</u> .....	187
<u>Division of Aid to Needy Blind</u> .....	187
<u>State Blind Shop, San Diego</u> .....	116
<u>Bureau of Boarding Homes and Institutions</u> .....	188
<u>Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions</u> .....	188
<u>Fred C. Nelles School for Boys</u> .....	27, 116
<u>Bridges</u> .....	176
<u>Yacht and Ship Brokers Commission</u> .....	146
<u>Division of Budgets and Accounts</u> .....	68
<u>Division of Building and Loan</u> .....	97
<u>Public School Building Construction Supervision Section</u> .....	170
<u>Bureau of Service, Supplies and Building Maintenance</u> .....	120, 122
<u>Buildings and Grounds Division</u> .....	68
<u>Business Administration Division (Mental Hygiene)</u> ,.....	113
<u>Bureau of Business Education</u> .....	43
<u>Bureau of Business Management (Public Health)</u> .....	155
 <u>Cannery Inspection Board</u> .....	 161
<u>Bureau of Cannery Inspection</u> .....	161
<u>Cannery Inspection Section</u> .....	161
<u>Child Care Centers</u> .....	47
<u>Division of Extramural Care</u> .....	115
<u>Diagnostic Clinic (Guidance Center)</u> .....	25
<u>Training Center for the Adult Blind, Oakland</u> .....	51, 116
<u>Child Care Centers</u> .....	47
<u>Central Valley Water Project</u> .....	133
<u>Division of Teacher Training and Certification</u> .....	52
<u>Chemical Laboratory</u> .....	162
<u>Bureau of Chemistry</u> .....	8
<u>Division of Chemistry</u> .....	8
<u>Child Care Centers</u> .....	47
<u>Bureau of Maternal and Child Health</u> .....	158
<u>Bureau of Child Hygiene</u> .....	155
<u>Division of Child Welfare</u> .....	188
<u>Child Welfare and Attendance Consultant Service</u> .....	48
<u>Bureau of Child Welfare Services</u> .....	188
<u>Division of Child Welfare Services</u> .....	188
<u>Bureau of Aid to Needy Children</u> .....	187
<u>Division of Aid to Needy Children</u> .....	187
<u>Division of Children's Aid</u> .....	187
<u>Crippled Children's Service</u> .....	158
<u>State Board of Chiropractic Examiners</u> .....	147
<u>Chronic Disease Service</u> .....	160
 <u>Bureau of Chronic Diseases</u> .....	 160



100 .....  
99 .....  
98 .....  
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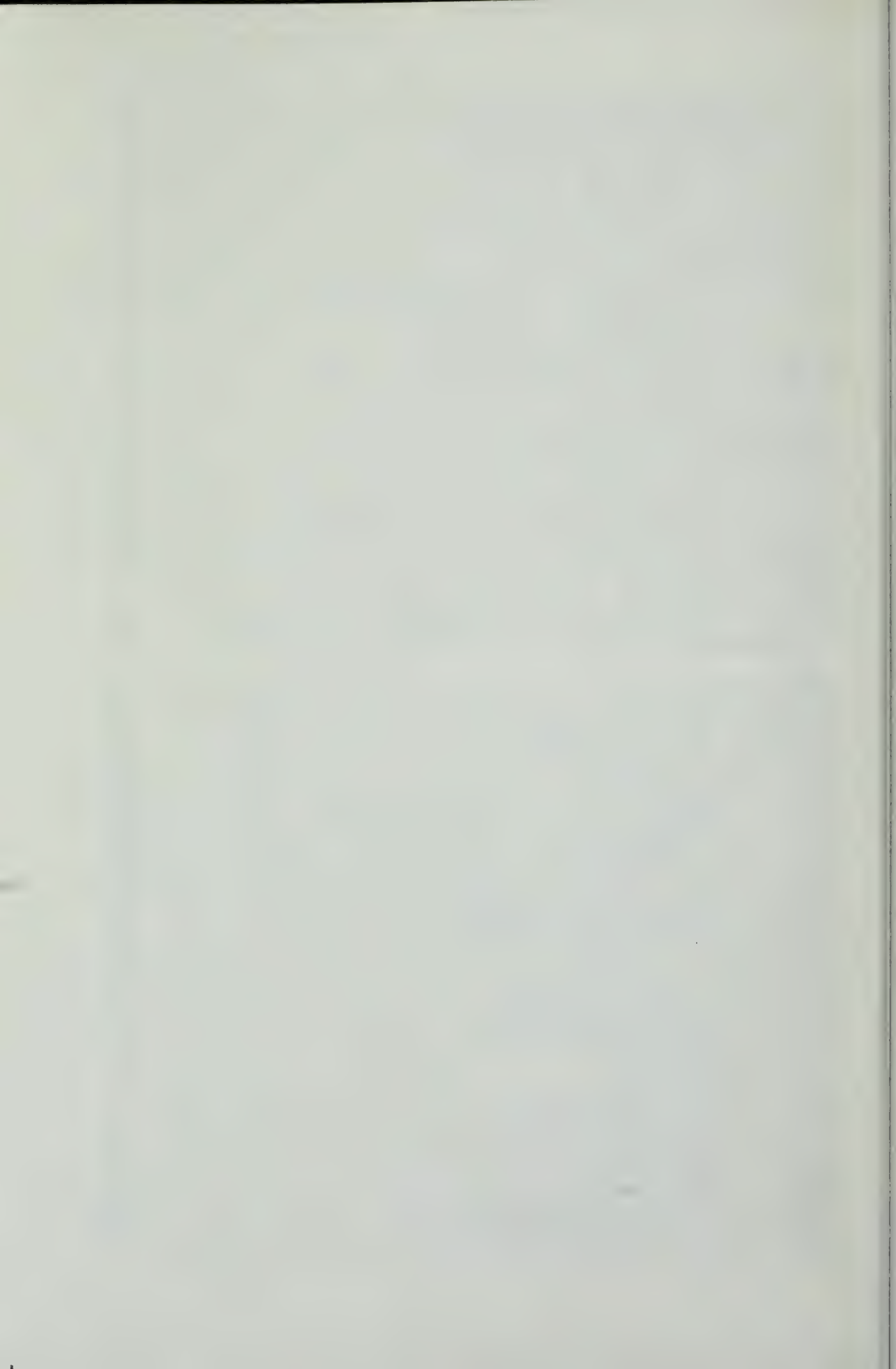


<u>City and Cooperative Projects Department</u> .....	175
<u>Civil Air Patrol</u> .....	41
State Board of Registration for <u>Civil</u> and Professional Engineers	145
Mechanical, Electrical and <u>Civil Engineering Section</u> .....	170
Division of <u>Civil Law</u> .....	106
Bureau of <u>Classification</u> .....	25
Division of <u>Diagnosis and Classification</u> .....	27
State Board of Dry <u>Cleaners</u> .....	147
<u>Clerical</u> and Personnel Records Section .....	169
<u>Diagnostic Clinic</u> (Guidance Center) .....	25
<u>Codification Board</u> .....	143
Bureau of <u>Collections</u> .....	191
Division of Accounts and Tax <u>Collections</u> .....	58
California State Polytechnic <u>College</u> .....	52
Division of State <u>Colleges</u> .....	52
Division of State <u>Colleges</u> and Teacher Education .....	52
Bureau of <u>Commercial Fisheries</u> .....	133
Acute <u>Communicable Disease Service</u> .....	160
Division of <u>Communicable Diseases</u> .....	159
<u>Communications Advisory Board</u> .....	69
Division of <u>Communications</u> (Finance) .....	69
California State <u>Communications Advisory Board</u> .....	63
State <u>Compensation Insurance Fund</u> .....	76, 81
<u>Compliance and Legal Divisions</u> .....	91
Bureau of <u>Compliance</u> .....	91
Bureau of <u>Complaints</u> .....	88, 91
Division of <u>Complaints</u> .....	88, 91
Bureau of Policy <u>Complaints</u> .....	91
Bureau of Fish <u>Conservation</u> .....	132
Bureau of Game <u>Conservation</u> .....	132
State Soil <u>Conservation Commission</u> .....	130
Wildlife <u>Conservation Board</u> .....	129
Bureau of <u>Conservations and Liquidations</u> .....	88
Division of <u>Conservations and Liquidations</u> .....	88, 92
<u>Construction Department</u> .....	173
<u>Construction Section</u> .....	169
Public School Building <u>Construction Supervision Section</u> .....	170
Child Welfare and Attendance <u>Consultant Service</u> .....	48
Aviation Education <u>Consultant Service</u> .....	41
Contract Architect <u>Contact Section</u> .....	169
Division of Adult and <u>Continuation Education</u> .....	40
Contract Architect <u>Contact Section</u> .....	169
<u>Contractors' State License Board</u> .....	146
Personnel and <u>Contractors Prequalifications</u> .....	176
<u>Contracts and Specifications Section</u> .....	170
Division of <u>Contracts and Rights of Way</u> .....	171
<u>Contracts, Specifications and Estimating Section</u> .....	170
State Board of <u>Control</u> .....	61
Bureau of Disease <u>Control</u> .....	159
Livestock Disease <u>Control Service</u> .....	5
Bureau of Milk <u>Control</u> .....	10
Mosquito <u>Control Section</u> .....	161
Structural Pest <u>Control Board</u> .....	146
Rodent <u>Control Section</u> .....	162
Bureau of Vector <u>Control</u> .....	161
Bureau of Rodent and Weed <u>Control</u> and Seed Inspection .....	8
Rodent, Plague and Weed <u>Control Service</u> .....	8

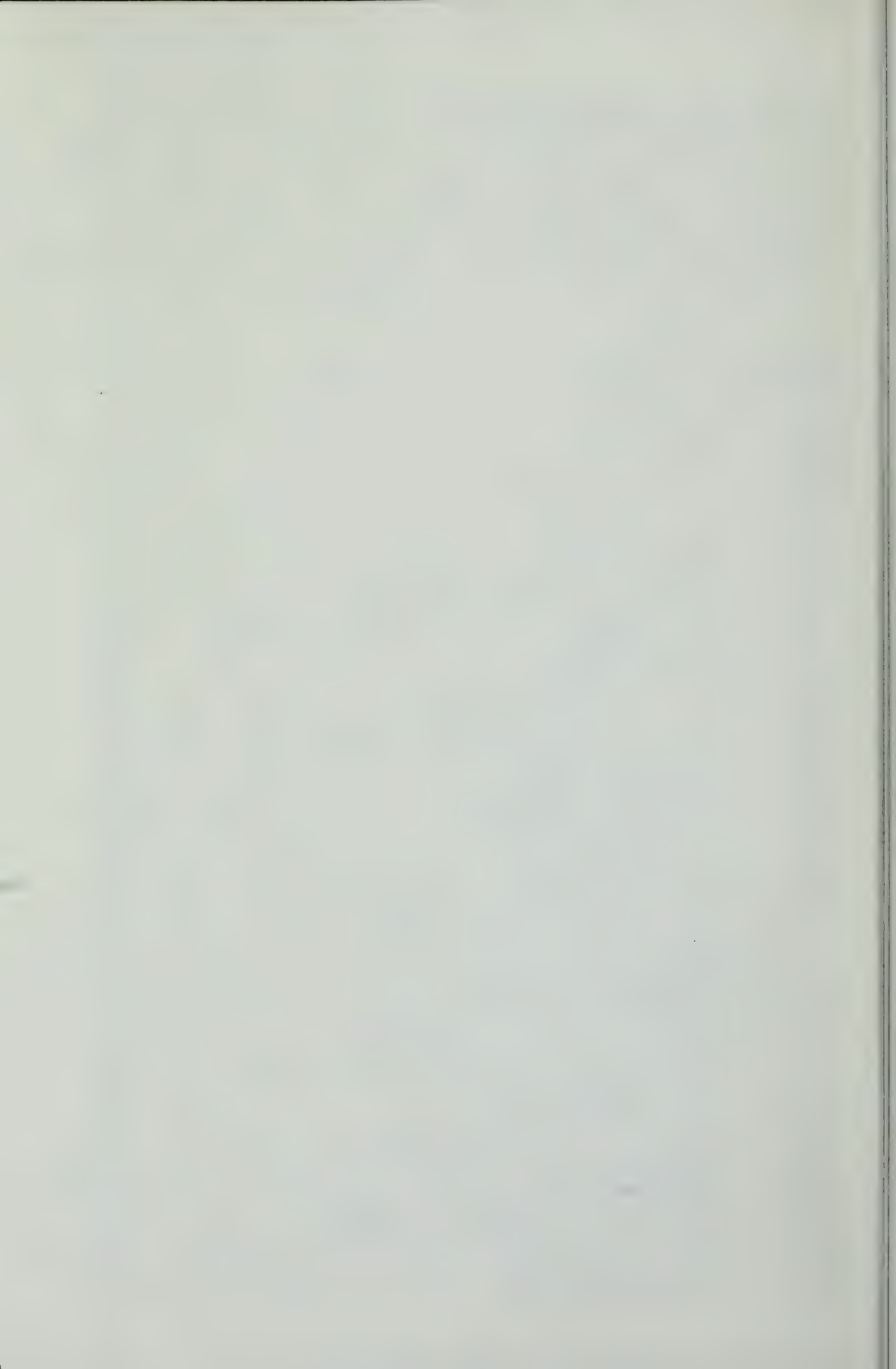


California <u>Cooperative</u> Crop Reporting Service .....	11
City and <u>Cooperative</u> Projects Department .....	175
County and <u>Cooperative</u> Projects Department .....	175
Division of <u>Service and Coordination</u> .....	204
Division of <u>Corporations</u> .....	97
Woman's Relief <u>Corps</u> Home of California .....	201, 205
Youth <u>Correction</u> Authority .....	26
<u>Correctional</u> Industries Commission .....	30
Board of <u>Corrections</u> .....	18
Department of <u>Corrections</u> .....	21, 22
Bureau of Information and <u>Correspondence</u> (Justice) .....	105
State Board of <u>Cosmetology</u> .....	146
Division of <u>County</u> Aid to Indigent Sick .....	191
<u>County</u> and <u>Cooperative</u> Projects Department .....	175
Bureau of <u>County</u> Health Work .....	162
Division of <u>County</u> Relations .....	191
<u>Credentials</u> Office .....	53
State Commission of <u>Credentials</u> .....	33
California <u>Crime</u> Commission .....	18, 21
Division of <u>Criminal</u> Identification .....	107
Division of <u>Criminal</u> Identification and Investigation .....	103
Division of <u>Criminal</u> Law .....	106
<u>Crippled</u> Children's Service .....	158
California <u>Cooperative</u> Crop Reporting Service .....	11
Bureau of Field <u>Crops</u> .....	8
Division of San Francisco Bay Toll <u>Crossings</u> .....	178
State <u>Curriculum</u> Commission .....	33
<u>Dairy</u> Service .....	5
Bureau of <u>Dairy</u> Service .....	5
California Schools for the <u>Deaf</u> .....	50
<u>Delinquency</u> Prevention Section .....	28
State Board of <u>Dental</u> Examiners .....	143
Bureau of <u>Dental</u> Health .....	160
Division of <u>Dental</u> Health .....	160, 163
Division of <u>Departmental</u> Administration (Education) .....	40
Architectural <u>Design</u> Section .....	169
<u>Detective</u> License Bureau .....	148
Planning and Policy Commission on Staff <u>Development</u> .....	192
Division of <u>Diagnosis and Classification</u> .....	25
<u>Diagnostic Clinic</u> (Guidance Center) .....	27
Board of Prison <u>Directors</u> .....	148
State Board of Prison <u>Directors</u> .....	21, 29
Division of <u>Disability</u> Insurance .....	58
Accounts and <u>Disbursements</u> Division .....	68
Bureau of <u>Disciplinary</u> Proceedings .....	91
Bureau of <u>Disease</u> Control .....	159
Chronic <u>Disease</u> Service .....	160
Acute Communicable <u>Disease</u> Service .....	160
Bureau of Livestock <u>Disease</u> .....	5
Livestock <u>Disease</u> Control Service .....	5
Venereal <u>Disease</u> Service .....	159
Bureau of Chronic <u>Diseases</u> .....	160
Division of Communicable <u>Diseases</u> .....	159
Viral and Rickettsial <u>Diseases</u> Laboratory .....	162
Bureau of Venereal <u>Diseases</u> .....	159



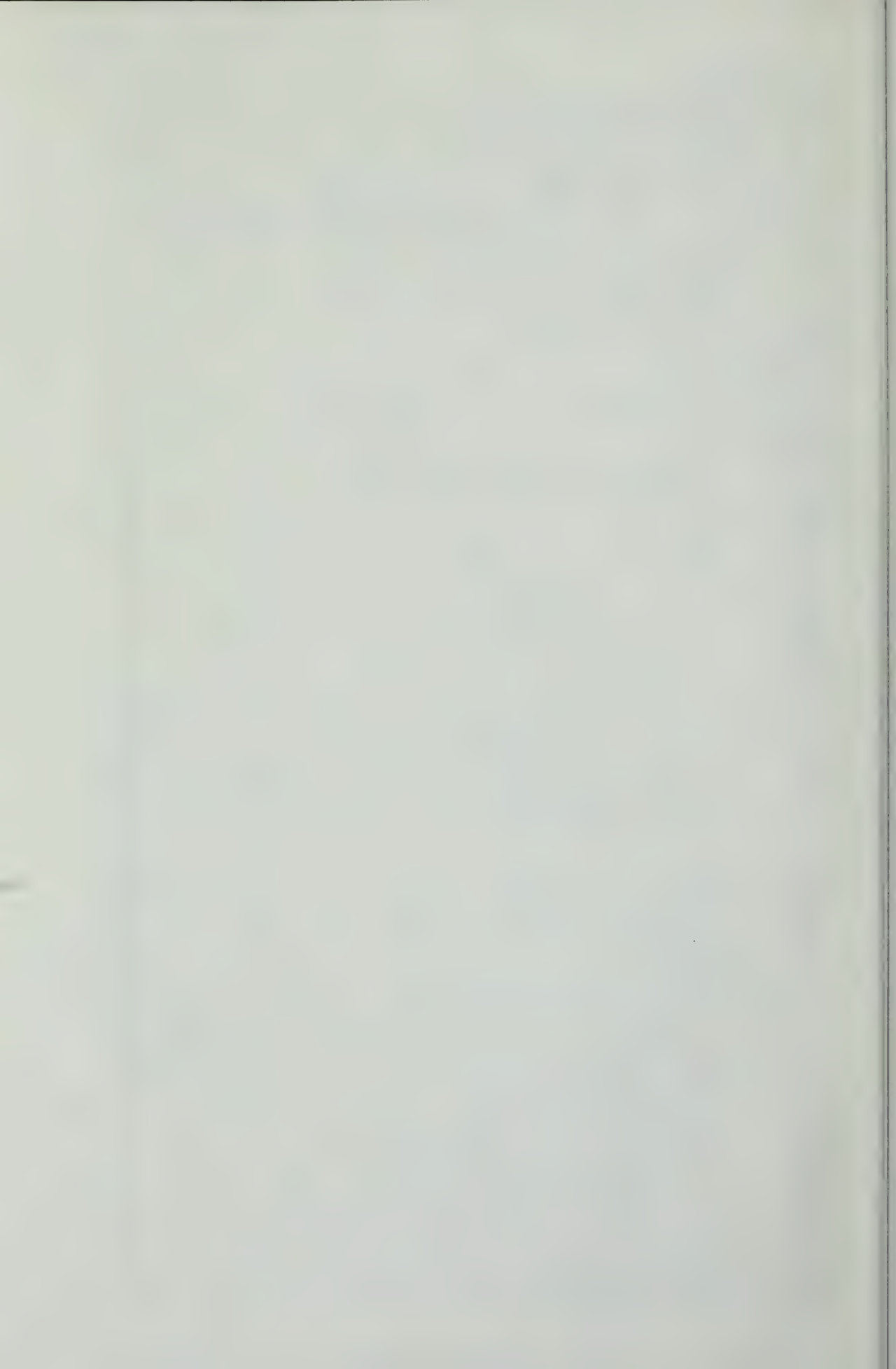


Bureau of School <u>District</u> Reorganization .....	50
Commission on School <u>Districts</u> .....	35
Bureau of <u>Documents</u> .....	88, 91
Division of <u>Documents</u> .....	88, 91
State Board of Guide <u>Dogs</u> for the Blind .....	148
Architectural <u>Drafting</u> Section .....	169
Division of <u>Drivers' Licenses</u> .....	124
Bureau of Food and <u>Drug</u> Inspections .....	161
Food and <u>Drug</u> Laboratory .....	162
State Board of <u>Dry</u> Cleaners .....	147
Division of <u>Economics</u> .....	4
<u>Editorial</u> Section (Mines) .....	137
Department of <u>Education</u> .....	39
State Board of <u>Education</u> .....	32
Bureau of <u>Education</u> Research .....	40
Bureau of Adult <u>Education</u> .....	41
Bureau of Agricultural <u>Education</u> .....	43
Bureau of Audio-Visual <u>Education</u> .....	44
Bureau of Aviation <u>Education</u> .....	41
Aviation <u>Education</u> Consultant Service .....	41
Bureau of Business <u>Education</u> .....	43
Division of Adult and Continuation <u>Education</u> .....	40
Division of Elementary <u>Education</u> and Rural Schools .....	40
Bureau of Health <u>Education</u> .....	155
Bureau of Health <u>Education</u> , Physical Education and Recreation ..	43
Bureau of Homemaking <u>Education</u> .....	43
Bureau of Indian <u>Education</u> .....	48
Bureau of Trade and Industrial <u>Education</u> .....	43
Bureau of Health and Physical <u>Education</u> .....	43
Division of Health, Physical <u>Education</u> , and Recreation .....	40
Division of Public Health <u>Education</u> .....	155
Bureau of Readjustment <u>Education</u> .....	49
Division of Readjustment <u>Education</u> .....	49
Bureau of Traffic Safety <u>Education</u> .....	125
Bureau of Special <u>Education</u> .....	44
Commission for Special <u>Education</u> .....	45
Commission of Special <u>Education</u> .....	45
Division of State Colleges and Teacher <u>Education</u> .....	52
Commission for Vocational <u>Education</u> .....	40, 42
State <u>Educational</u> Agency for Surplus Property .....	47, 49
Division of <u>Educational</u> Assistance .....	204
Mechanical and <u>Electrical</u> Engineering Section .....	170
Division of <u>Elementary</u> Education and Rural Schools .....	40
State Board of Funeral Directors and <u>Embalmers</u> .....	146
Department of <u>Employment</u> .....	57
Division of Public <u>Employment</u> Offices and Benefit Payments .....	57
Division of State <u>Employment</u> Agencies .....	57
California <u>Employment</u> Commission .....	57
State Advisory Council on <u>Employment</u> Service .....	59
California <u>Employment</u> Stabilization Commission .....	57, 58
Division of <u>Enforcement</u> (Motor Vehicles) .....	16, 120
Bureau of Patrol and Law <u>Enforcement</u> (Fish and Game) .....	134
Division of Labor Statistics and Law <u>Enforcement</u> .....	78
Division of Labor Law <u>Enforcement</u> .....	78
Bureau of Market <u>Enforcement</u> .....	10
Division of Narcotic <u>Enforcement</u> .....	107

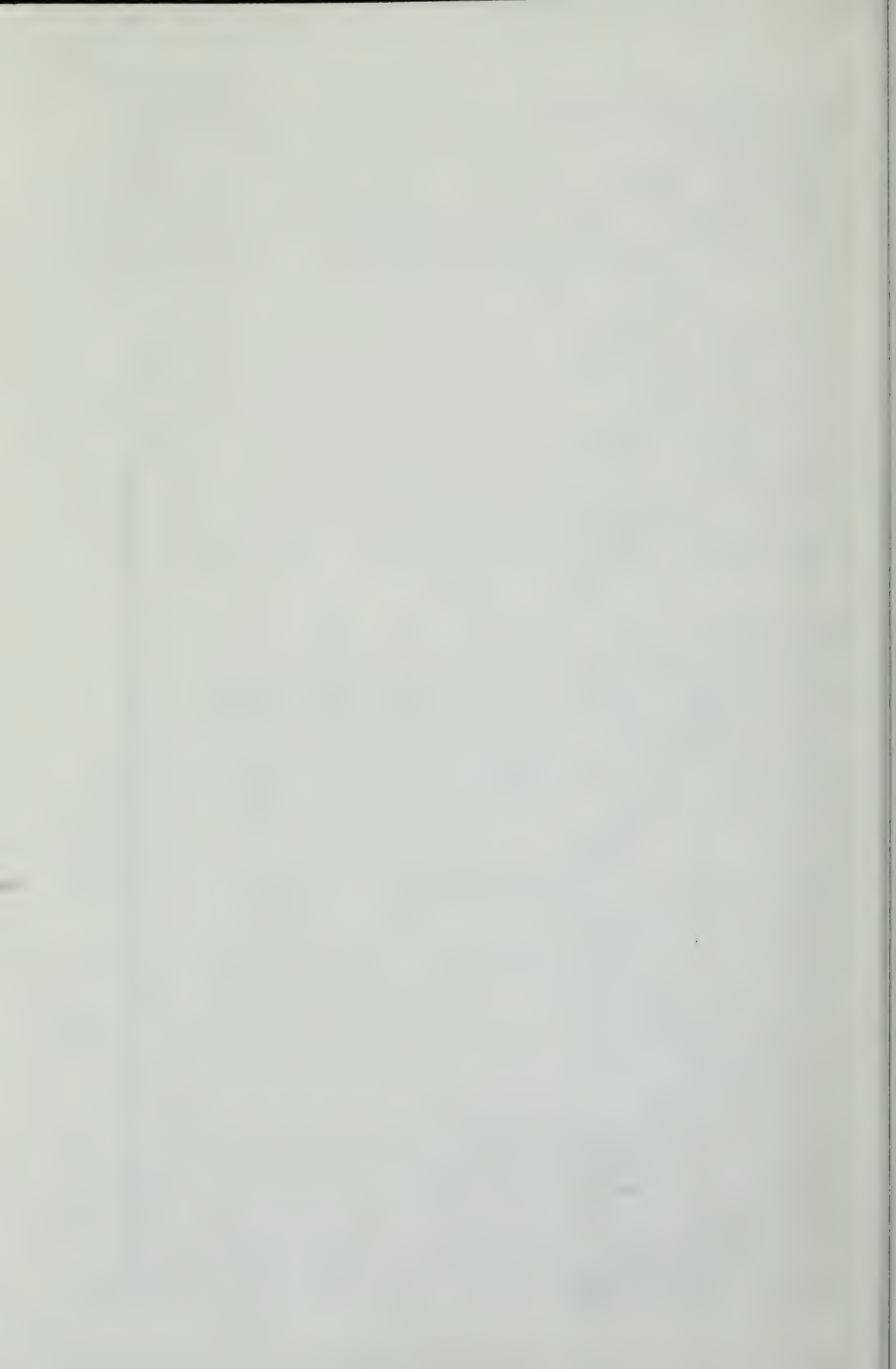




Office <u>Engineer</u> .....	174
Bureau of <u>Engineering</u> .....	135
Mechanical and Electrical <u>Engineering</u> Section .....	170
Mining <u>Engineering</u> Branch .....	137
Bureau of Sanitary <u>Engineering</u> .....	161
Structural <u>Engineering</u> Section .....	171
Mechanical, Electrical and Civil <u>Engineering</u> Section .....	170
State Board of Registration for Civil and Professional <u>Engineers</u> .....	145
Bureau of <u>Entomology</u> .....	7
Bureau of <u>Entomology</u> and Plant Quarantine .....	6
Division of <u>Environmental</u> Sanitation .....	161
Bureau of <u>Epidemology</u> .....	160
<u>Equipment</u> Department (Highways) .....	174
Bureau of <u>Equipment</u> (Motor Vehicles) .....	120
Real <u>Estate</u> Board .....	99
Division of Real <u>Estate</u> .....	98
Bureau of <u>Estimates</u> , Advances and Aid Accounts (Social Welfare) .....	191
<u>Estimating</u> Section .....	170
Contracts, Specifications and <u>Estimating</u> Section .....	170
Division of <u>Examinations</u> and Financial Analysis .....	91
<u>Examination</u> Qualification Section .....	91
Bureau of <u>Examinations</u> .....	87, 91
Division of <u>Examinations</u> .....	87
State Board of Architectural <u>Examiners</u> .....	144
State Board of Barber <u>Examiners</u> .....	145
State Board of Chiropractic <u>Examiners</u> .....	147
State Board of Dental <u>Examiners</u> .....	143
Board of Library <u>Examiners</u> .....	46
State Board of Medical <u>Examiners</u> .....	143
Board of Nurse <u>Examiners</u> .....	155
State Board of Nurse <u>Examiners</u> .....	147
State Board of Social Work <u>Examiners</u> .....	147
State Board of <u>Examiners</u> of Veterinary Medicine .....	144
Board of <u>Examiners</u> for Vocational Teachers .....	35
Division of Fairs and <u>Expositions</u> .....	69
Division of <u>Extramural</u> Care .....	115
Division of <u>Fairs</u> and Expositions .....	69
Division of <u>Farm</u> and Home Purchases .....	204
Bureau of Game <u>Farms</u> .....	133
California Federal-State Inspection Service .....	12
Bureau of <u>Field</u> Audits .....	191
Bureau of <u>Field</u> Crops .....	8
Division of <u>Field</u> Service .....	188, 192
Division of <u>Field</u> Services (Youth Authority) .....	28
Department of <u>Finance</u> .....	67
Division of Public School Organization, Administration and <u>Finance</u> .....	47
Veterans' <u>Finance</u> Committee of 1943 .....	202
Veterans' Welfare <u>Finance</u> Committee .....	203
Division of <u>Financial</u> Administration .....	189, 190
Bureau of <u>Financial</u> Analysis .....	91
Division of Examination and <u>Financial</u> Analysis .....	91
Division of <u>Fire</u> Safety .....	82
<u>Fish</u> and Game Commission .....	131
Division of <u>Fish</u> and Game .....	131
Bureau of <u>Fish</u> Conservation .....	132
Bureau of Commercial <u>Fisheries</u> .....	133
Bureau of Marine <u>Fisheries</u> .....	133
Pacific Marine <u>Fisheries</u> Commission .....	129

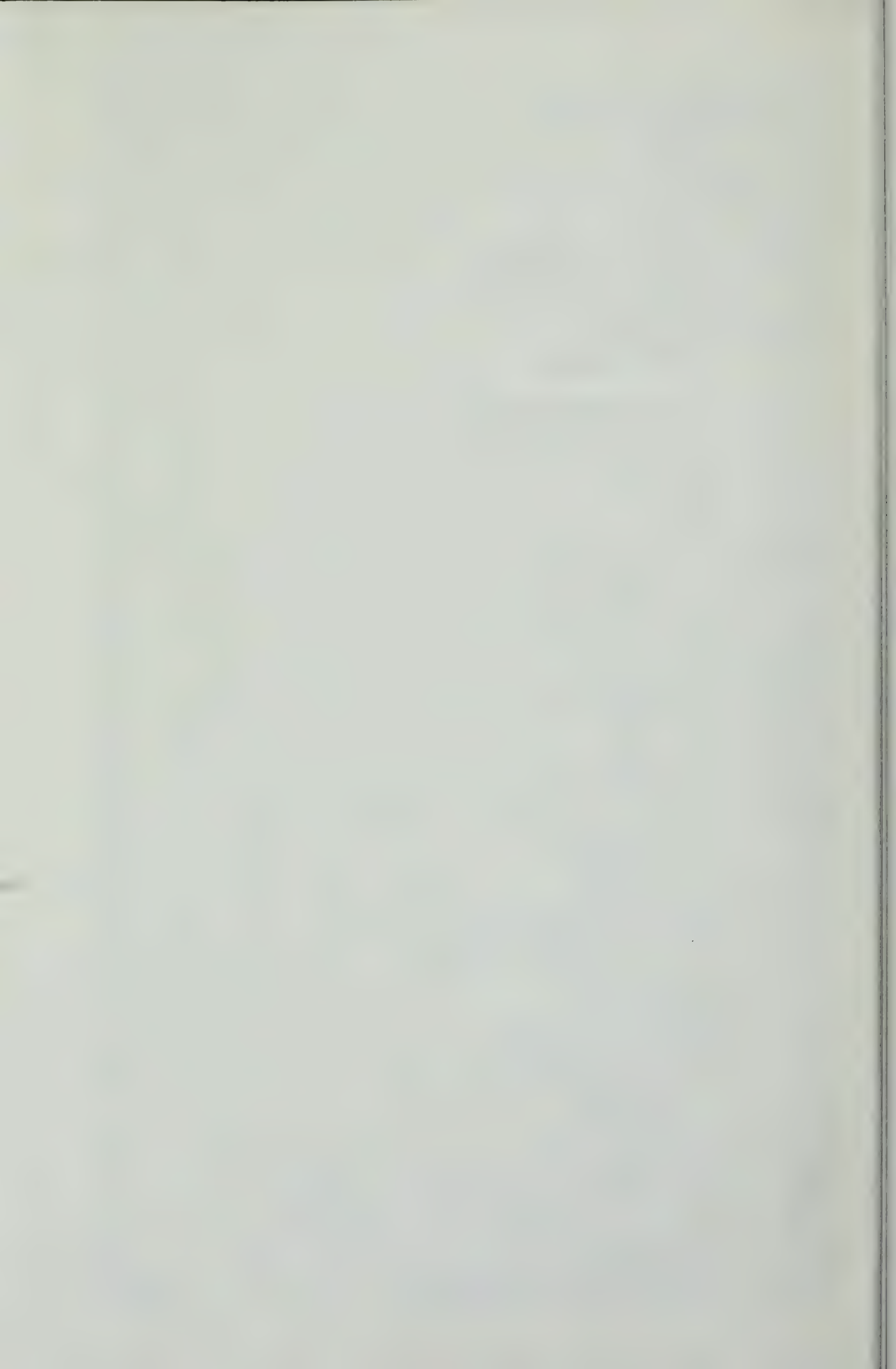


Bureau of <u>Food and Drug Inspections</u> .....	161
<u>Food and Drug Laboratory</u> .....	162
<u>State Forester</u> .....	136
<u>Division of Forestry</u> .....	135
<u>State Board of Forestry</u> .....	135
<u>Fred C. Nelles School for Boys</u> .....	27, 116
Bureau of <u>Fruit and Vegetable Standardization</u> .....	11
<u>State Compensation Insurance Fund</u> .....	76, 81
<u>State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers</u> .....	146
Bureau of <u>Furniture and Bedding Inspection</u> .....	147
<u>Fish and Game Commission</u> .....	131
<u>Division of Fish and Game</u> .....	131
Bureau of <u>Game Conservation</u> .....	132
Bureau of <u>Game Farms</u> .....	133
<u>Division of Oil and Gas</u> .....	137
<u>Office of Adjutant General</u> .....	201
<u>Office of the Attorney General</u> .....	103
<u>Geologic Branch</u> .....	137
<u>Ventura School for Girls</u> .....	28, 116
<u>Buildings and Grounds Division (Finance)</u> .....	68
Bureau of <u>Occupational Information and Guidance</u> .....	43
<u>Diagnostic Clinic (Guidance Center)</u> .....	25
<u>State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind</u> .....	148
<u>Harbor Commissioners for Humboldt Bay</u> .....	179
<u>State Board of Health</u> .....	152
Bureau of <u>Health and Physical Education</u> .....	43
Bureau of <u>Health Education</u> .....	155
Bureau of <u>Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation</u> ...	43
Bureau of <u>Health, Physical Education, and Recreation</u> .....	40
Bureau of <u>Adult Health</u> .....	156
Bureau of <u>Maternal and Child Health</u> .....	158
Bureau of <u>County Health Work</u> .....	162
Bureau of <u>Dental Health</u> .....	160
<u>Division of Dental Health</u> .....	160, 163
Bureau of <u>Industrial Health</u> .....	156
<u>California Council of Local Health Officers</u> .....	153, 154
Bureau of <u>Local Health Service</u> .....	162
<u>Division of Local Health Service</u> .....	162
<u>Department of Public Health</u> .....	152
<u>Division of Public Health Education</u> .....	155
Bureau of <u>Public Health Nursing</u> .....	155, 158
<u>Public Health Nursing Service</u> .....	158
<u>California Highway Commission</u> .....	171
<u>California Highway Patrol</u> .....	16, 124
<u>Statewide Highway Planning Survey</u> .....	176
<u>Highway Stores</u> .....	175
<u>Division of Highways</u> .....	171
<u>California State Historical Association</u> .....	35
<u>Division of Farm and Home Purchases</u> .....	204
<u>Woman's Relief Corps Home of California</u> .....	201, 205
<u>Industrial Home for the Adult Blind</u> .....	116
<u>Veterans' Home of California</u> .....	201, 205
Bureau of <u>Homemaking Education</u> .....	43
Bureau of <u>Boarding Homes and Institutions</u> .....	188
<u>Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions</u> .....	188
<u>Division of Veterans' Homes</u> .....	201, 205

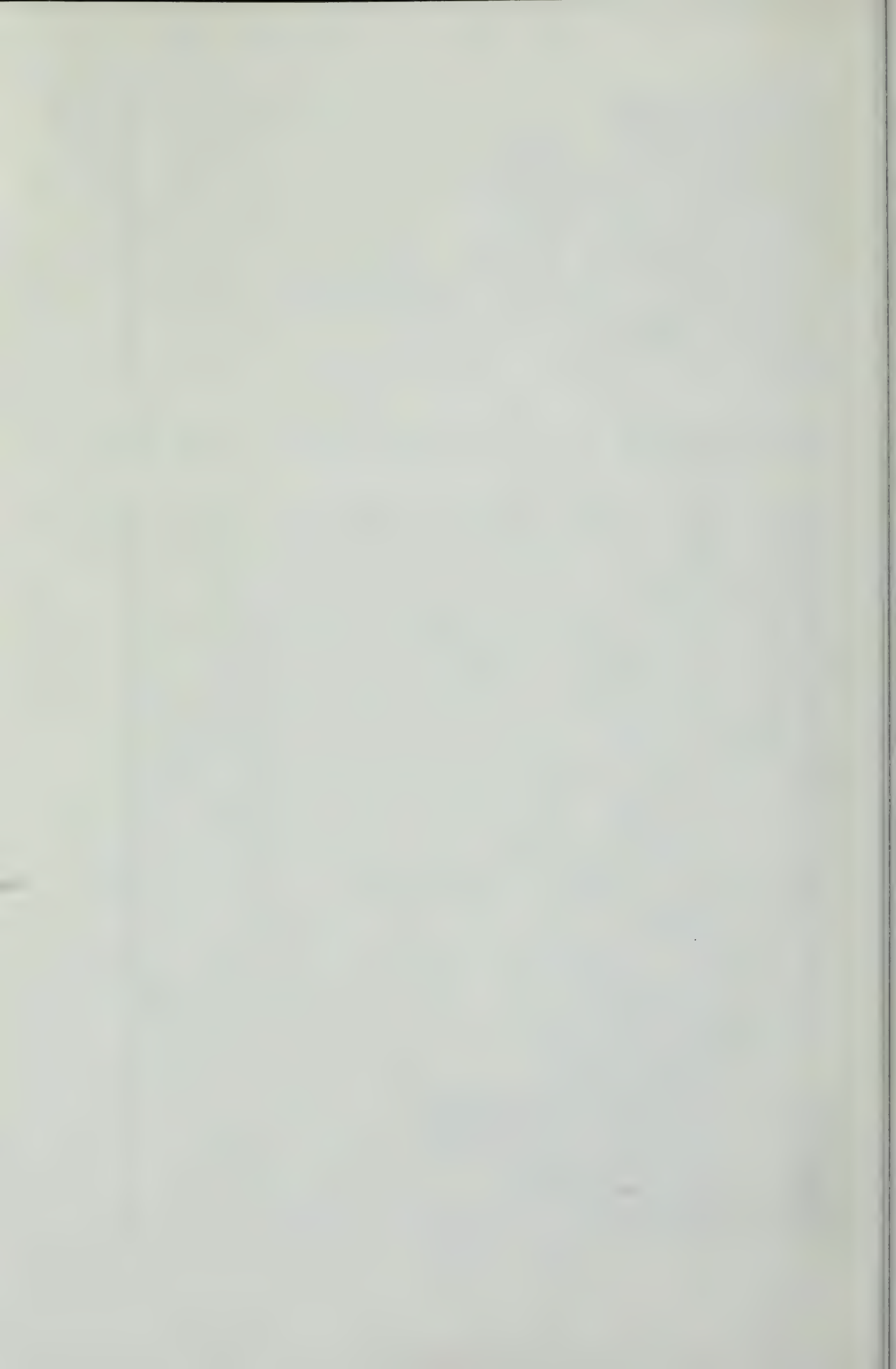




Advisory <u>Hospital</u> Board .....	157
Advisory <u>Hospital</u> Council .....	153
Bureau of <u>Hospital</u> Inspection .....	157
Bureau of <u>Hospital</u> Survey .....	157
Bureau of <u>Hospitals</u> .....	157
State <u>Hospitals</u> .....	112-116
Commission of <u>Housing</u> .....	78
Division of <u>Housing</u> .....	77
Division of <u>Immigration</u> and <u>Housing</u> .....	77
Harbor Commissioners for <u>Humboldt</u> Bay .....	179
Bureau of <u>Hydraulics</u> (Fish and Game) .....	135
Bureau of <u>Child Hygiene</u> .....	155
Industrial <u>Hygiene</u> Service .....	156
Department of Mental <u>Hygiene</u> .....	112
Division of Criminal <u>Identification</u> .....	102
Division of Criminal <u>Identification</u> and Investigation .....	103
Bureau of <u>Livestock Identification</u> .....	6
Division of <u>Immigration</u> and <u>Housing</u> .....	77
Office of <u>Indian</u> Affairs .....	48
Bureau of <u>Indian</u> Education .....	48
Division of County Aid to <u>Indigent</u> Sick .....	191
<u>Industrial</u> Accident Commission .....	76
Division of <u>Industrial</u> Accidents .....	76
Division of <u>Industrial</u> Accidents and Safety .....	76
Bureau of Trade and <u>Industrial</u> Education.....	43
Bureau of <u>Industrial</u> Health .....	156
<u>Industrial</u> Home for the Adult Blind .....	116
<u>Industrial</u> Hygiene Service .....	156
Department of <u>Industrial</u> Relations .....	74
Division of <u>Industrial</u> Safety .....	77
<u>Industrial</u> Safety Board .....	77
Division of <u>Industrial</u> Welfare .....	79
<u>Industrial</u> Welfare Commission .....	79
<u>Industrial</u> Workshop for the Blind, Los Angeles .....	116
Correctional <u>Industries</u> Commission .....	30
Division of Animal <u>Industry</u> .....	5
Division of Plant <u>Industry</u> .....	6
Preston School of <u>Industry</u> .....	27, 116
Bureau of <u>Information</u> and Correspondence (Justice) .....	105
Bureau of Occupational <u>Information</u> and Guidance .....	43
Bureau of Furniture and Bedding <u>Inspection</u> .....	147
Bureau of Cannery <u>Inspection</u> .....	161
Cannery <u>Inspection</u> Board .....	161
Cannery <u>Inspection</u> Section .....	161
Bureau of Food and Drug <u>Inspection</u> .....	161
California Federal-State <u>Inspection</u> Service .....	12
Bureau of Hospital <u>Inspection</u> .....	157
Division of Jail <u>Inspection</u> .....	192
Bureau of Meat <u>Inspection</u> .....	6
Meat <u>Inspection</u> Service .....	6
Bureau of Sanitary <u>Inspection</u> .....	161
Seed <u>Inspection</u> Service .....	8
Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed <u>Inspection</u> .....	8
Bureau of Shipping Point <u>Inspection</u> .....	11
California <u>Institution</u> for Women .....	30
Department of <u>Institutions</u> .....	111, 112, 115
Bureau of Boarding Homes and <u>Institutions</u> .....	188
Division of Boarding Homes and <u>Institutions</u> .....	188

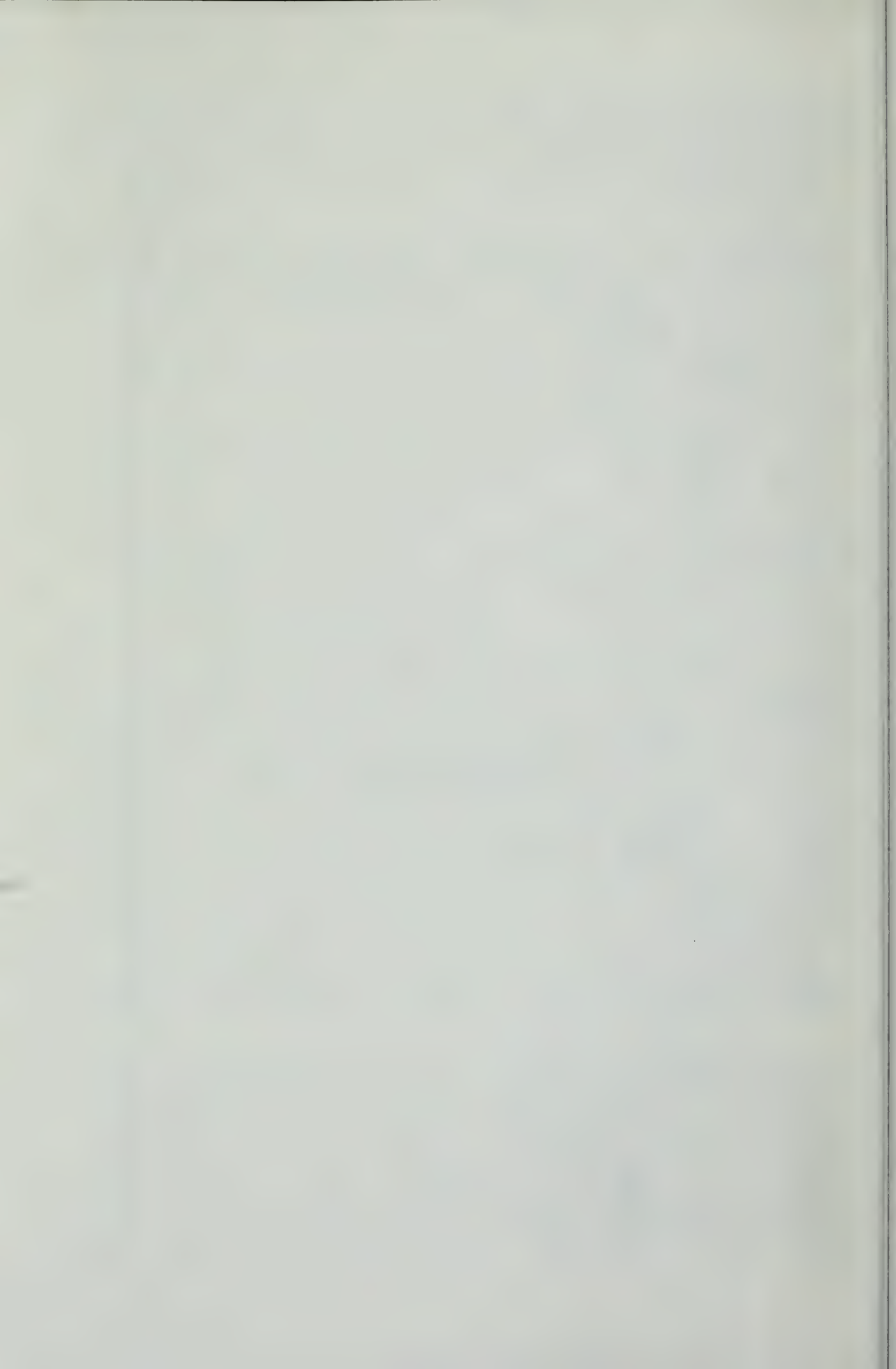


Division of <u>Instruction</u> .....	40
Department of <u>Insurance</u> .....	86, 90
Division of <u>Insurance</u> .....	86, 96
California Unemployment <u>Insurance</u> Appeals Board .....	59
State Compensation <u>Insurance</u> Fund .....	76, 81
Bureau of <u>Insurance</u> Rate Regulation .....	90
Division of Disability <u>Insurance</u> .....	58
Bureau of <u>Investigation</u> .....	91
Division of <u>Investigation</u> .....	107
Division of Criminal Identification and <u>Investigation</u> .....	103
Board of <u>Investment</u> .....	96
Department of <u>Investment</u> .....	96
Retirement <u>Investment</u> Board .....	34
<u>Issuance</u> Section ( <u>Insurance</u> ) .....	91
Division of <u>Jail</u> Inspection .....	192
Department of <u>Justice</u> .....	103
Bureau of <u>Juvenile</u> Research .....	115
Division of <u>Labor</u> Law Enforcement .....	78
Division of <u>Labor</u> Statistics and Law Enforcement .....	78
Division of <u>Labor</u> Statistics and Research .....	79
Division of <u>Laboratories</u> .....	162
Chemical <u>Laboratory</u> .....	162
Food and Drug <u>Laboratory</u> .....	162
Viral and Rickettsial Diseases <u>Laboratory</u> .....	162
California Seed <u>Laboratory</u> .....	8
Bacteriological and Serological <u>Laboratory</u> .....	162
Water and Sewage <u>Laboratory</u> .....	162
Virus <u>Laboratory</u> .....	162
State <u>Lands</u> Commission .....	63
Division of State <u>Lands</u> .....	70
<u>Langley</u> Porter Clinic .....	111
Bureau of Patrol and <u>Law</u> Enforcement .....	134
Division of Civil <u>Law</u> .....	106
Division of Criminal <u>Law</u> .....	106
Division of Labor <u>Law</u> Enforcement .....	78
Division of Labor Statistics and <u>Law</u> Enforcement .....	78
Compliance and <u>Legal</u> Division .....	91
Division of <u>Libraries</u> .....	46
State <u>Library</u> .....	46
Board of <u>Library</u> Examiners .....	46
Contractors' State <u>License</u> Board .....	146
Detective <u>License</u> Bureau .....	148
Bureau of <u>Licenses</u> (Fish and Game) .....	134
Bureau of <u>Licenses</u> ( <u>Insurance</u> ) .....	88
Division of <u>Licenses</u> ( <u>Insurance</u> ) .....	88, 91
Division of Drivers' <u>Licenses</u> .....	124
Bureau of Conservations and <u>Liquidations</u> .....	88
Division of Conservations and <u>Liquidations</u> .....	88, 92
Bureau of <u>Livestock</u> Disease .....	5
<u>Livestock</u> Disease Control Service .....	5
Bureau of <u>Livestock</u> Identification .....	6
<u>Livestock</u> Sanitary Service .....	6
Division of Building and <u>Loan</u> .....	97





<u>Local</u> Allocation Division .....	69
California Council of <u>Local</u> Health Officers .....	153, 154
Bureau of <u>Local</u> Health Service .....	162
Division of <u>Local</u> Health Service .....	162
School <u>Lunch</u> Program .....	48
<u>Maintenance</u> Department .....	173
<u>Maintenance</u> Survey and Repair Section .....	170
Bureau of Service, Supplies and Building <u>Maintenance</u> .....	120, 122
Bureau of Business <u>Management</u> .....	155
Bureau of Office <u>Management</u> (Social Welfare) .....	189
Office <u>Manager</u> (Social Welfare) .....	189
Bureau of <u>Marine</u> Fisheries .....	133
Pacific <u>Marine</u> Fisheries Commission .....	129
<u>Marine</u> Research Committee .....	129
California <u>Maritime</u> Academy .....	52
Bureau of <u>Market</u> Enforcement .....	10
Bureau of <u>Market</u> News .....	10
Division of <u>Marketing</u> .....	9
Bureau of <u>Markets</u> .....	9
Division of <u>Markets</u> .....	9
<u>Materials</u> and Research Department .....	173
Bureau of <u>Maternal</u> and Child Health .....	158
Bureau of Weights and <u>Measures</u> .....	12
Bureau of Meat <u>Inspection</u> .....	6
Meat <u>Inspection</u> Service .....	6
Bureau of <u>Mechanical</u> Analysis .....	120, 124
<u>Mechanical</u> and Electrical Engineering Section .....	170
<u>Mechanical</u> , Electrical and Civil Engineering Section .....	170
<u>Medical</u> Administration Division .....	113
State Board of <u>Medical</u> Examiners .....	143
Division of Preventative <u>Medical</u> Services .....	155, 156
State Board of Examiners of Veterinary <u>Medicine</u> .....	144
Department of <u>Mental</u> Hygiene .....	112
Division of <u>Military</u> Affairs .....	201
Department of <u>Military</u> and Veterans' Affairs .....	198, 200
Bureau of <u>Milk</u> Control .....	10
<u>Mineral</u> Economics Section .....	137
State <u>Mineralogist</u> .....	137
Division of <u>Mines</u> .....	137
State <u>Mining</u> Board .....	137
<u>Mining</u> Engineering Branch .....	137
<u>Mosquito</u> Control Section .....	161
Department of <u>Motor</u> Vehicles .....	120
Division of <u>Narcotic</u> Enforcement .....	107
Department of <u>Natural</u> Resources .....	129
California State <u>Nautical</u> School .....	52
Bureau of Aid to the <u>Needy</u> Aged .....	186
Division of Aid to the <u>Needy</u> Aged .....	186
Bureau of Aid to <u>Needy</u> Blind .....	187
Division of Aid to <u>Needy</u> Blind .....	187
Bureau of Aid to <u>Needy</u> Children .....	187
Division of Aid to <u>Needy</u> Children .....	187
Fred C. <u>Nelles</u> School for Boys .....	27, 116



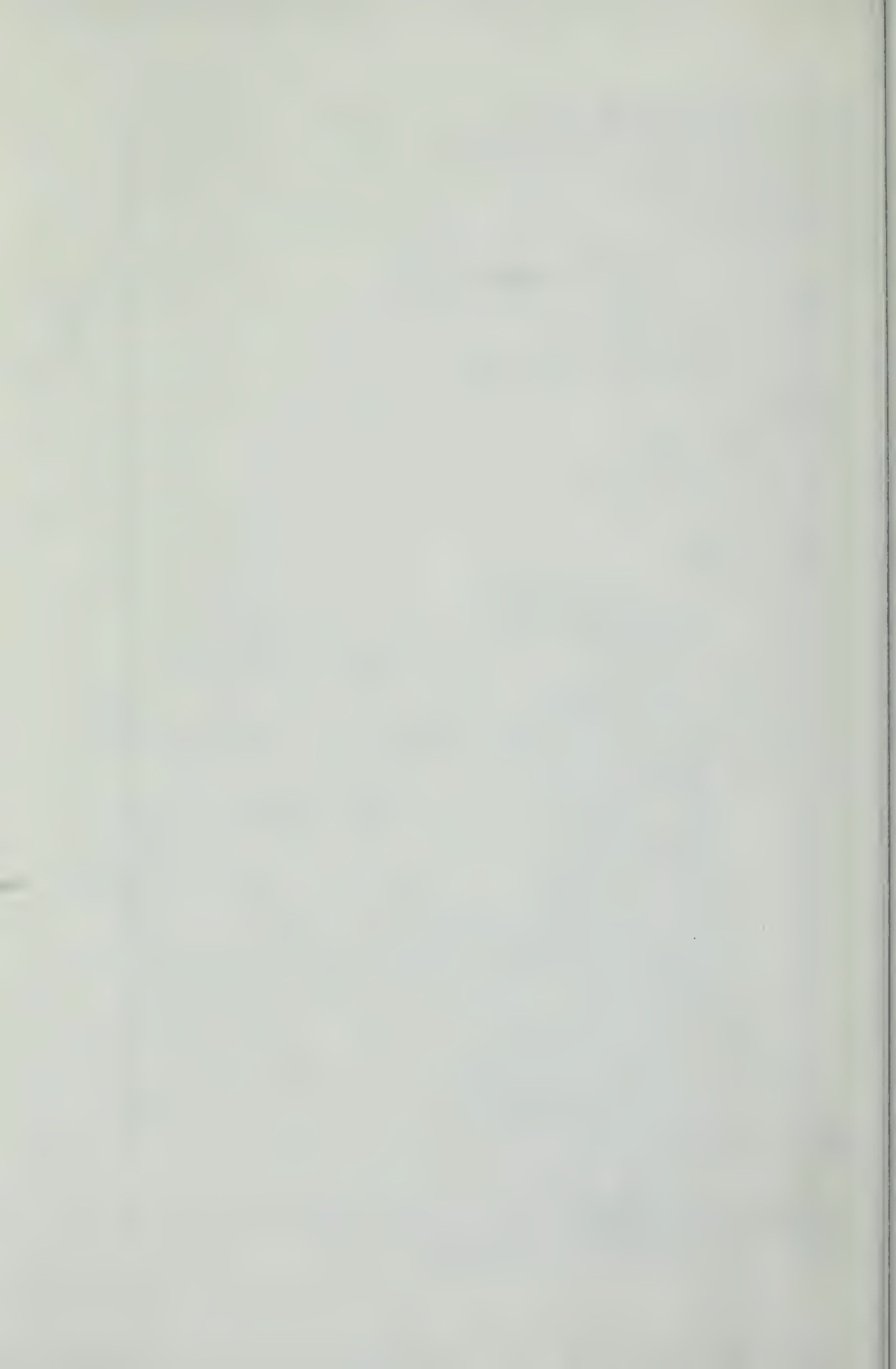
Bureau of <u>Market News</u> .....	10
Board of <u>Nurse Examiners</u> .....	155
State Board of <u>Nurse Examiners</u> .....	147
<u>Nursery Service</u> .....	6
Bureau of Registration of <u>Nurses</u> .....	147, 155
Bureau of Public Health <u>Nursing</u> .....	155, 158
Public Health <u>Nursing Service</u> .....	158
Bureau of <u>Occupational Information and Guidance</u> .....	43
<u>Office Activities (Architecture)</u> .....	171
Bureau of <u>Office Audits (Social Welfare)</u> .....	191
<u>Office Engineer (Highways)</u> .....	174
Bureau of <u>Office Management (Social Welfare)</u> .....	189
<u>Office Manager (Social Welfare)</u> .....	189
California Council of Local Health <u>Officers</u> .....	153, 154
Division of <u>Oil and Gas</u> .....	137
Division of <u>Old Age Security</u> .....	186
<u>Operations (Highways)</u> .....	173
State Board of <u>Optometry</u> .....	143
Division of Public School <u>Organization, Administration and Finance</u> .....	47
<u>Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission</u> .....	129
Advisory <u>Pardon Board</u> .....	21
State <u>Park Commission</u> .....	136
Division of <u>Beaches and Parks</u> .....	136
<u>Parole Section</u> .....	29
Bureau of <u>Paroles</u> .....	25
Board of Prison Terms and <u>Paroles</u> .....	21
Bureau of <u>Plant Pathology</u> .....	7
Bureau of <u>Patrol</u> .....	134
Bureau of <u>Patrol and Law Enforcement</u> .....	134
Civil Air <u>Patrol</u> .....	41
California Highway <u>Patrol</u> .....	16, 124
Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit <u>Payments</u> .....	57
Department of <u>Penology</u> .....	18, 21, 148
Bureau of <u>Personnel (Motor Vehicles)</u> .....	123
Division of <u>Personnel and Training (Social Welfare)</u> .....	192
<u>Personnel and Contractors Prequalifications</u> .....	176
Clerical and <u>Personnel Records Section (Architecture)</u> .....	169
Office of the Supervisor of Welfare <u>Personnel Standards</u> .....	192
Structural <u>Pest Control Board</u> .....	146
State Board of <u>Pharmacy</u> .....	144
Bureau of Health and <u>Physical Education</u> .....	43
Division of Health, <u>Physical Education and Recreation</u> .....	40
Bureau of Health Education, <u>Physical Education and Recreation</u> ..	43
Rodent, <u>Plague and Weed Control Service</u> .....	8
<u>Planning (Highways)</u> .....	175
<u>Planning and Policy Commission on Staff Development</u> .....	192
Statewide Highway <u>Planning Survey</u> .....	176
Division of Schoolhouse <u>Planning</u> .....	49
Department of Surveys and <u>Plans</u> .....	175
Division of <u>Plant Industry</u> .....	6
Bureau of <u>Plant Pathology</u> .....	7
Bureau of <u>Plant Quarantine</u> .....	6, 7
Bureau of <u>Entomology and Plant Quarantine</u> .....	6



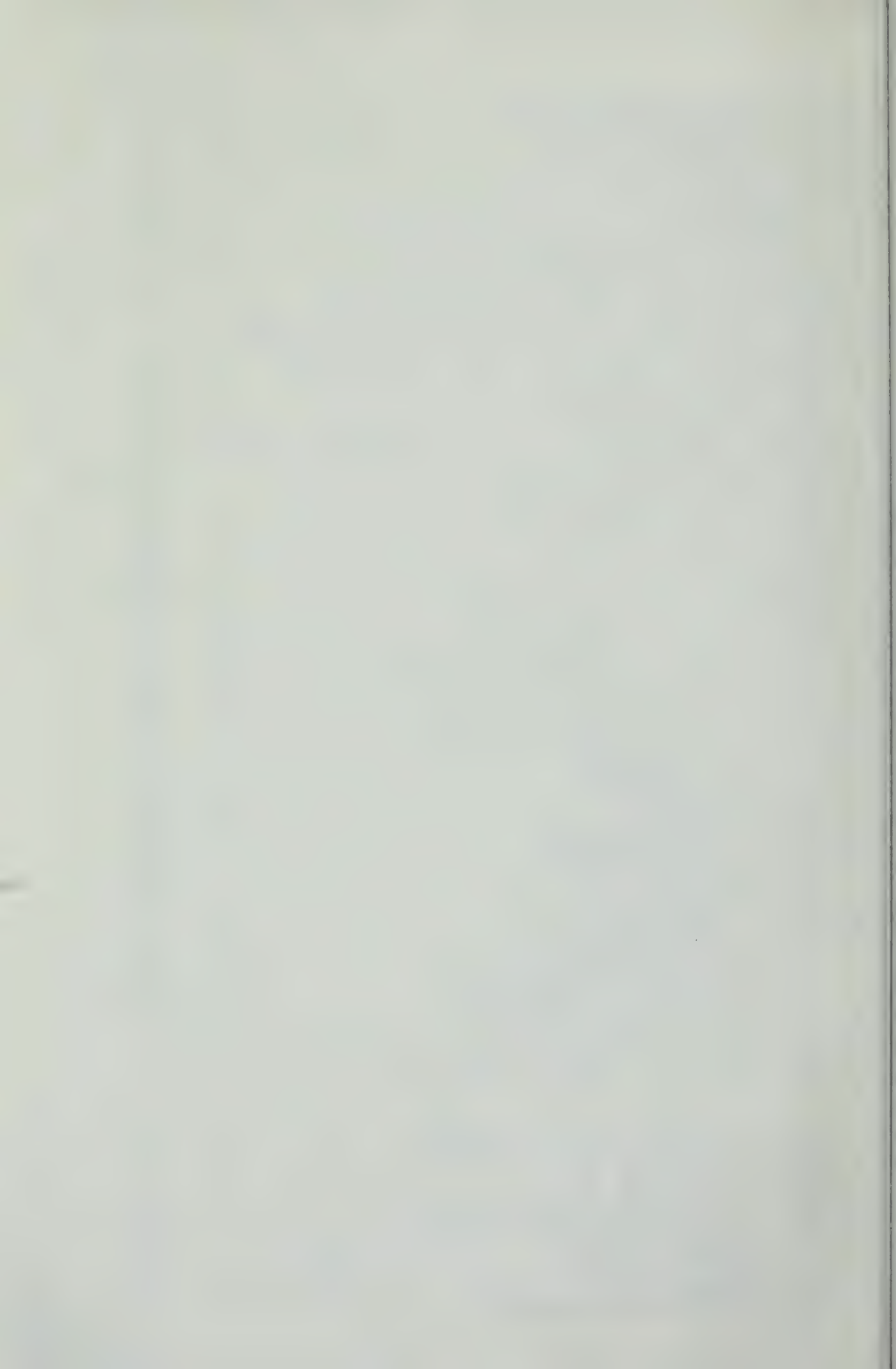


Bureau of <u>Shipping Point Inspection</u> .....	11
Planning and <u>Policy Commission on Staff Development</u> .....	192
Bureau of <u>Policy Complaints (Insurance)</u> .....	91
California State <u>Polytechnic College</u> .....	52
Langley <u>Porter Clinic</u> .....	111
Division of <u>Ports</u> .....	179
<u>Postwar Public Works Review Board</u> .....	63
Bureau of <u>Purchasing Power</u> .....	70
Personnel and Contractors <u>Pregualifications</u> .....	176
<u>Preston School of Industry</u> .....	27, 116
Division of <u>Preventative Medical Services</u> .....	155, 156
Bureau of <u>Accident Prevention</u> .....	123, 125
Bureau of <u>Traffic Accident Prevention</u> .....	120, 122, 123
<u>Delinquency Prevention Section</u> .....	28
<u>Printing Division</u> .....	69
State <u>Printing Office</u> .....	69
Board of <u>Prison Directors</u> .....	148
State Board of <u>Prison Directors</u> .....	21, 29
Board of <u>Prison Terms and Paroles</u> .....	21
California State <u>Prisons</u> .....	21-23
Bureau of <u>Probation</u> .....	193
Division of <u>Probation</u> .....	193
<u>Probation Section</u> .....	29
Division of <u>Administrative Procedure</u> .....	143
Bureau of <u>Disciplinary Proceedings</u> .....	91
Department of <u>Professional and Vocational Standards</u> .....	142
State Board of <u>Registration for Civil and Professional Engineers</u> .	145
Central Valley <u>Water Project</u> .....	133
City and Cooperative <u>Projects Department</u> .....	175
County and Cooperative <u>Projects Department</u> .....	175
State Educational Agency for <u>Surplus Property</u> .....	47, 49
<u>Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission</u> .....	4
<u>Agricultural Prorate Commission</u> .....	4
Division of <u>Public Assistance</u> .....	186
Division of <u>Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments</u> .....	57
Department of <u>Public Health</u> .....	152
Division of <u>Public Health Education</u> .....	155
Bureau of <u>Public Health Nursing</u> .....	155, 158
<u>Public Health Nursing Service</u> .....	158
Division of <u>Public School Administration</u> .....	47
<u>Public School Building Construction Supervision Section</u> .....	170
Division of <u>Public School Organization, Administration and Finance</u>	47
Department of <u>Public Works</u> .....	167
<u>Public Works and Acquisition Division</u> .....	70
<u>Postwar Public Works Review Board</u> .....	63
State <u>Public Works Board</u> .....	62, 167
Bureau of <u>Textbooks and Publications</u> .....	47
Division of <u>Textbooks and Publications</u> .....	47
Division of <u>Farm and Home Purchases</u> .....	204
<u>Purchasing Division</u> .....	70
Bureau of <u>Purchasing Power</u> .....	70
 <u>Examination Qualification Section</u> .....	 91
Bureau of <u>Plant Quarantine</u> .....	6, 7
Bureau of <u>Entomology and Plant Quarantine</u> .....	6





Bureau of Insurance Rate Regulation .....	90
Bureau of <u>Readjustment</u> Education .....	49
Division of <u>Readjustment</u> Education .....	49
<u>Real Estate</u> Board .....	99
Division of <u>Real Estate</u> .....	98
State <u>Reclamation</u> Board .....	63
Bureau of <u>Records</u> and Statistics (Public Health).....	155
Bureau of Accounts and <u>Records</u> (Justice).....	105
Bureau of School Accounts and <u>Records</u> .....	48
Clerical and Personnel <u>Records</u> Section (Architecture) .....	169
Division of <u>Recreation</u> .....	44
Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education and <u>Recreation</u> ...	43
Division of Health, Physical Education, and <u>Recreation</u> .....	40
Bureau of Actuarial <u>References</u> .....	87
Division of Actuarial <u>References</u> .....	87
Division of <u>Registration</u> .....	124
State Board of <u>Registration</u> for Civil and Professional Engineers	145
Bureau of <u>Registration</u> of Nurses .....	147, 155
Bureau of Insurance Rate Regulation .....	90
Bureau of Vocational <u>Rehabilitation</u> .....	51
Division of County <u>Relations</u> (Social Welfare) .....	191
Department of Industrial <u>Relations</u> .....	74
State <u>Relief</u> Administration .....	184
Woman's <u>Relief</u> Corps Home of California .....	201, 205
Bureau of School District <u>Reorganization</u> .....	50
Maintenance Survey and <u>Repair</u> Section .....	170
California Cooperative Crop <u>Reporting</u> Service .....	11
Bureau of <u>Research</u> and Statistics (Social Welfare).....	189
Division of <u>Research</u> and Statistics (Social Welfare) .....	189
Division of Labor Statistics and <u>Research</u> .....	79
Materials and <u>Research</u> Department (Highways) .....	173
Bureau of Education <u>Research</u> .....	40
Bureau of Juvenile <u>Research</u> .....	115
Marine <u>Research</u> Committee .....	129
Unemployment Reserves Commission .....	57
Department of Natural <u>Resources</u> .....	129
Division of Water <u>Resources</u> .....	178
Water <u>Resources</u> Board .....	167
Retirement Investment Board .....	34
State Teachers' <u>Retirement</u> System .....	34
Postwar Public Works Review Board .....	63
Viral and <u>Rickettsial</u> Diseases Laboratory .....	162
Division of Contracts and <u>Rights of Way</u> .....	171, 177
<u>Rodent</u> Control Section .....	162
Bureau of <u>Rodent</u> and Weed Control and Seed Inspection .....	8
<u>Rodent</u> , Plague and Weed Control Service .....	8
Division of Elementary Education and <u>Rural</u> Schools .....	40
Division of Fire <u>Safety</u> .....	82
Division of Industrial Accidents and <u>Safety</u> .....	76
Division of Industrial <u>Safety</u> .....	77
Industrial <u>Safety</u> Board .....	77
Bureau of Traffic <u>Safety</u> Education .....	125
Division of <u>San Francisco</u> Bay Toll Crossings .....	178
Bureau of <u>Sanitary</u> Engineering .....	161
Bureau of <u>Sanitary</u> Inspection .....	161
Livestock <u>Sanitary</u> Service .....	6
Division of Environmental <u>Sanitation</u> .....	161



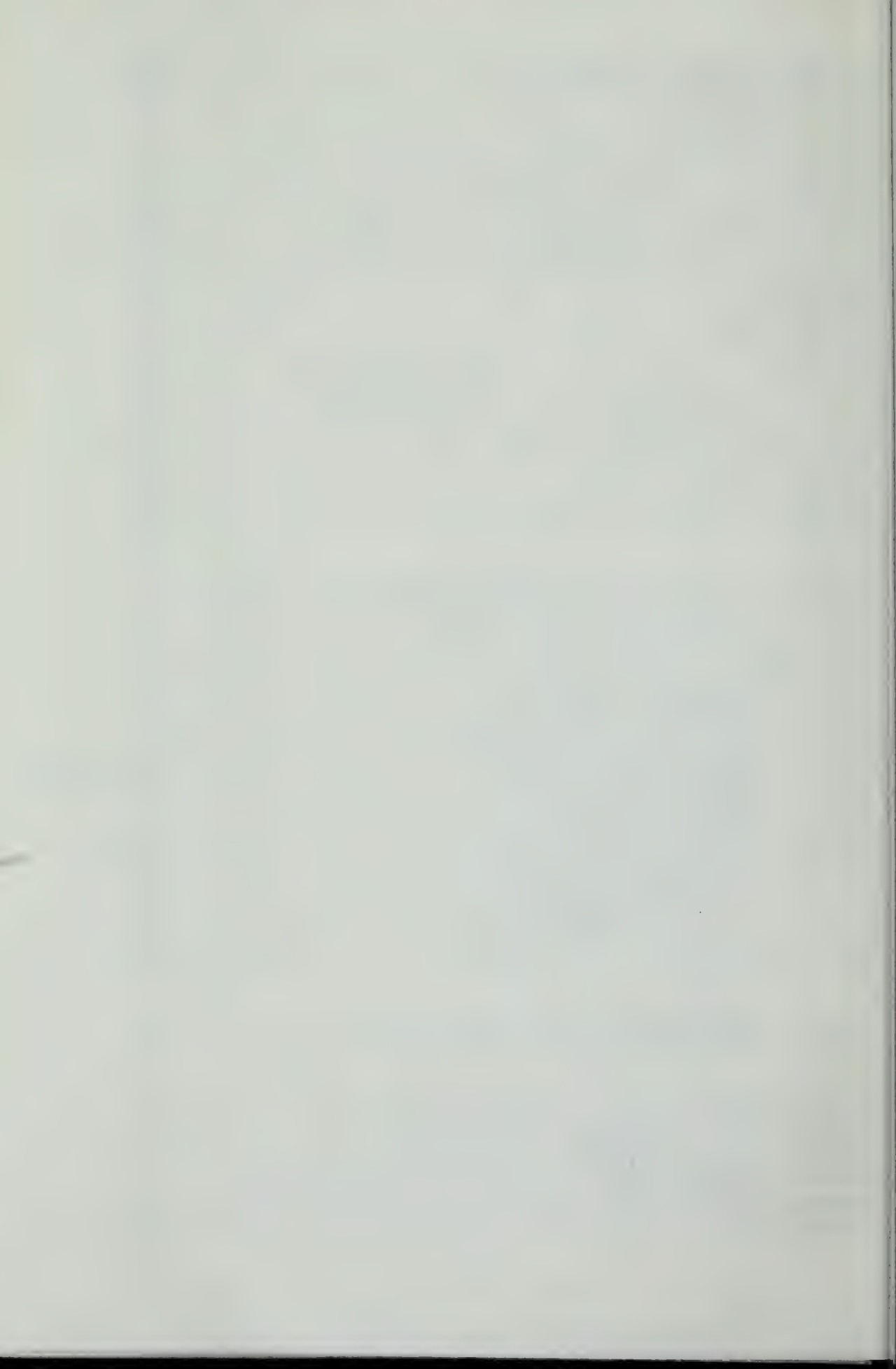


Bureau of <u>School</u> Accounts and Records .....	48
California <u>School</u> for the Blind .....	50
Bureau of <u>School</u> District Reorganization .....	50
Commission on <u>School</u> Districts .....	35
<u>School</u> Lunch Program .....	48
California State <u>Nautical School</u> , .....	52
Fred C. Nelles <u>School</u> for Boys .....	27, 116
Preston <u>School</u> of Industry .....	27, 116
Division of Public <u>School</u> Administration .....	47
Public <u>School</u> Building Construction Supervision Section .....	170
Division of Public <u>School</u> Organization, Administration and Finance .....	47
Ventura <u>School</u> for Girls .....	28, 116
Whittier State <u>School</u> .....	27, 116
Division of <u>Schoolhouse</u> Planning .....	49
<u>Schoolhouse</u> Section .....	170
California <u>Schools</u> for the Deaf .....	50
Division of Elementary Education and Rural <u>Schools</u> .....	40
Division of Special <u>Schools</u> and Services .....	50
Division of Old Age <u>Security</u> .....	186
<u>Seed</u> Inspection Service .....	8
Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and <u>Seed</u> Inspection .....	8
California <u>Seed</u> Laboratory .....	8
Bacteriological and <u>Serological</u> Laboratory .....	162
Division of <u>Service</u> and Coordination (Veterans' Affairs) .....	204
Bureau of <u>Service</u> , Supplies and Building Maintenance (Motor Vehic) .....	120, 122
Bureau of <u>Dairy Service</u> .....	5
State Advisory Council on Employment <u>Service</u> .....	59
Division of Field <u>Service</u> .....	188, 192
Bureau of Local Health <u>Service</u> .....	162
Division of Local Health <u>Service</u> .....	162
Division of Administrative <u>Services</u> .....	189
Division of Field <u>Services</u> .....	28
Division fo Preventative Medical <u>Services</u> .....	155, 156
Division of Special <u>Schools</u> and <u>Services</u> .....	50
Water and <u>Sewage</u> Laboratory .....	162
Yacht and <u>Ship</u> Brokers Commission .....	146
Bureau of <u>Shipping</u> Point Inspection .....	11
State Blind <u>Shop</u> , San Diego .....	116
Division of County Aid to Indigent <u>Sick</u> .....	191
Department of <u>Social</u> Welfare .....	184
State Board of <u>Social</u> Welfare .....	183
State Board of <u>Social</u> Work Examiners .....	147
State <u>Soil</u> Conservation Commission .....	130
Bureau of <u>Special</u> Education .....	44
Commission for <u>Special</u> Education .....	45
Commission of <u>Special</u> Education .....	45
Division of <u>Special</u> Schools and Services .....	50
Contracts and <u>Specifications</u> Section .....	170
Contracts, <u>Specifications</u> and Estimating Section .....	170
California Employment <u>Stabilization</u> Commission .....	57, 58
Planning and Policy Commission on <u>Staff</u> Development .....	192
Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable <u>Standardization</u> .....	11
Division of Apprenticeship <u>Standards</u> .....	80
Office of the Supervisor of Welfare Personnel <u>Standards</u> .....	192
Department of Professional and Vocational <u>Standards</u> .....	142

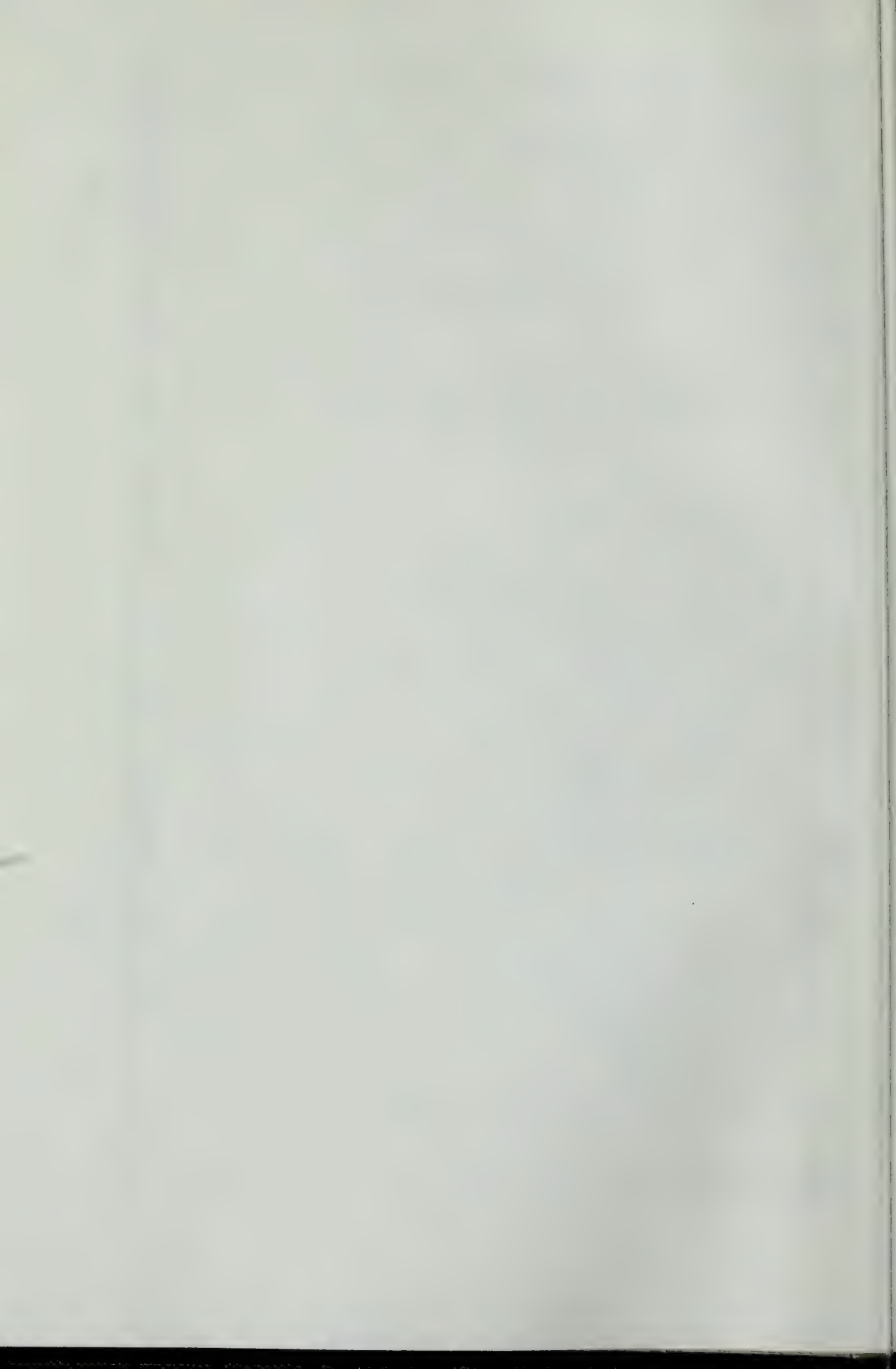


Bureau of <u>Statement Analysis</u> .....	88
Division of <u>Statement Analysis</u> .....	88
Bureau of <u>Statistics</u> (Justice) .....	106
Bureau of <u>Statistics</u> (Motor Vehicles) .....	123
Bureau of <u>Agricultural Statistics</u> .....	11
Division of Labor <u>Statistics</u> and Law Enforcement .....	78
Division of Labor <u>Statistics</u> and Research .....	79
Bureau of Records and <u>Statistics</u> (Public Health) .....	155
Bureau of Research and <u>Statistics</u> (Social Welfare) .....	189
Division of Research and <u>Statistics</u> (Social Welfare) .....	189
Bureau of Vital <u>Statistics</u> .....	155
Stenographic Section (Architecture) .....	171
Highway <u>Stores</u> .....	175
<u>Structural</u> Engineering Section .....	171
<u>Structural</u> Pest Control Board .....	146
Public School Building Construction <u>Supervision</u> Section .....	170
Office of the <u>Supervisor</u> of Welfare Personnel Standards .....	192
Bureau of Service, <u>Supplies</u> and Building Maintenance .....	120, 122
State Educational Agency for <u>Surplus</u> Property .....	47, 49
Bureau of Hospital <u>Survey</u> .....	157
Maintenance <u>Survey</u> and Repair Section .....	170
Statewide Highway Planning <u>Survey</u> .....	176
Department of <u>Surveys</u> and Plans (Highways) .....	175
Division of Accounts and <u>Tax</u> Collections .....	58
Division of State Colleges and <u>Teacher</u> Education .....	52
Division of <u>Teacher</u> Training and Certification .....	52
Board of Examiners for Vocational <u>Teachers</u> .....	35
State <u>Teachers'</u> Retirement System .....	34
Board of Prison <u>Terms</u> and Paroles .....	21
Bureau of <u>Textbooks</u> and Publications .....	47
Division of <u>Textbooks</u> and Publications .....	47
Division of San Francisco Bay <u>Toll</u> Crossings .....	178
Bureau of <u>Trade</u> and Industrial Education .....	43
Bureau of <u>Traffic</u> Accident Prevention .....	120, 122, 123
Bureau of <u>Traffic</u> Safety Education .....	125
Division of <u>Training</u> and Treatment .....	27
<u>Training</u> Center for the Adult Blind, Oakland .....	51, 116
Division of Apprenticeship <u>Training</u> .....	80
Division of Personnel and <u>Training</u> .....	192
Division of Teacher <u>Training</u> and Certification .....	52
Division of <u>Training</u> and <u>Treatment</u> .....	27
<u>Tuberculosis</u> Service .....	159
Bureau of <u>Tuberculosis</u> .....	159
Division of <u>Unemployment</u> .....	57
California <u>Unemployment</u> Insurance Appeals Board .....	59
<u>Unemployment</u> Reserves Commission .....	57
Central Valley Water Project .....	133
Bureau of <u>Vector</u> Control .....	161
Bureau of Fruit and <u>Vegetable</u> Standardization .....	11
Department of Motor <u>Vehicles</u> .....	120
Bureau of Venereal <u>Diseases</u> .....	159
<u>Venereal</u> Disease Service .....	159
Ventura School for Girls .....	28, 116





Department of Military and <u>Veterans'</u> Affairs .....	198, 200
Department of <u>Veterans'</u> Affairs .....	203
California <u>Veterans'</u> Board .....	202, 203
California <u>Veterans'</u> Commission .....	202
<u>Veterans'</u> Finance Committee of 1943 .....	202
<u>Veterans'</u> Home of California .....	201, 205
Division of <u>Veterans'</u> Homes .....	201, 205
Division of <u>Veterans'</u> Welfare .....	201
<u>Veterans'</u> Welfare Board .....	201
<u>Veterans'</u> Welfare Finance Committee .....	203
State Board of Examiners of <u>Veterinary</u> Medicine .....	144
<u>Viral</u> and Rickettsial Diseases Laboratory .....	162
<u>Virus</u> Laboratory .....	162
Bureau of <u>Vital</u> Statistics .....	155
Commission for <u>Vocational</u> Education .....	40, 42
Bureau of <u>Vocational</u> Rehabilitation .....	51
Department of Professional and <u>Vocational</u> Standards .....	142
Board of Examiners for <u>Vocational</u> Teachers .....	35
Bureau of <u>War</u> Services .....	187
Central Valley <u>Water</u> Project .....	133
Division of <u>Water</u> Resources .....	178
<u>Water</u> and Sewage Laboratory .....	162
<u>Water</u> Resources Board .....	167
Bureau of Rodent and <u>Weed</u> Control and Seed Inspection .....	8
Rodent, Plague and <u>Weed</u> Control Service .....	8
Bureau of <u>Weights</u> and Measures .....	12
Division of Child <u>Welfare</u> .....	188
Child <u>Welfare</u> and Attendance Consultant Service .....	48
Bureau of Child <u>Welfare</u> Services .....	188
Division of Child <u>Welfare</u> Services .....	188
Industrial <u>Welfare</u> Commission .....	79
Division of Industrial <u>Welfare</u> .....	79
Department of Social <u>Welfare</u> .....	184
State Board of Social <u>Welfare</u> .....	183
Division of Veterans' <u>Welfare</u> .....	201
Veterans' <u>Welfare</u> Board .....	201
Veterans' <u>Welfare</u> Finance Committee .....	203
Office of the Supervisor of <u>Welfare</u> Personnel Standards .....	192
<u>Whittier</u> State School .....	127, 116
<u>Wildlife</u> Conservation Board .....	129
<u>Woman's</u> Relief Corps Home of California .....	201, 205
California Institution for <u>Women</u> .....	30
Bureau of County Health <u>Work</u> .....	162
State Board of Social <u>Work</u> Examiners .....	147
Department of Public <u>Works</u> .....	167
Public <u>Works</u> and Acquisition Division .....	70
State Public <u>Works</u> Board .....	62, 167
Postwar Public <u>Works</u> Review Board .....	63
Industrial <u>Workshop</u> for the Blind, Los Angeles .....	116
<u>Yacht</u> and Ship Brokers Commission .....	146
<u>Youth</u> Authority .....	26
<u>Youth</u> Correction Authority .....	26





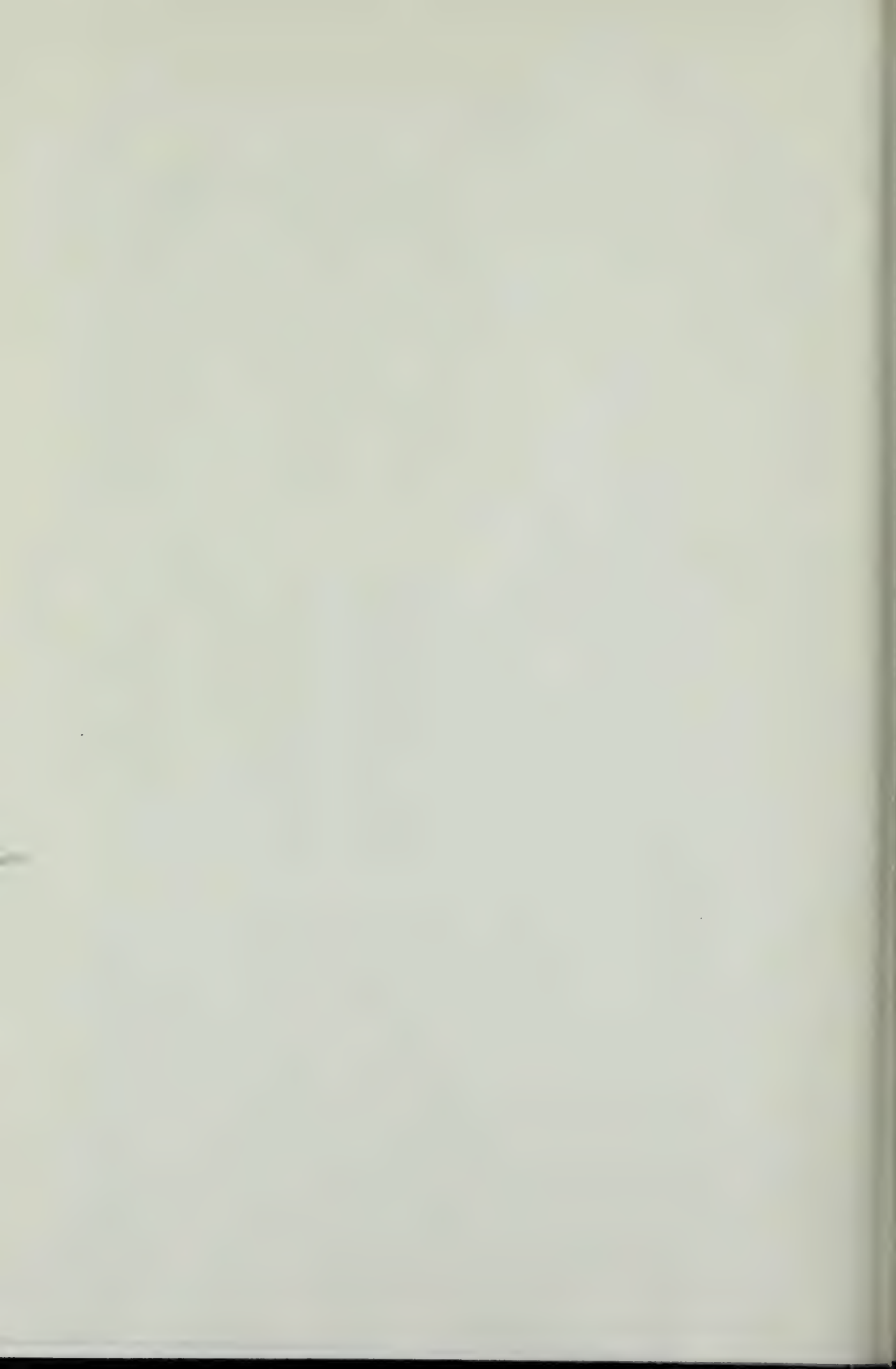
## INTRODUCTION

Since California State Government: An Outline of Its Administrative

Organization from 1850 to 1937, by Miss Hurt, was published in 1937 by the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California, in cooperation with the State Department of Finance, the administrative machinery of state government has been constantly changed. While any study of governmental structure at a given time is quickly outdated, a study of this kind has proven to be of great value to those interested in California state government. Therefore a supplement to the original publication has been prepared, covering the years 1937 to 1949.

This research, like Miss Hurt's study, has been limited in three ways. In the first place, only those divisions of the state government known as departments have been studied. All independent agencies, boards, commissions, and offices will be presented in another volume. In the second place, only the administrative machinery has been treated; the functions of a department have received only incidental mention. In the third place, the study is in outline form. No conclusions are drawn and discussion is everywhere limited to brief explanations.

The arrangement of the material and style of presentation for the most part follow those of the original study in order to provide as much continuity of subject matter and to make it as possible. The material may be used from two points of view: immediate in contemporary problems or research in historical background. A chart showing the organization of a department is followed by a list of its divisions and all their subdivisions. These are followed by a brief description of the department as a whole, a sketch of its history, the law creating it, and any unusual facts of significance.

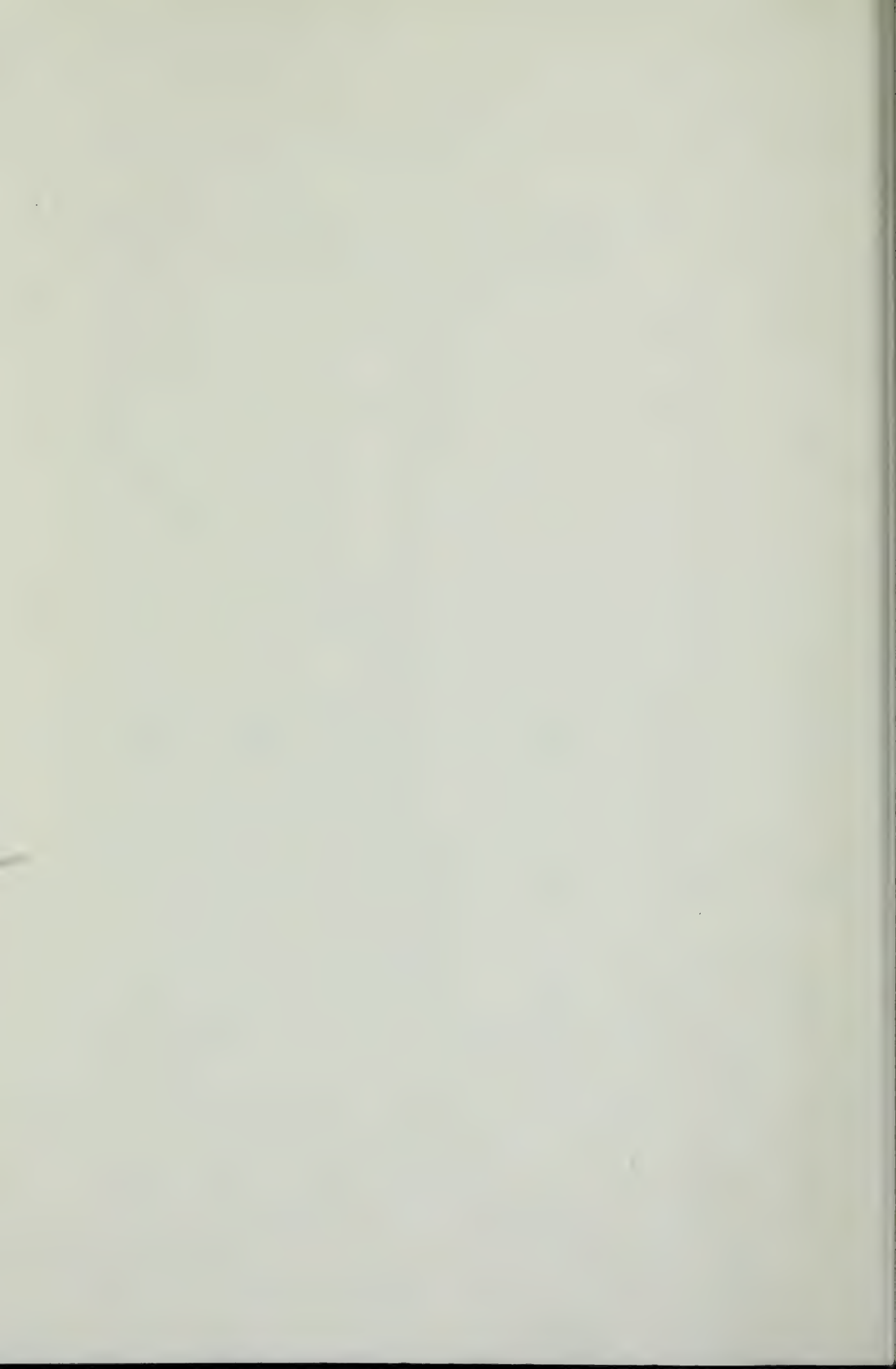


in its development which need emphasis or cannot be presented in the outline itself.

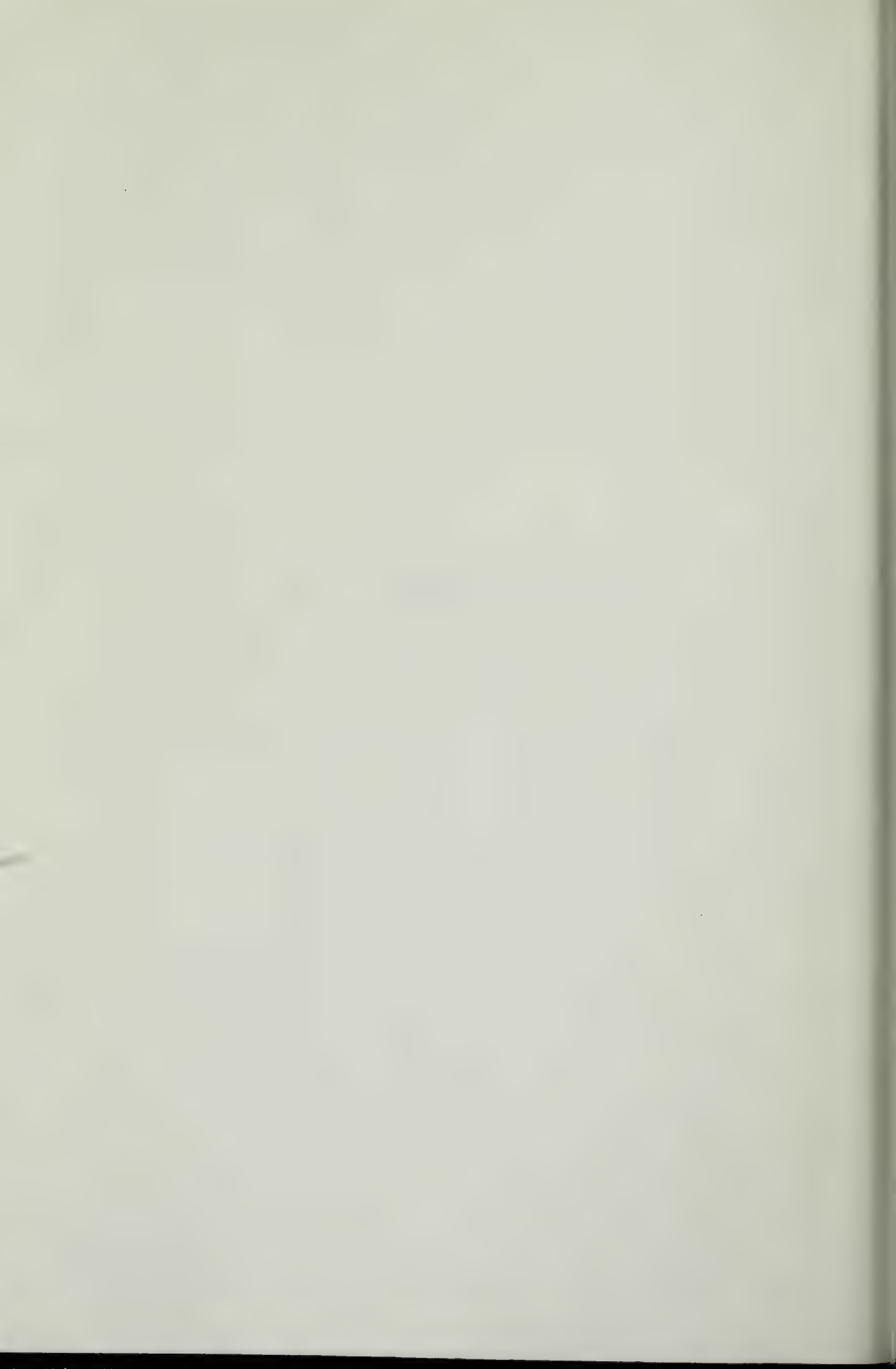
The sources for this information include the original publication prepared by Elsey Hurt, the California statutes, California Blue Book, the annual or biennial reports and special publications of the agencies concerned, the constitutional records, the records of the Council, and interdepartmental correspondence. No bibliography, other than this general list, has been compiled. Direct quotations are accompanied by reference to the sources from which they come; all quotations which are not followed by references are taken from the statutes. If the agency or commission was established by legislative act, the complete statutory citation appears in a footnote at the end of the paragraph. It should be observed that the functioning of the majority of the departments at the present time is regulated by local rules, in particular the Government Code. If the governing power was not established by statute, the specific dates of origin, or change of title, or of transfer, have been given if it was possible to determine them. In order to insure accuracy of statement, each chapter has been submitted to the department concerned, to be checked by some official designated by the director.

This outline is designed to contribute to various types of interest and research. It is hoped that certain librarians, legislators, teachers of political science, lawyers, and students of government will find it of value.



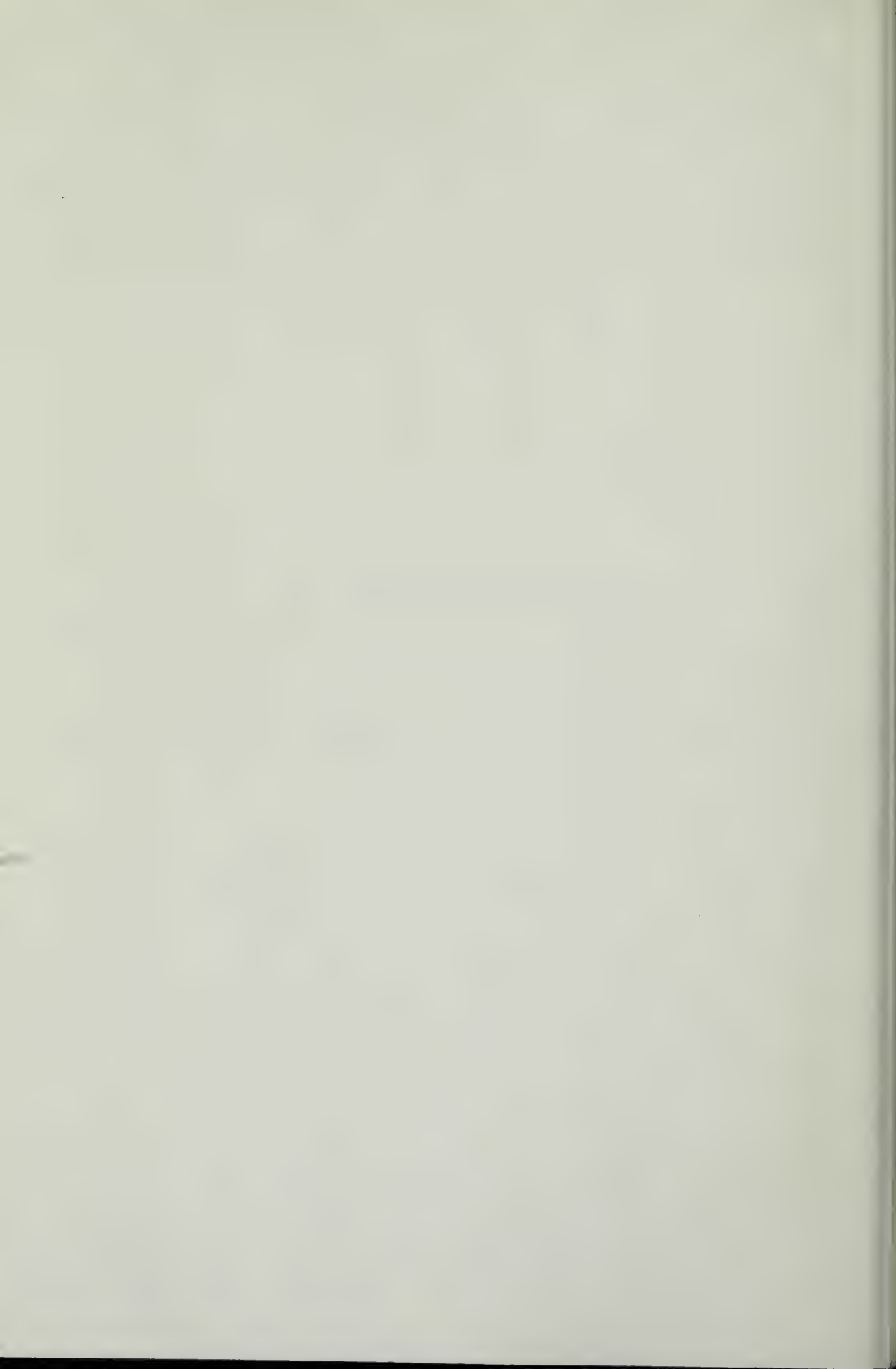


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



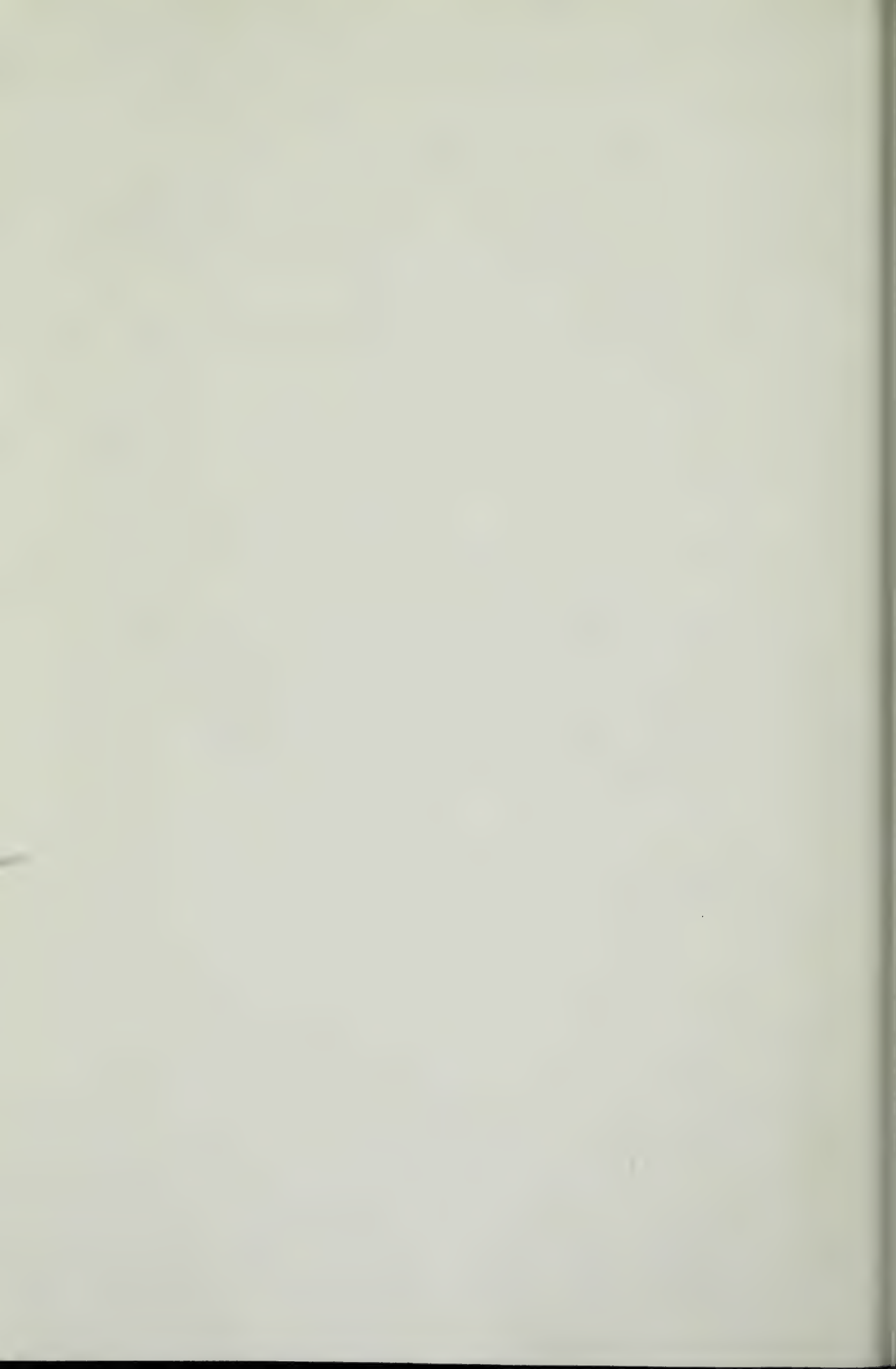
## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The State Board of Agriculture is a body, independent of the Department of Agriculture, which was set up in its present form in 1929 (Ch. 853, p. 1903. Approved June 19, 1929; in effect August 14, 1929).

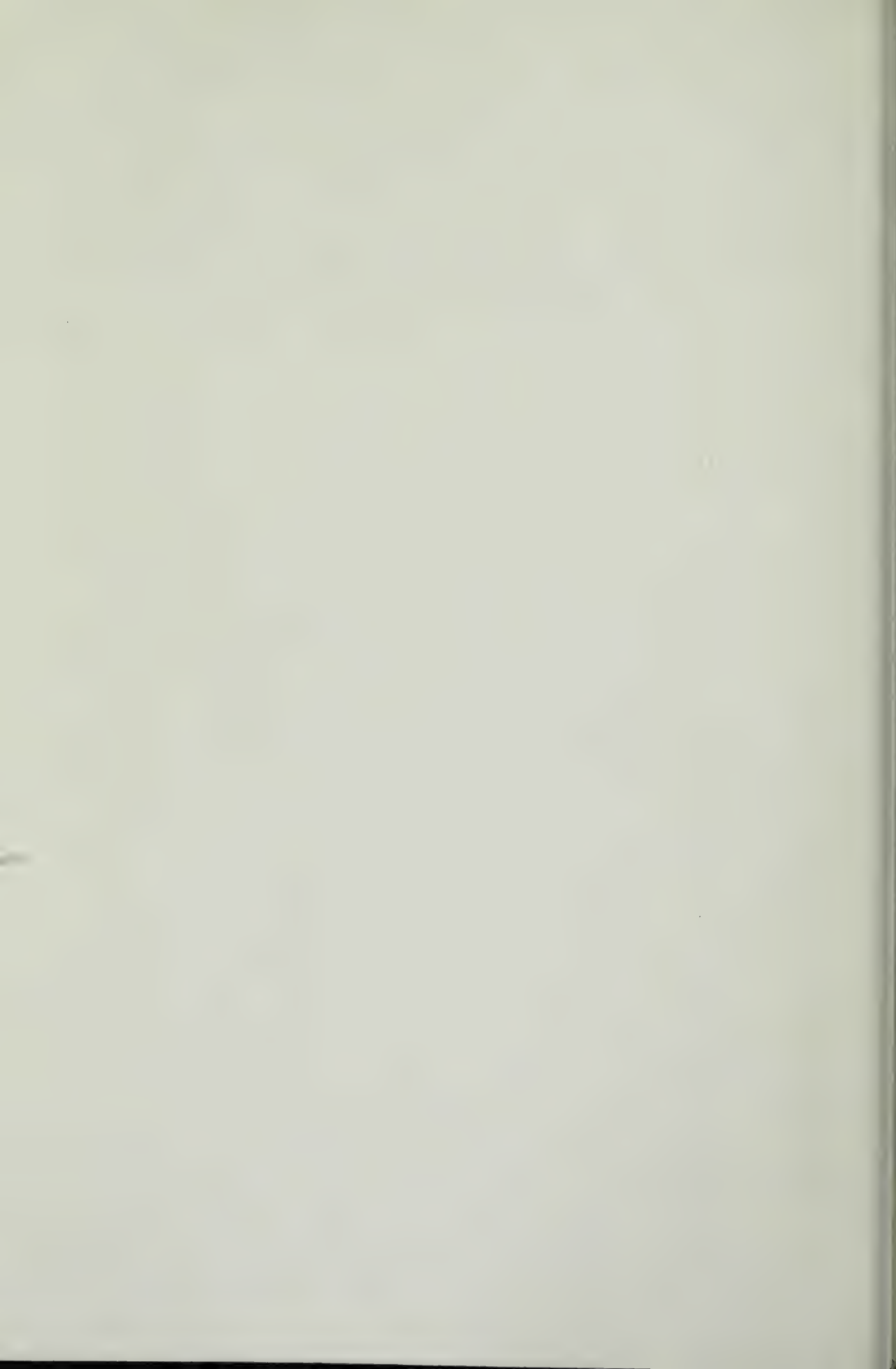
At present the board is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. "One member shall be appointed from the State at Large and of the remaining eight members not more than one such member shall be appointed from any one congressional district or from any one county, or from any one representative of, any one branch of the agricultural industry (Ch. 1177, p. 2275. Approved July 13, 1939; in effect Sept. 13, 1939).

The duties of the board are to "inquire into the needs of the agricultural industry of this State and the functions of the department in relation thereto, and confer and advise with the Governor and the director as to how the agricultural industry may best be served by the department."





ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

As of June 1949

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

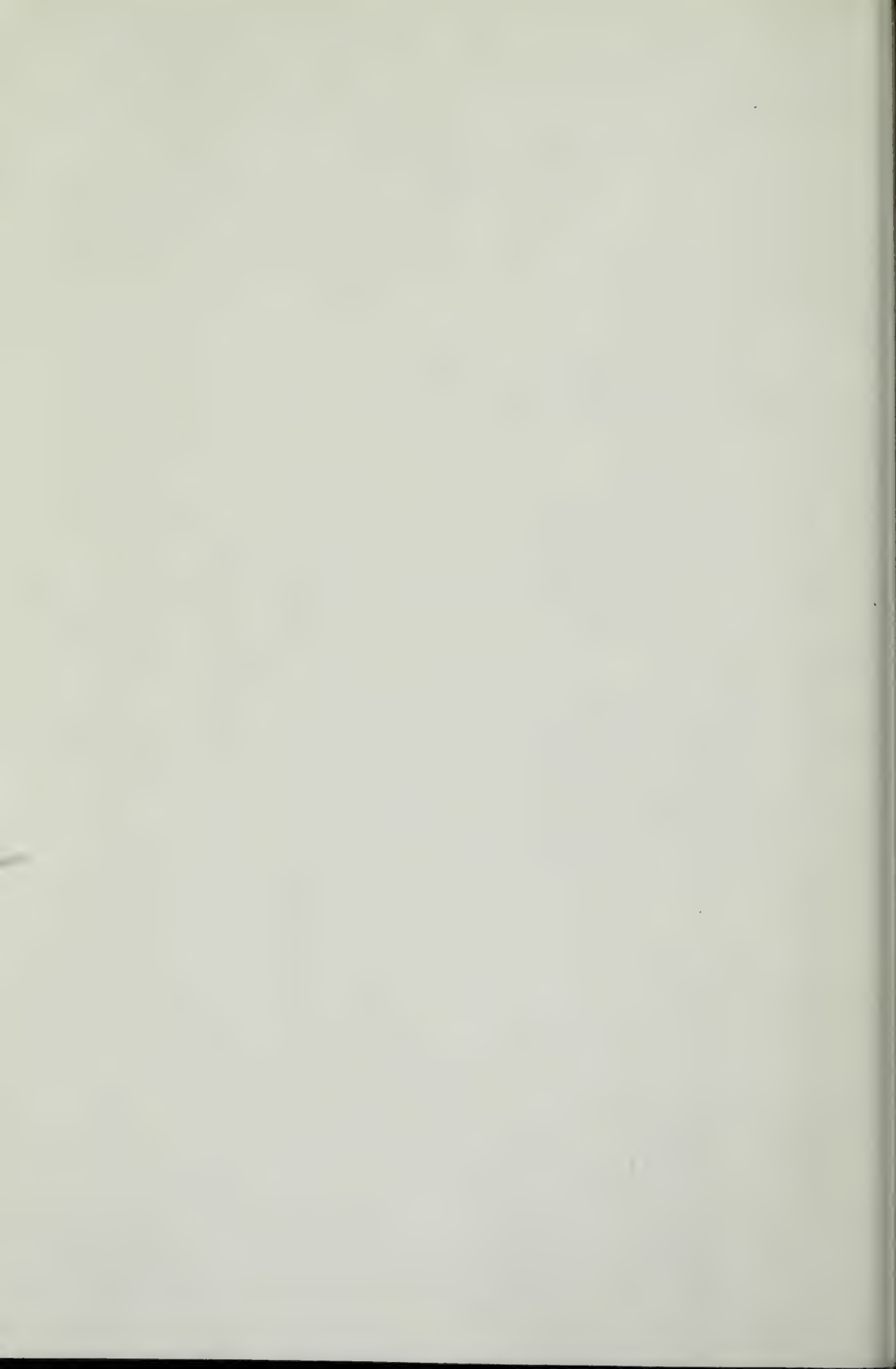
1. Bureau of Livestock Disease Control
2. Bureau of Dairy Service
3. Bureau of Livestock Identification
4. Bureau of Meat Inspection

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

1. Bureau of Plant Quarantine
2. Bureau of Entomology
3. Bureau of Plant Pathology
4. Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection
5. Bureau of Field Crops
6. Bureau of Chemistry

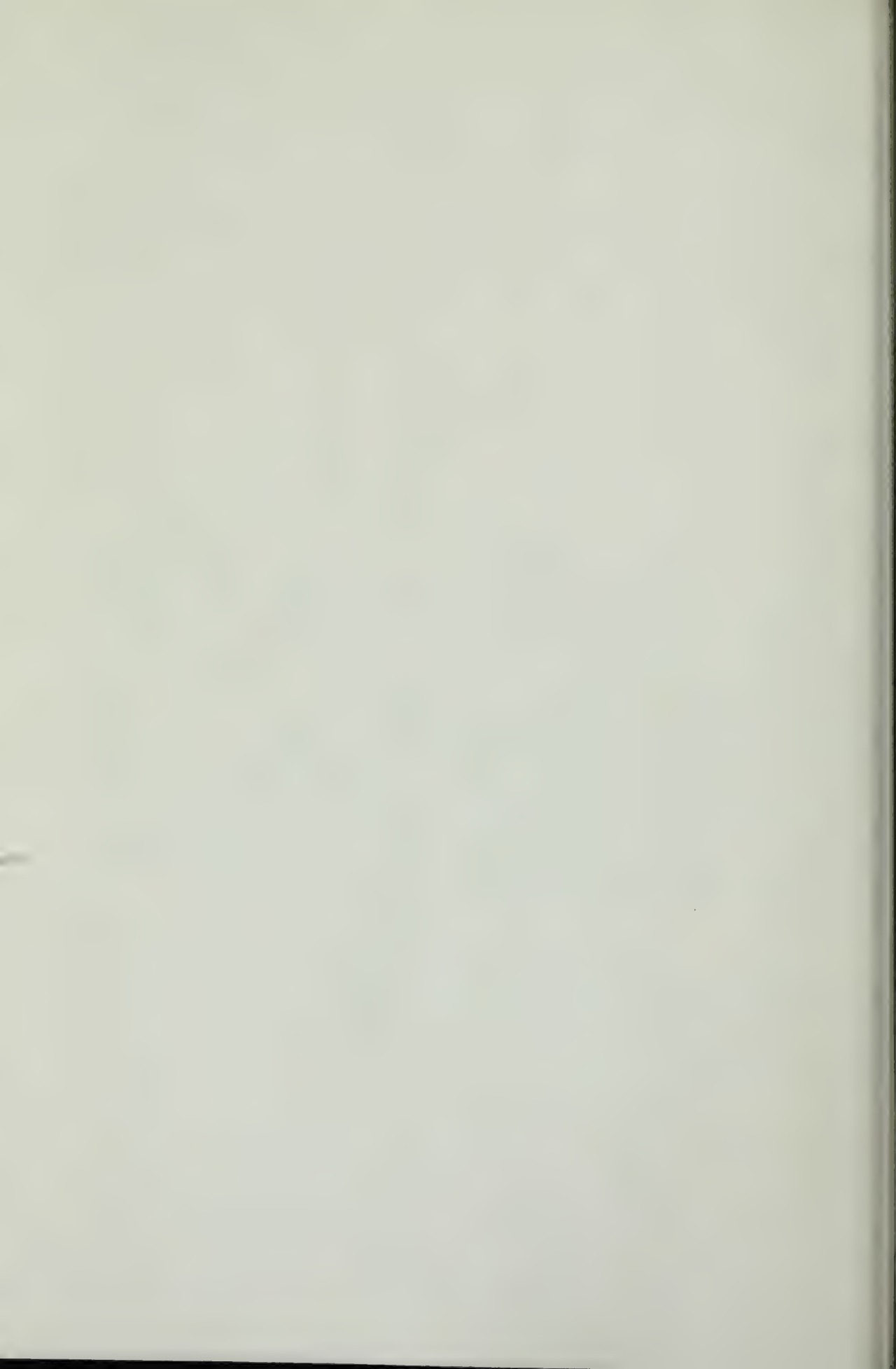
DIVISION OF MARKETING

1. Bureau of Markets
2. Bureau of Market Enforcement
3. Bureau of Milk Control
4. Bureau of Market News
5. Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
6. Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization
7. Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection
8. Bureau of Weights and Measures



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE





## PRESENT ORGANIZATION: after 1936

### Division of Administration

The administrative staff of the Department of Agriculture performs a variety of services and tasks. This division directs the administration of the department, provides legislative, economic, and legislative aid to the Governor and the Legislature, establishes policies with the federal government, state agencies, county boards of supervisors, county agricultural commissioners, and other agricultural organizations and agencies, maintains the department library, issues the department bulletin and special publications, prepares and installs the exhibits at agricultural fairs, releases information to the press and radio. This division also administers all fiscal and personnel matters of the department.

### Division of Animal Industry

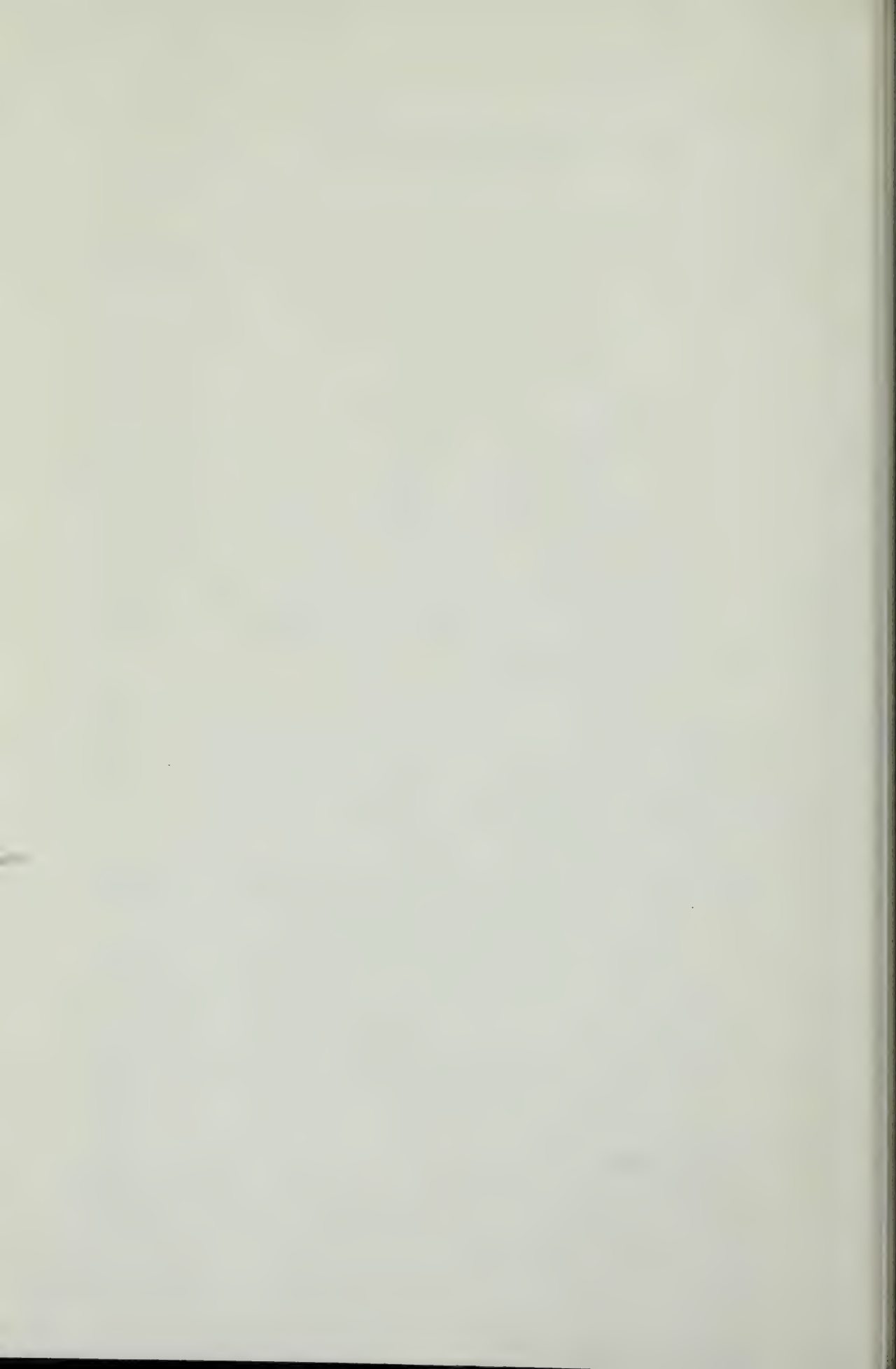
The activities of this division relate to livestock disease control, meat inspection, livestock identification, and dairy service.

#### 1. Bureau of Livestock Disease Control

1934 The Bureau of Livestock Disease Control Service was made a bureau, under the reorganization program, to carry on general livestock and poultry disease prevention activities, control bovine tuberculosis and Bang's disease, and maintain laboratories for diagnosis and testing of animal and poultry diseases.

#### 2. Bureau of Dairy Service

1939 Once again the name of the Dairy Service has been changed to the Bureau of Dairy Service whose specialized quality



control work and enforcement is divided into these activities:

- a. Market milk program
- b. Receiving point inspection
- c. Ice cream program
- d. Butter control program
- e. Cheese program
- f. Initiation licensing service
- g. Commercial testing service
- h. [REDACTED]
- i. Dairy service laboratory

### 3. Bureau of Livestock Identification

1939 The Livestock Sanitary Service was changed to the Bureau of Livestock Identification and the reorganization of the department in 1937.

### 4. Bureau of Meat Inspection

1939 The former Meat Inspection Service was made the Bureau of Meat Inspection.

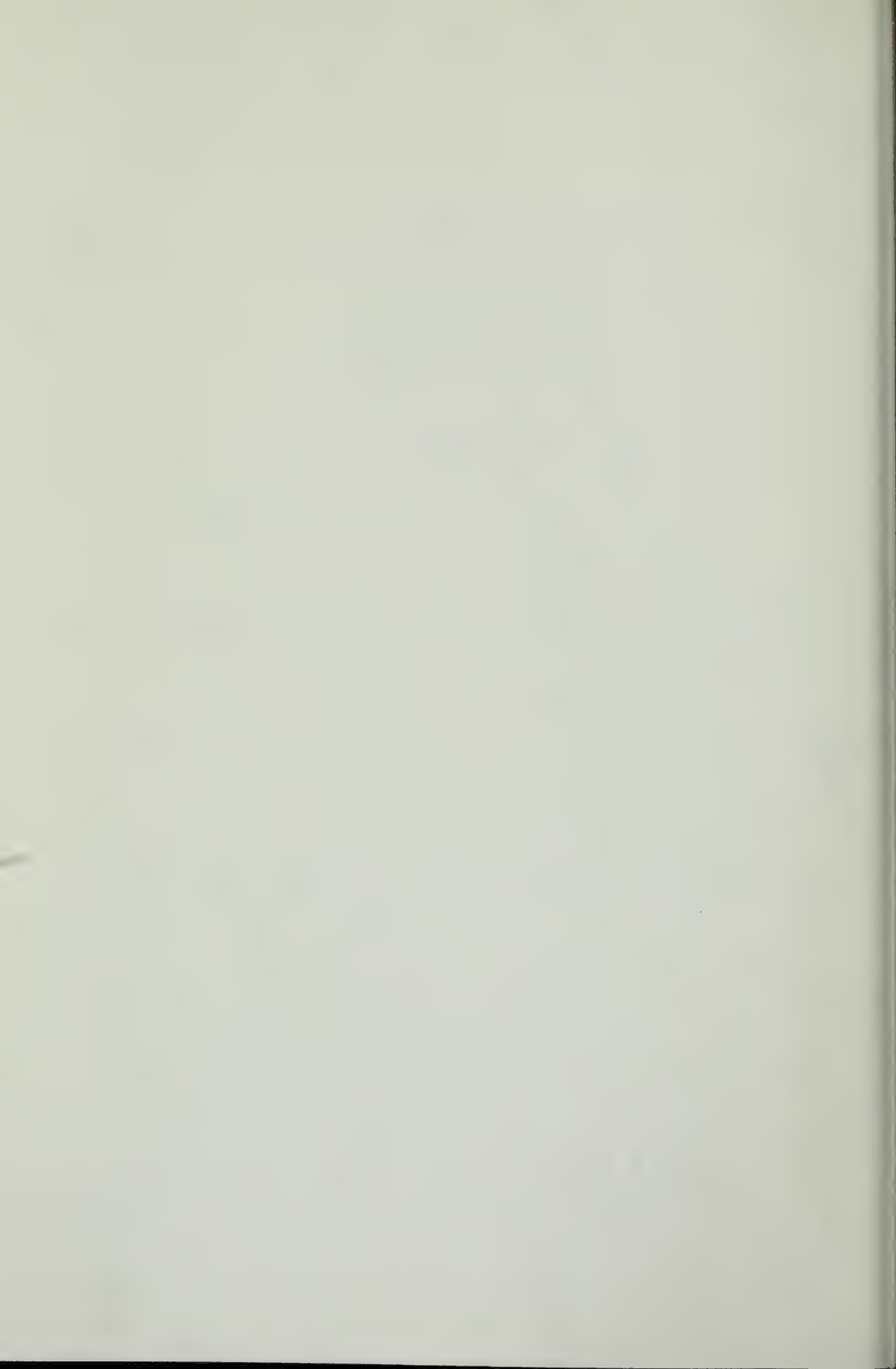
## Division of Plant Industry

At present the division embodies six [REDACTED].

### 1. Bureau of Plant Quarantine

1900 Increase in volume of activities and complexities of administration brought about a separation of the plant quarantine functions from the entomological functions. These two functions had been carried in 1902 into the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] among the oldest in the department. The Nursery Service, which had been merged with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, effective January 1, 1941, was made a [REDACTED] of Plant Quarantine when the separation





took place in 1948. Activities of the Bureau are:

- a. Administration and enforcement of interstate and international plant quarantine laws against injurious insects and diseases, plant diseases, and plant insects. Supervises activities of County Agricultural Commissioners in their fields.
- b. Administration of the Bureau's laboratory in the Bureau of Plant Industry, which is the center of the Bureau's research in the control of plant diseases and insects. Supervises the administrative and laboratory work of the laboratory.

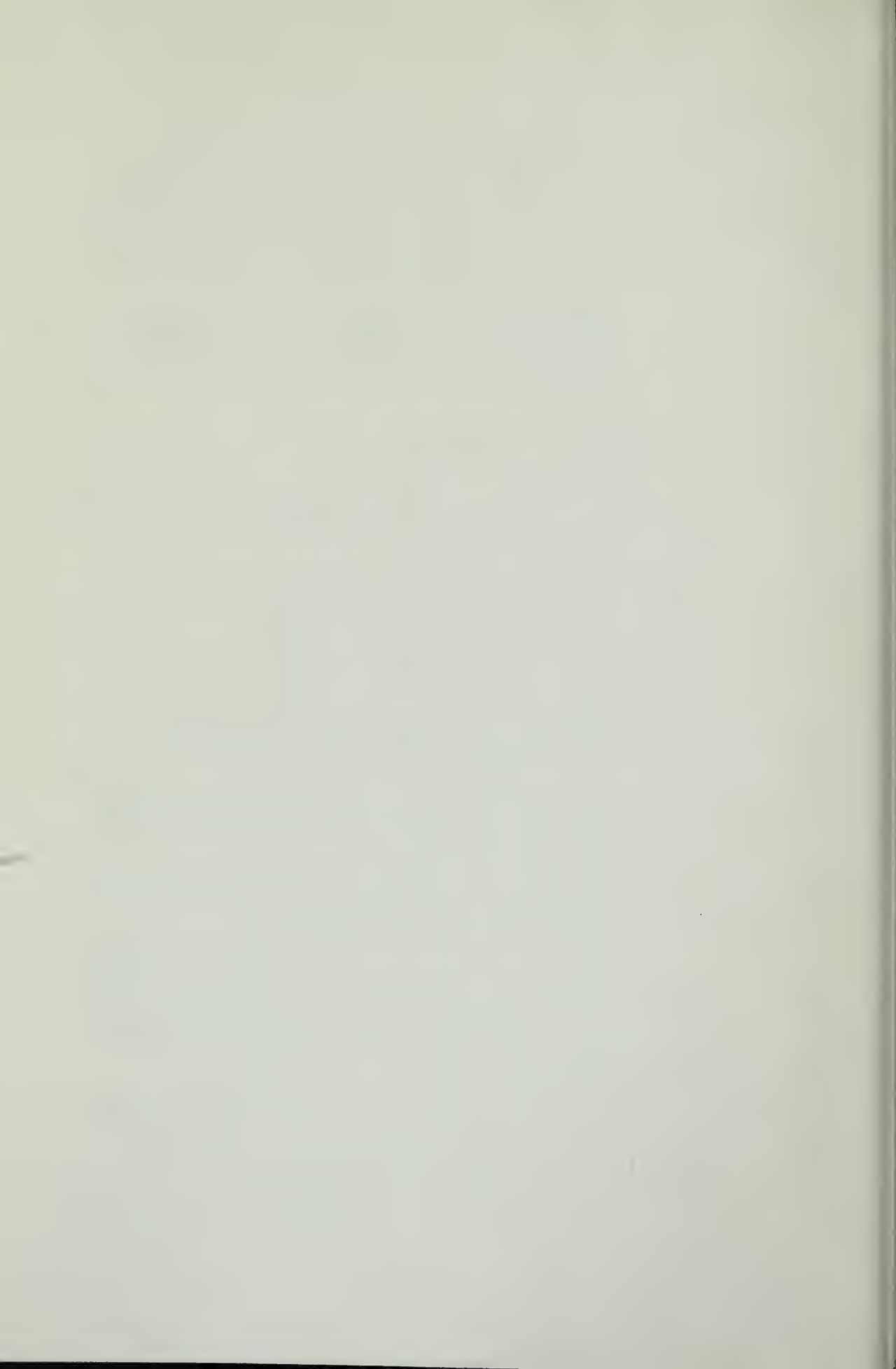
## B. Bureau of Plant Industry

The Bureau of Entomology, which was transferred with the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in 1948, was separated from the plant quarantine service, effective October 1, 1948. The Bureau's primary place of work is the Bureau of Plant Industry. The following are primary activities of the Bureau:

- a. Services for new insect pest infestations.
- b. Development of methods for control of pest insects in cooperation with County Agricultural Commissioners.
- c. Research in the control of plant diseases and insects, including the study of the life history of insects and diseases and the control of plant diseases and insects.
- d. Administration of the Bureau's laboratory and supervision of the laboratory's work, including the study of the life history of insects and diseases and the control of plant diseases and insects.
- e. Research in the control of plant diseases and insects, including the study of the life history of insects and diseases and the control of plant diseases and insects.

## C. Bureau of Plant Industry

The Bureau of Plant Industry, which has not changed since it was placed in the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1901. The Bureau determines the importance of diseases of



plants and determines causes for invoking police powers in the control and eradication of plant diseases.

#### 4. Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection

1939 During the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture the former Rodent, Plague and Weed Control Service was made a bureau in the Division of Plant Industry. The name of the bureau was changed to the Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection in 1942. This bureau conducts:

- a. Plague suppression activities in cooperation with County Boards of Supervisors (through County Agricultural Commissioners) and landowners.
- b. [REDACTED] in a supervisory capacity [REDACTED] [REDACTED] also serves in an [REDACTED].
- c. Predatory animal control activities in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and County Boards of Supervisors.
- d. Supervisory activities and/or services in an advisory capacity with County Agricultural Commissioners in the suppression of injurious birds and other [REDACTED].

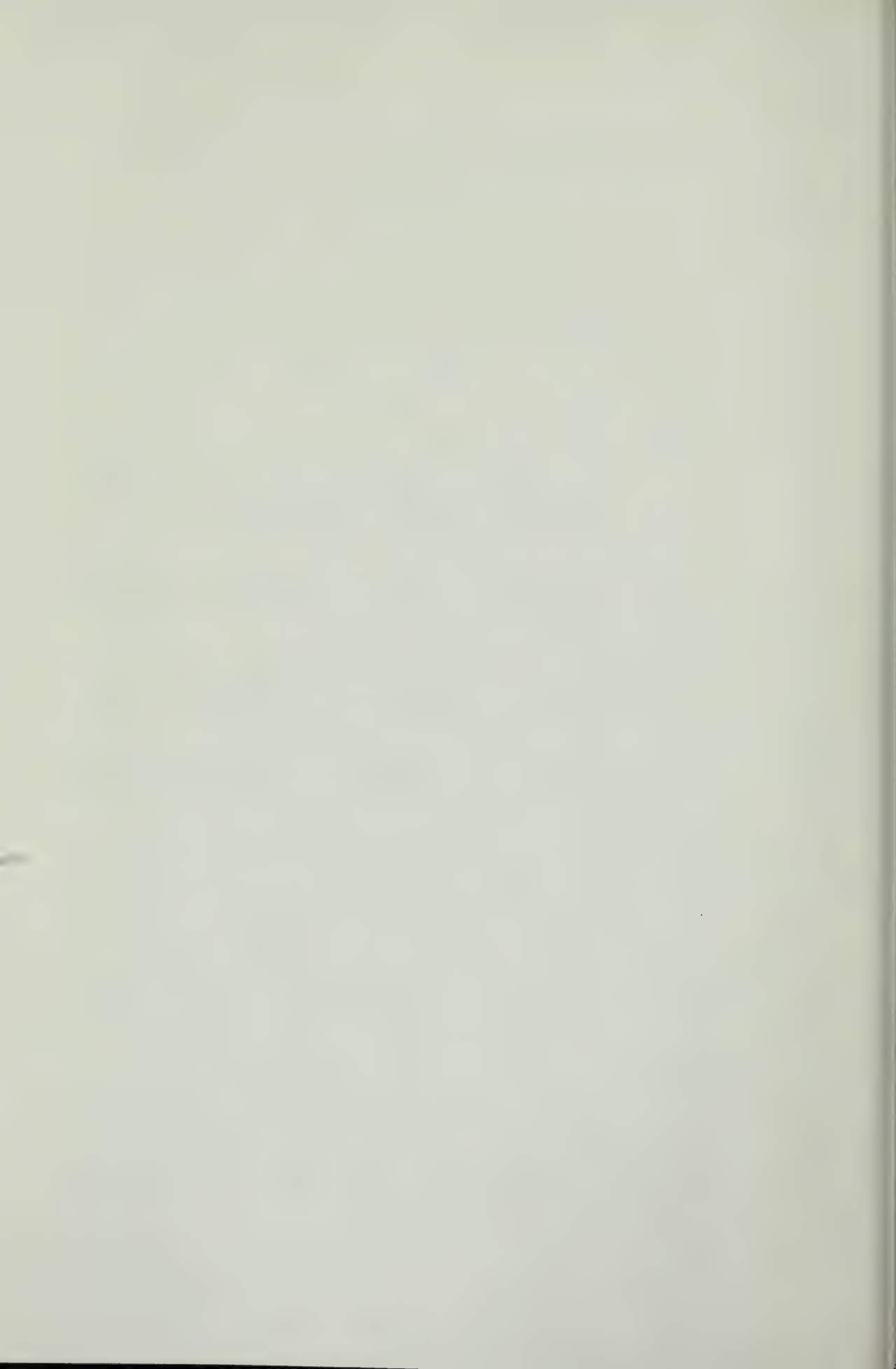
1941 The California Seed Laboratory and the Seed Inspection Service were transferred from the Bureau of Field Crops to the Bureau of Rodent, Plague, and Weed Control, September 1, 1941.

[REDACTED] Department of Agriculture. Monthly Bulletin, [REDACTED] p. 399.)

#### 5. Bureau of Field Crops

1942 The California Seed Laboratory and the Seed Inspection Service were transferred from this bureau to the Bureau of Rodent, Plague, and Weed Control in 1941. The five remaining activities of the bureau are:





- a. Commercial feeding stuffs
- b. Field crops inspection
- c. California bonded warehouses
- d. Public grain warehouse inspection
- e. Terminal weighing

## 6. Bureau of Chemistry

1939 The former Division of Chemistry was made a bureau under the Division of Plant Industry. This bureau administers:

- a. Spray residue enforcement
- b. Economic poisons control laws
- c. Laws controlling sale and distribution of commercial fertilizers and agricultural minerals as to labeling and proper ingredient statement

## Division of Marketing

The Division of Marketing, originally named Division of Economics, was created in 1939 under the direction of the Director of the Department of Agriculture. At present the division comprises eight bureaus:

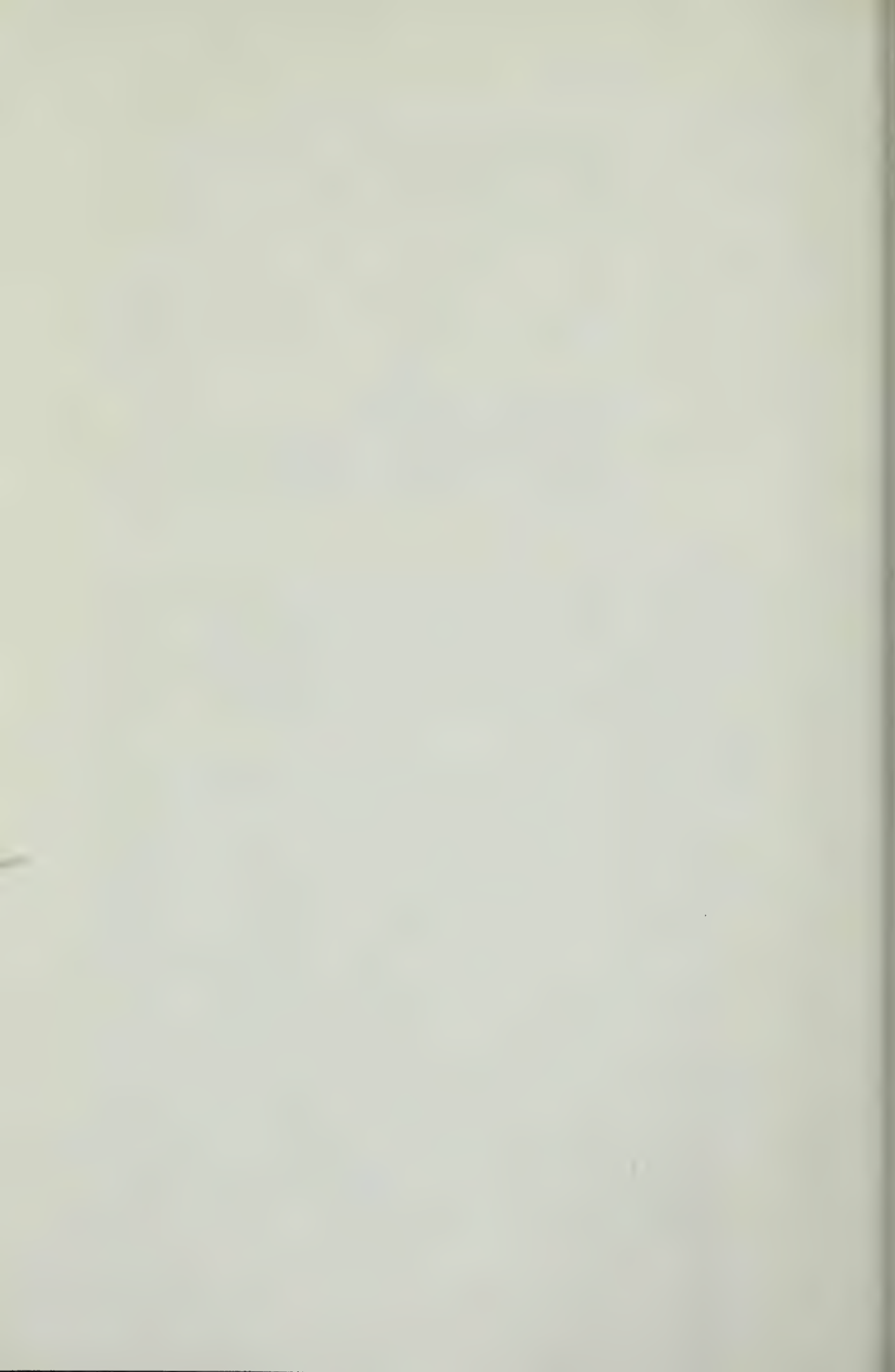
### 1. Bureau of Markets

1939 The former Division of Markets was made a bureau under the new Division of Marketing. The administration of the Prorate Act as amended in 1939 was placed under the bureau in cooperation with the Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission. The activities of the bureau are divided into General Marketing Service and General Marketing Laws.

Stats. 1939, ch. 894, p. 2486. Approved July 22, 1939; in effect Sept. 19, 1939.

1946 The Bureau of Markets set up its own enforcement staff to administer all enforcement work of the bureau in March 1946.

California. Department of Agriculture, Twenty-seventh Annual Report, v. 35, no. 4, 1946



## 2. Bureau of Market Enforcement

1939 The Bureau of Market Enforcement is responsible for enforcing the acts relating to marketing and licensing persons or firms directly or indirectly engaged in the marketing of California's agricultural commodities. The acts enforced are:

- a. The Produce Dealers (Commission Merchants) Act
- b. The Processors Act
- c. The Young and Desmond Milk Control Acts
- d. The Fair Trade Practices Milk Act
- e. Produce Exchange Act
- f. The California Marketing Act of 1937
- g. The California Agricultural Products Marketing Act of 1937
- h. The Processed Foodstuff Marketing Act
- i. The Agricultural Prorate Act
- j. Dumping Act

## 3. Bureau of Milk Control

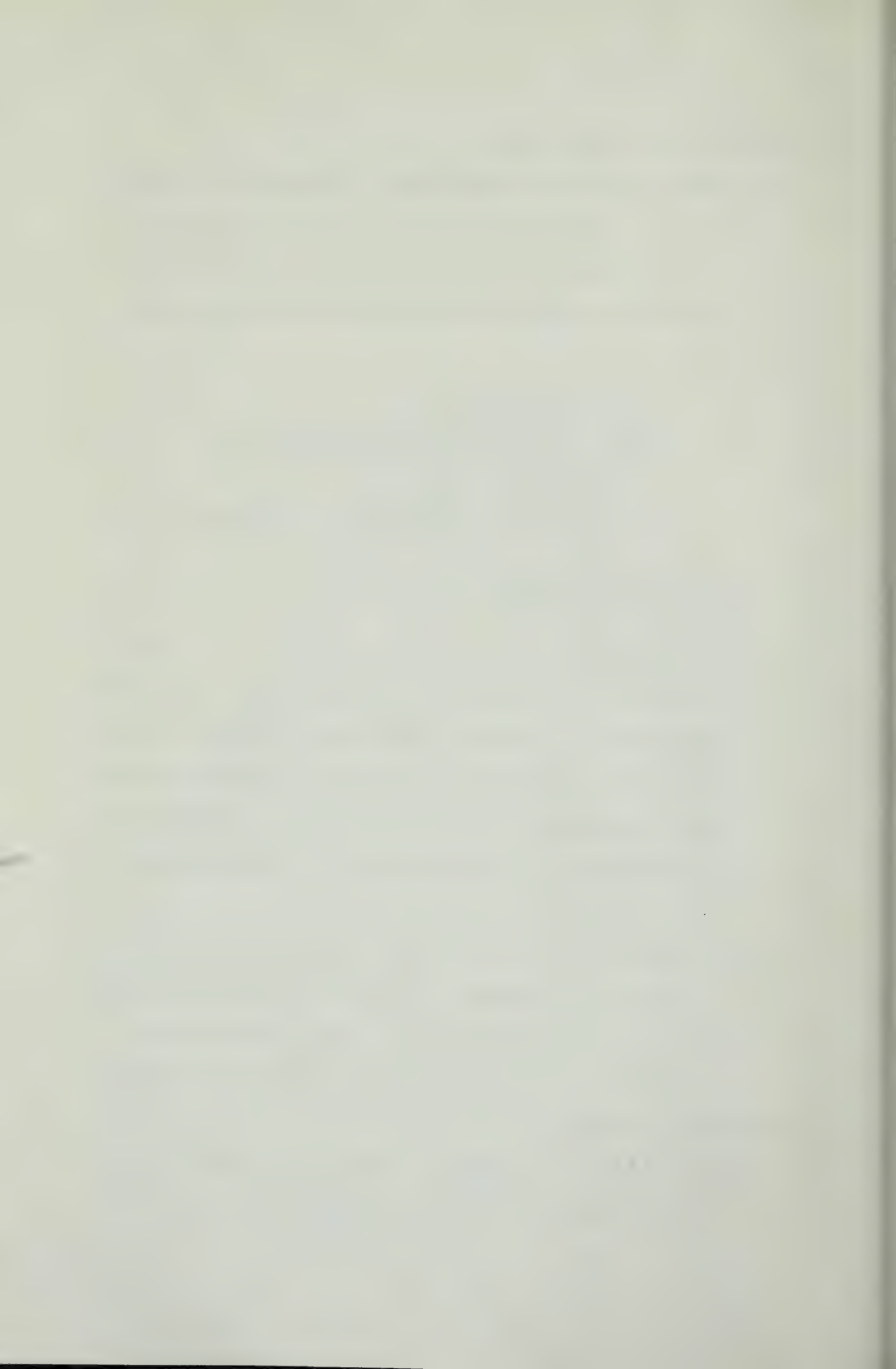
1945 The Director of Agriculture set up a new bureau, Bureau of Milk Control, in November 1945 to deal exclusively with the enforcement of the Young and Desmond Milk Control Acts, the Fair Trade Practices Milk Act (so-called Ice Cream Law) and related statutes, thereby removing these activities from the Bureau of Market Enforcement.

1946 The Bureau of Market Enforcement was relieved of enforcing the California Marketing Act of 1937, the California Agricultural Products Marketing Act of 1937, the Processed Foodstuff Marketing Act, and the Agricultural Prorate Act.

## 4. Bureau of Market News

1939 The media of distribution of market news employed by the Bureau of Market News are the mimeographed reports of the





bureau, newspapers, press associations and trade magazines, telephone and messenger service, and radio. Transmission of information between points outside the state is made by the federal leased wire system, and transmission between offices within the state is accomplished by the California short-wave telegraph network.

5. Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

1939 The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics was formerly a part of the Administration Division. The bureau, more commonly known as the California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, operates under a cooperative agreement between the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the California State Department of Agriculture.

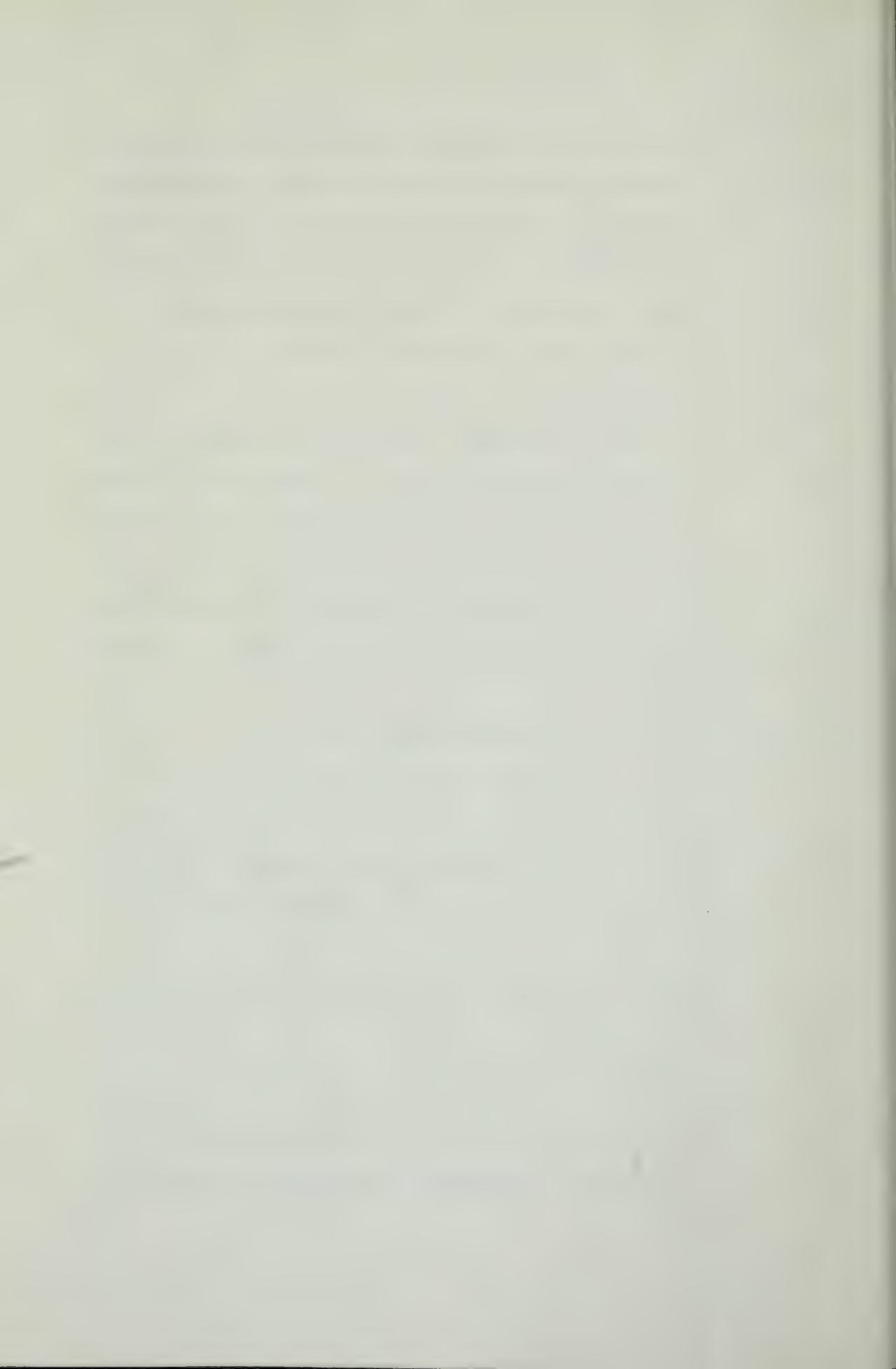
6. Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization

1946 Under the Agricultural Code the Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization enforces those standards pertaining to fruits, nuts, vegetables, honey, and eggs, and administers self-supporting activities relating to canning tomato inspection and seed potato certification.

California. Department of Agriculture. Monthly Bulletin, v. 35, December 1946, p. 404.

7. Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection

1939 The Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection was placed in the new Division of Marketing. The bureau cooperates with the United States Department of Agriculture in conducting the



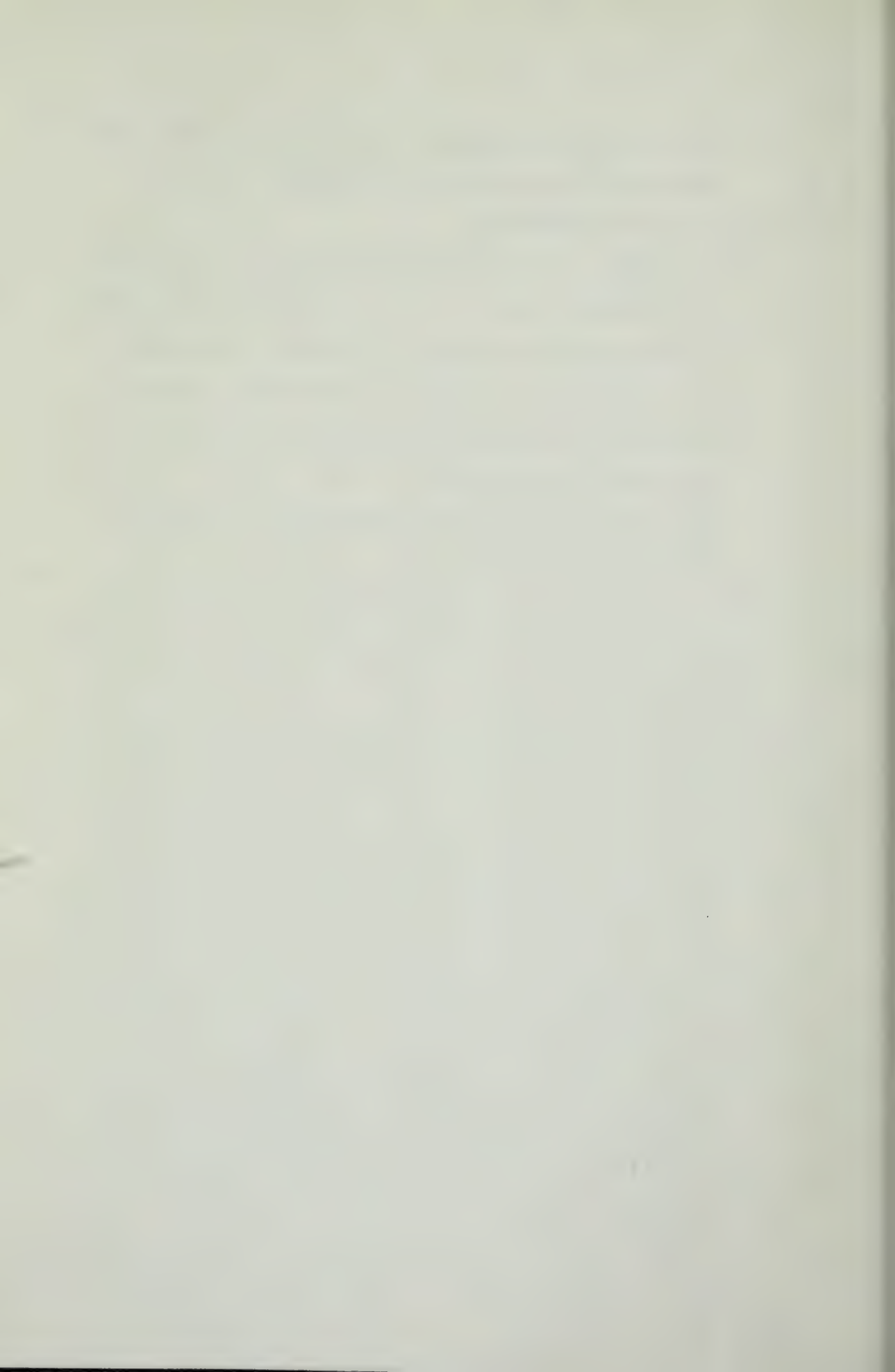
California Federal-State Inspection Service, inspecting and certifying fruits and vegetables throughout the state.

8. Bureau of Weights and Measures

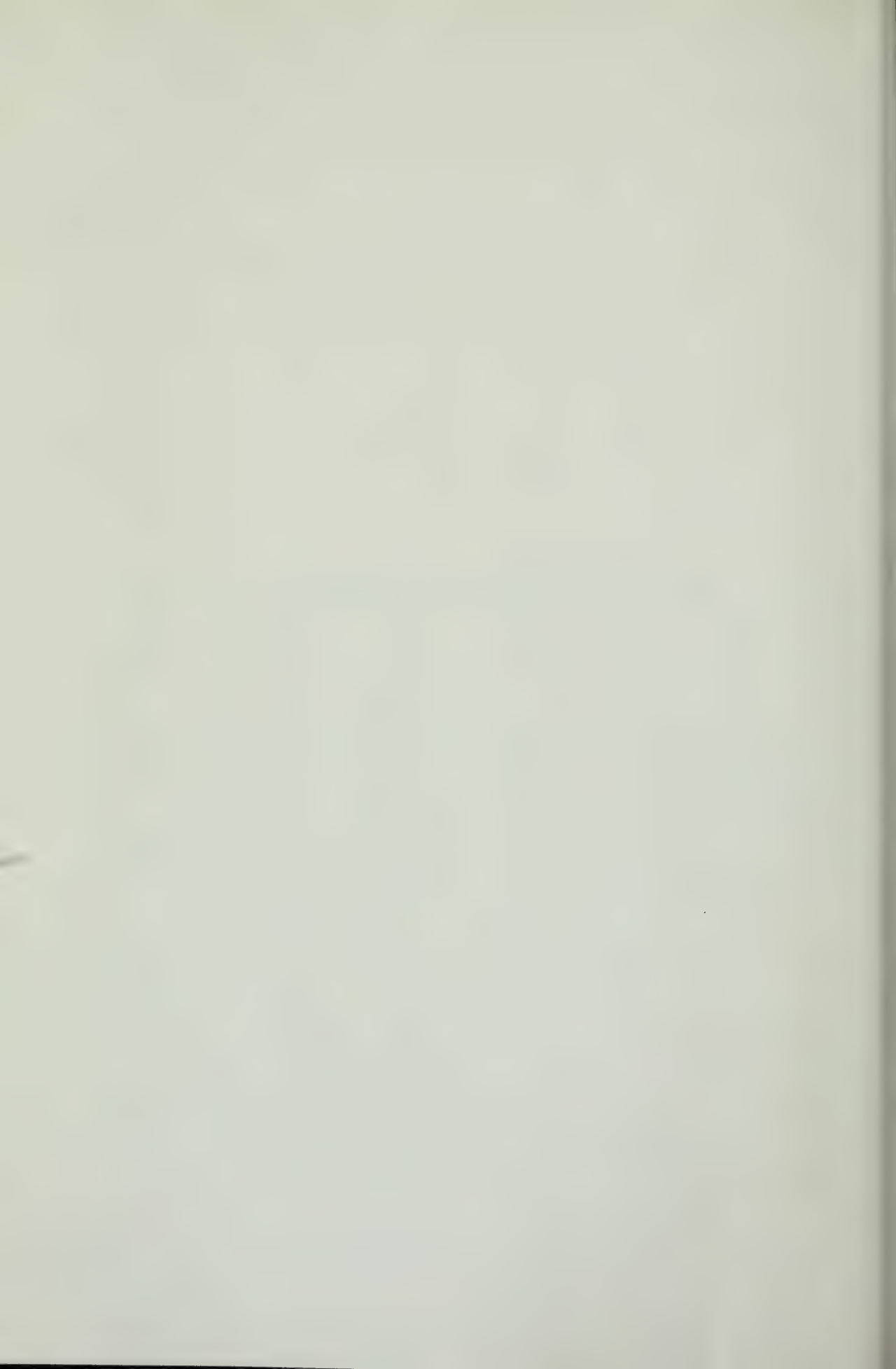
1939 The weights and measures laws were codified in the Business and Professions Code. The Bureau of Weights and Measures is charged with the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act, Net Container Act, Public Weighmaster Act, Bread Act, Hay Baling Act, Gasoline and Oil Substitution Act, and California Importation Act.

Stats. 1939, ch. 43, p. 445. Approved Feb. 3, 1939; in effect Sept. 19, 1939.





DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE PATROL





DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

A. [illegible] [illegible]

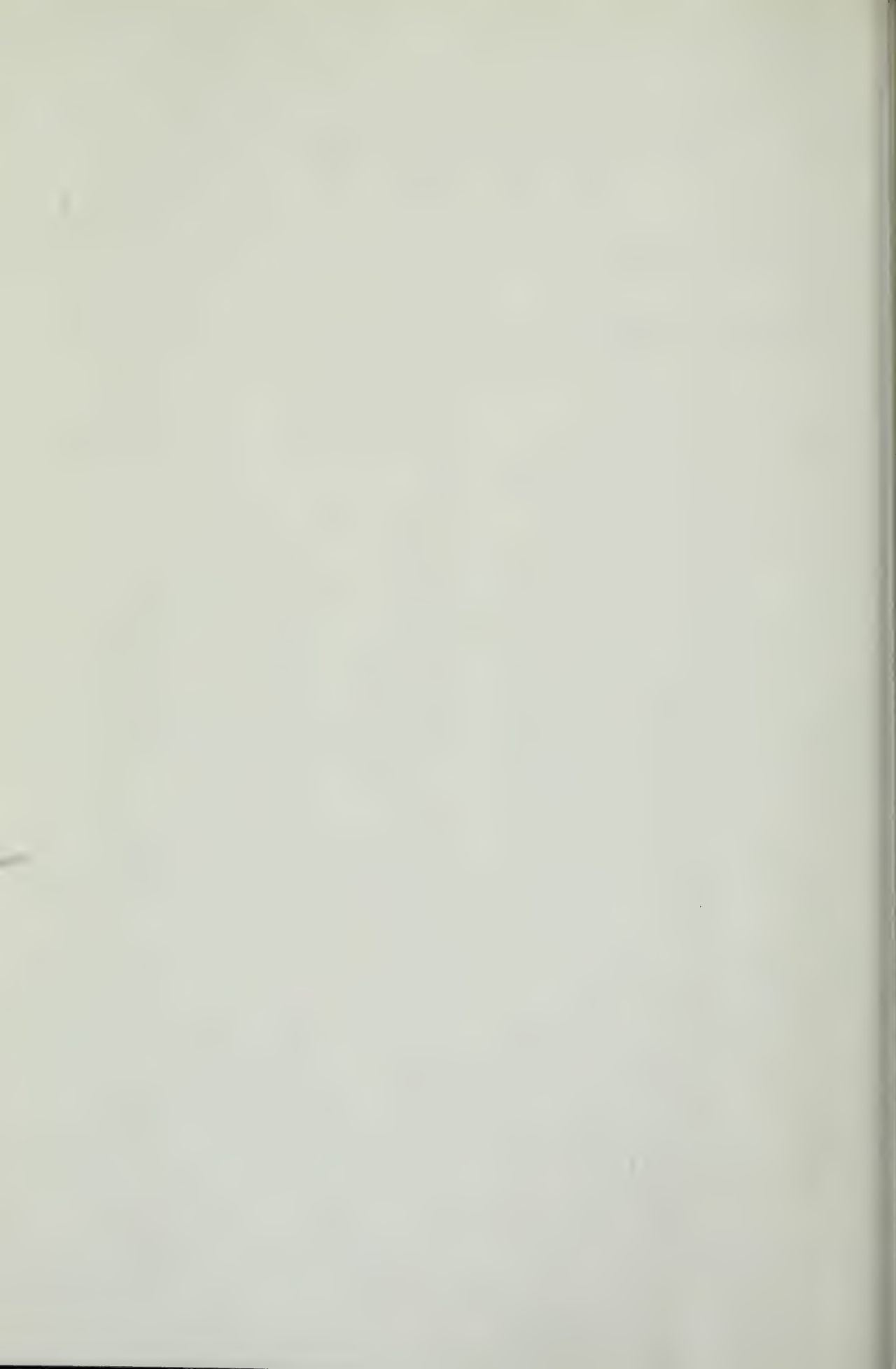
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] Section

DIVISION OF FIELD OPERATIONS

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

1. Orders-Bulletins Section
2. [illegible] Section
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. Special Services Section



## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

The Department of California Highway Patrol was created as a separate agency in 1947, succeeding to the Division of Enforcement, Department of Motor Vehicles. (Stats. 1947, ch. 16, 1st ex. sess., p. 3816. Approved July 10, 1947; in effect Sept. 21, 1947.) The administrative head of the department is the Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner appoints the Chief Administrative Officer and the Chief of the California Highway Patrol.

The members of the Highway Patrol consist of the Commissioner, Chief of the California Highway Patrol, Assistant Chief, inspectors, captains, sergeants, traffic officers, and investigators.

The department took over the following bureaus from the Division of Administration, Department of Motor Vehicles: Bureau of Equipment, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Technical Analysis, and Bureau of Accident Prevention renamed Safety Education Section.

The supervision of the teletype section, communications, was transferred from the Patrol to the Department of Motor Vehicles, April 1, 1948.

A Highway Patrol Academy, McClellan Field, Sacramento, was established under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner in 1947.

The Department of California Highway Patrol is organized into three divisions: The Division of Administration, including the following sections: Accounting, Personnel, Equipment and Office Services. Division of Field Operations, which supervises the various patrol districts and squads throughout the State. Division of Special Services, which includes the following sections: Traffic Control, Safety Education, Training, Planning, and Special Services.





DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



## BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

The Board of Corrections created by the 1944 Prison Reform Act (Stats. 1944, ch. 2, Third Extra Sess., p. 12. Approved Feb. 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944) consists of the Director of Corrections, who is chairman, the three members of the Adult Authority, the three members of the Youth Authority, two members of the five-member Board of Prison Directors, and two women members of the five-member Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women. The need for correlating these agencies and bringing them together on the policy-making level is met by this eleven-member Board of Corrections. The Department of Corrections differs from the former Department of Penology in that the Board of Corrections draws these agencies together. The Youth Authority is the only agency within the Department of Corrections that is independent of the Director of Corrections, but as a member of the board this agency can be interconnected with the other major agencies in the department.

The Board of Corrections has broad duties and responsibilities for studying the entire crime and delinquency problem in the state. At the present time there are five commissions, created by executive order, to assist the board in this study of crime: criminal law and procedure, adult corrections and release procedures, juvenile justice, social and economic causes of crime and delinquency, and organized crime. The study of crime had its origin in the California Crime Commission created in 1927 in the Department of Penology.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS





As organized June 1949

## 1. Administration

1. Department of Biology  
 2. University of Connecticut  
 3. New Haven, CT 06520

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

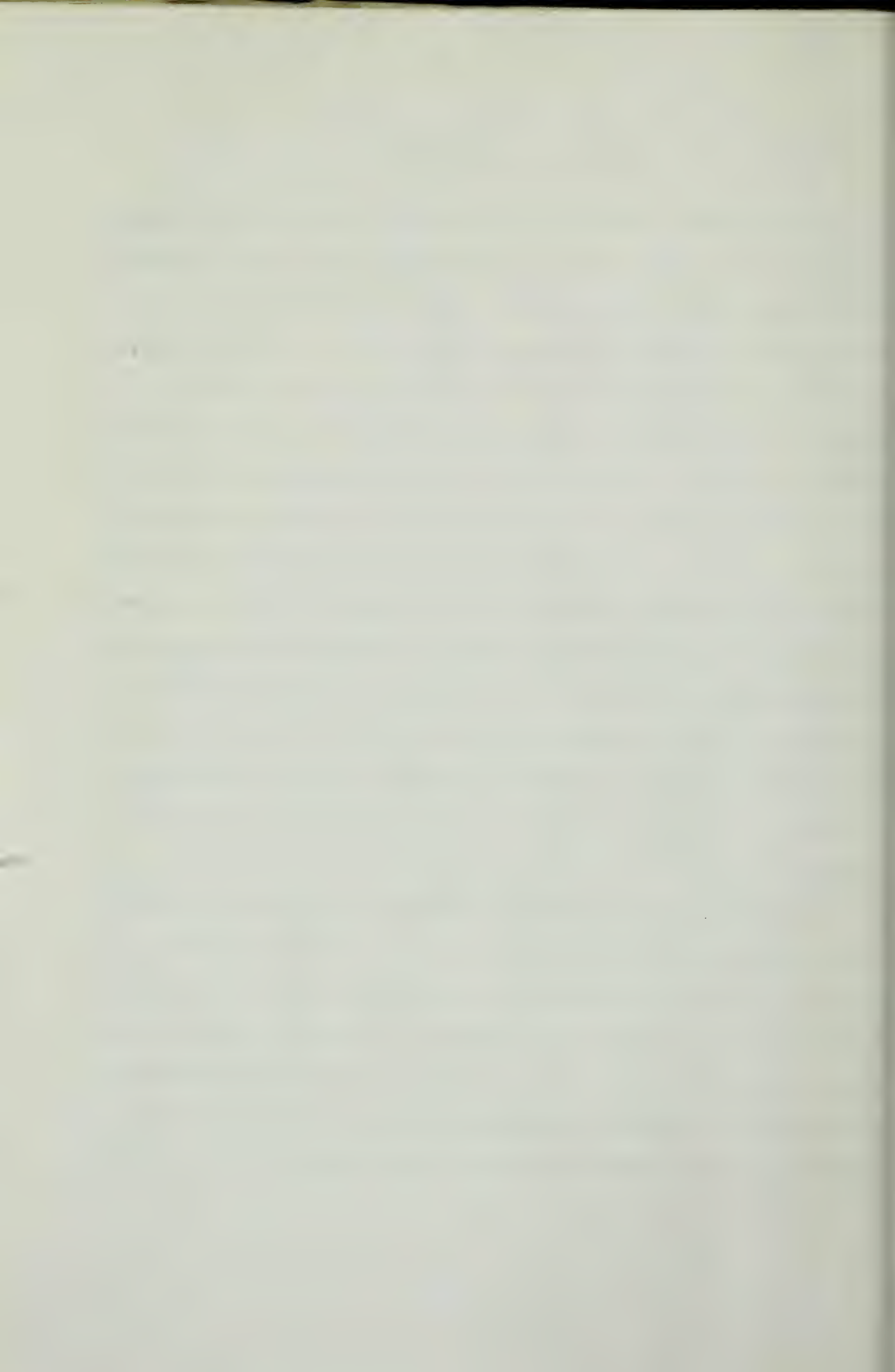
CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections was organized in 1944 under the Prison Reorganization Act (Stats. 1944, ch. 2, Third Ex. Sess., p. 13. Approved Feb. 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944). The department succeeded to the powers of the Department of Penology, the State Board of Prison Directors, the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, the Advisory Pardon Board, the Bureau of Prisons, the California Crime Commission, the warden and clerks of San Quentin Prison, Folsom Prison, California Institution for Men at Chino, and the California Institution for Women at Tehachapi. The department has jurisdiction over the California State Prisons at San Quentin and Folsom; the California Institution for Men at Chino (in 1941 the name was changed from Southern California Prison); the California Institution for Women (the above prisons were formerly under the administration of the State Board of Prison Directors in the Department of Penology); and three institutions established in 1945: the California Vocational Institution, the Medical Facility (not activated), and the Medium Security Prison at San Luis.

The Department of Corrections is composed of the Director of Corrections, appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure; the Adult Authority, created by the law of 1944 and including the Bureau of Paroles transferred from the Department of Penology; the Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women, formerly in the Department of Penology; the Correctional Industries Commission, created in 1945; and the Youth Authority, brought into the department in 1944 (1947 Penal Code, sec. 5001).





## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS

#### Administration

Under the Director of Corrections are located the functions of departmental administration that include: business office, general office, personnel, classification, consulting and coordinating.

#### California State Prison at San Quentin

The San Quentin Prison is one of the oldest in California. It was established in 1852 for the primary purpose of imprisoning male first offenders. In 1944 the prison was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. At present there are two road camps that operate in cooperation with the Division of Highways.

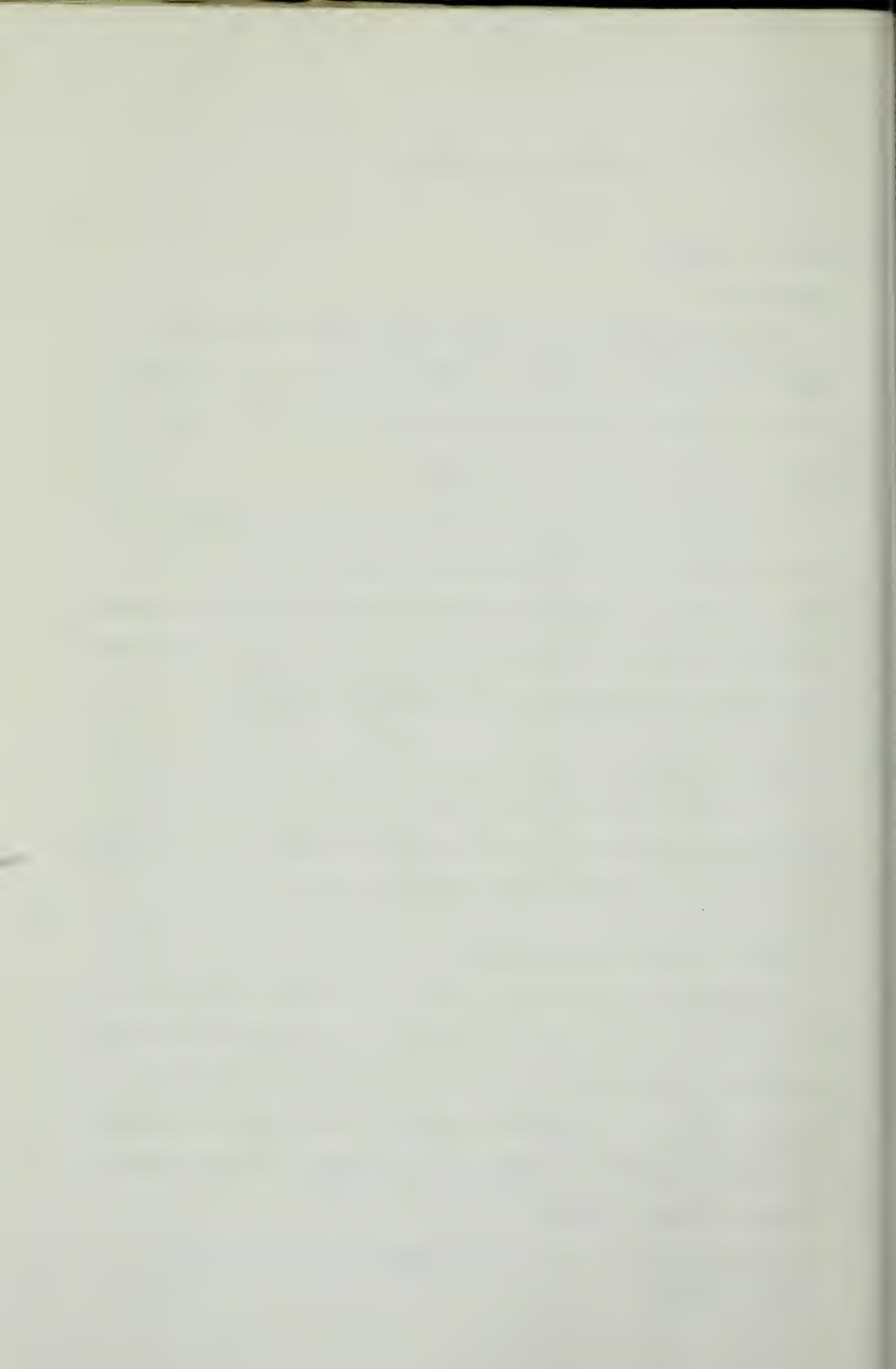
#### California State Prison at Folsom

The Folsom Prison is one of maximum security; second and third offenders are imprisoned there. The prison was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections in 1944.

#### California State Prison at Solaced

The Director of Corrections, with the approval of the Board of Corrections, was authorized to establish a state prison for the confinement of males under the custody of the Director of Corrections. The institution is one of medium security, the primary purpose being to provide custody, care, industrial, vocational, and other training to persons confined there.

Stats. 1945, ch. 75, p. 265. Approved April 19, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.



### California Institution for Men at Chino

The California Institution for Men was established in 1941 for the purpose of restoring those offenders who seem capable of moral rehabilitation. The institution was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Penology until 1944, when it was brought under the authority of the Department of Corrections. At present two road camps, in cooperation with the Division of Highways, Department of Public Works, and two forestry camps in cooperation with the U. S. Forestry Service are in operation.

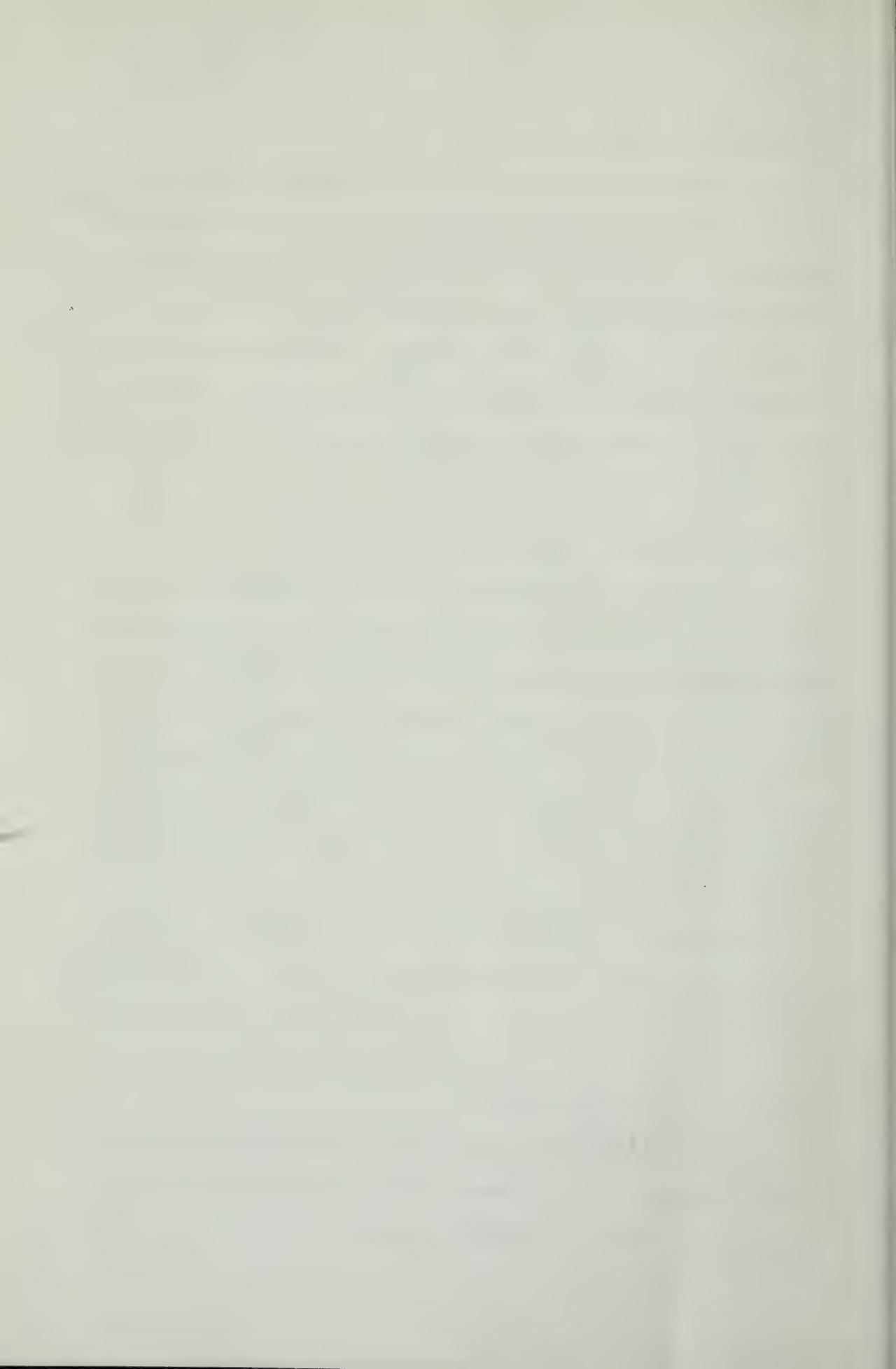
### California Vocational Institution

The Legislature established the California Vocational Institution for the confinement of males under the custody of the Director of Corrections and the Youth Authority. The institution is an intermediate type of institution whose primary purpose is to provide custody, care, industrial, vocational and other training, guidance and reformatory help for young men, too mature to be benefited by the programs of correctional schools for juveniles and too immature in crime for confinement in prisons.

The Director of Corrections appoints the superintendent for the California Vocational Institution, subject to civil service regulations. Stats. 1945, ch. 1154, p. 2731. Approved July 1945; in effect immediately.

### Medical Facility (not activated)

The Medical Facility was established in the Department of Corrections by an act of the Legislature in 1945. The primary purpose of the Medical facility is to receive, segregate, confine, treat, and care



for males under the custody of the Department of Corrections who are mentally ill, mentally defective, epileptic, addicted to the use of narcotics, or otherwise physically or mentally abnormal. The superintendent for the Medical Facility will be appointed by the Director of Corrections under civil service regulations and he will be directly responsible to the Director when this program is activated.

State. 1945, ch. 1491, p. 2765. Approved July 13, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

#### California Institution for Women

The California Institution for Women was established in 1929 for the purpose of providing custody, care, protection, industrial, vocational, and other training for reformatory help. The institution was transferred from the Department of Penology to the Department of Corrections in 1944.

#### ADULT AUTHORITY

The Adult Authority was established as a Division of the Department of Corrections when the department was organized in 1944. The Authority consists of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. These members serve as a state parole board (duty of the former Board of Prison Terms and Paroles and the Division of Prison Terms and Paroles in the Department of Penology) and an advisory pardon board (duty of the former Advisory Pardon Board in the Department of Penology). They also are members of the Board of Corrections. The Adult Authority is a quasi-judicial agency which has been given broad powers over convicted male felons.





The duties of the Adult Authority are divided among several bureaus: the Bureau of Paroles, Bureau of Classification, and the Diagnostic Clinic (Guidance Center).

#### Bureau of Paroles

1943 The Bureau of Paroles was created in 1943 under the State Board of Prison Directors. The bureau was headed by a chief state parole officer appointed by the board.

Stats. 1943, ch. 949, p. 2819. Approved June 1, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

1944 The Bureau of Paroles was placed under the Adult Authority in 1944; the bureau is headed by a chief state parole officer appointed by the Adult Authority.

Stats. 1944, ch. 2, Third Extra Sess., p. 12. Approved Feb. 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944.

#### Bureau of Classification

1946 On May 1, 1946 the Director of Corrections and the members of the Adult Authority established the Classification Bureau in order to improve the scope and effectiveness of the care and treatment programs in the penal institutions. Administratively, the bureau is responsible to the Director of Corrections. The bureau personnel consists of a chief, a supervisor of classification and parole, a supervisor of prison education, and a sociologist. The bureau has administrative control and supervision over the Guidance Centers at San Quentin and Lancaster.

#### Diagnostic Clinic (Guidance Center)

1944 The Diagnostic Clinic was established in the Department of



Corrections by a legislative act; "The Director of Corrections shall provide facilities and personnel for a psychiatric and diagnostic clinic and such branches thereof as may be required at one or more of the State prisons or institutions under the jurisdiction of the Dept. of Corrections."

The clinic is responsible for a scientific study of each prisoner, his career and life history, the cause of his criminal acts, and for the preparation of recommendations to be submitted to the Director of the department. The clinic is known as the Guidance Center of the department. The activity of the clinic is divided into four major divisions--medicine and psychiatry, sociology and case-work, penology and institutional work, and vocational counseling.

Stats. 1944, ch. 2, 3rd ex. sess., p. 13. Approved Feb. 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944.

#### YOUTH AUTHORITY

The Youth Authority, created in 1941 (ch. 937, p. 2522. Approved July 9, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941) as an independent agency and called the Youth Correction Authority, was brought into the Department of Corrections by the Prison Reorganization Act, 1944 (ch. 2, 3rd ex. sess., p. 13). The word correction was dropped from the Authority's title in 1943 when it was desired to emphasize prevention as well as correction in the Authority's program (Stats. 1943, ch. 2, p. 13).

The Youth Authority is a law-enforcement agency with the responsibility for the classification, care, and treatment of all cases committed to it by the juvenile courts of the state and for such other youthful offenders under





the age of twenty-one as may be accepted for treatment by the Youth Authority from the criminal courts of the state. The Authority is not responsible to the Director of Corrections; the three members are appointed by and are responsible to the Governor.

At the present time the Authority is composed of the Administrative Office and three divisions: Division of Diagnosis and Classification, Division of Training and Treatment, and Division of Field Services.

#### Administrative Office

The Administrative Office of the Youth Authority provides central control and unified management of the business operations of the divisions and facilities under its control. The Administrative Office is divided into the Personnel Section, the Accounting Section, the Office of the Clerk, the Transportation Section, and the Food and Nutrition Section.

#### Division of Diagnosis and Classification

The Division of Diagnosis and Classification is responsible for the clinical study of each case committed to the Youth Authority.

1942 The first diagnostic clinic, located at the Preston School of Industry, has been in operation since 1942.

1944 Similar service has been provided for the Ventura School for Girls and the Los Guilmos School for Girls.

#### Division of Training and Treatment

The Division of Training and Treatment was set up in 1942 under a chief who is in charge of the correctional schools in California.

1943 These correctional schools, Fred C. Helles/<sup>School for Boys</sup> (formerly called the Whittier State School), Preston School of Industry, and



Ventura School for Girls were transferred to the control of the Youth Authority from the Department of Institutions.

Stats. 1943, ch. 431, p. 2013. Approved May 15, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

1944 Additional space was provided by the establishment of a forestry camp for boys at the Calaveras Big Tree State Park, two work camps for older boys set up in cooperation with the Army at the Benicia Arsenal and the Stockton Ordnance Depot, the Fricot Ranch for younger boys, and the Los Guilucos School for Girls at Santa Rosa.

1947 The Paso Robles School for Boys was opened on September 30, 1947 for boys between 14 and 16 years of age who need disciplinary care and a remedial school program.

California Youth Authority, Quarterly v. 1, #1, p. 3, Summer 1948

#### Division of Field Services

The Division of Field Services includes those activities of the Authority which bring it into most direct contact with other community agencies, namely, the sections dealing with delinquency prevention, probation, and parole. The Division of Field Services is under the direction of a chief.

#### Delinquency Prevention Section

1941 The Delinquency Prevention Section was established by legislative authority which provides that the Authority may "establish or assist in the establishment of any public council or committee and may assist and cooperate with any existing agency, having as its object the prevention or



decrease of delinquency among youths;...."

Stats. 1941, ch. 937, p. 2522. Approved July 9, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.

#### Probation Section

1943 The Probation Section was transferred to the Youth Authority from the Department of Social Welfare in 1943 and was placed under the Division of Social Services. The Section is charged with investigating and reporting upon adult and juvenile probation as practiced throughout the state.

#### Parole Section

1941 The Parole Section was established as part of the Division of Field Services early in the organization of the Youth Authority. The Director of the Division of Field Services is in charge of this section.

#### STATE BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS

The State Board of Prison Directors was placed in the Department of Corrections when the department was organized in 1944. Until that time the Board functioned in the Department of Penology.

Under the new law (Stats. 1944, ch. 2, Third Extra Session, p. 13. January 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944) the function of the State Board of Prison Directors consists principally of advising with the Director of Corrections and with the Board of Corrections concerning general policies and plans, with the exception of the management of male prisoners. Heretofore, the State Board of Prison Directors had the power as well as the duty to manage the state prisons and appoint the wardens and clerks and direct the Bureau of Paroles (now under the direction of the Adult Authority).





The Board of Prison Directors consists of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Two members serve on the Board of Corrections.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES, CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

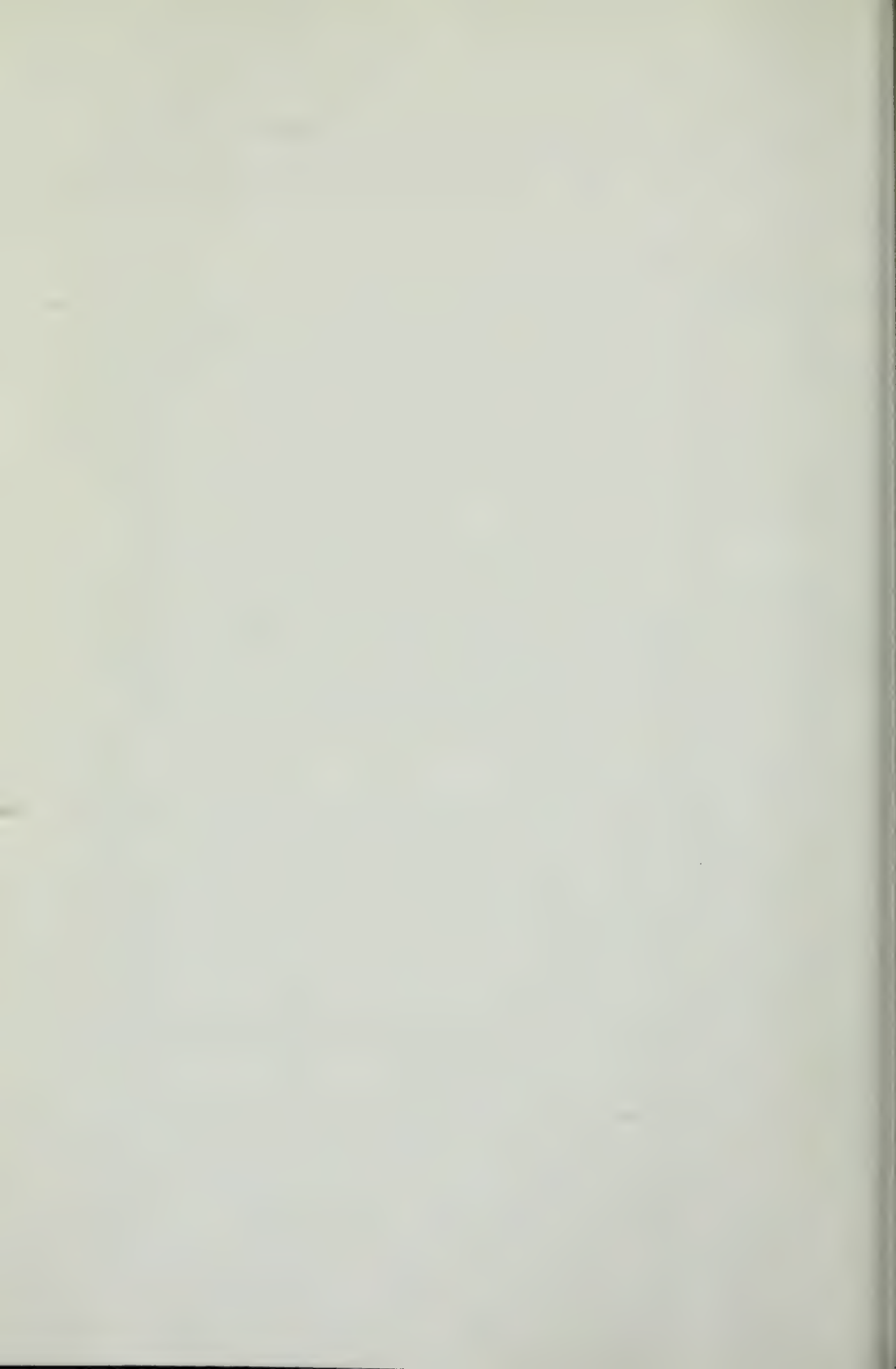
In 1933, the women of the State of California were successful in separating the management of convicted female adult prisoners from the management of the adult male program. The five-member Board of Trustees, set up in 1929 by the Legislature, of the California Institution for Women was the administrative board of the institution and also the parole board. Under the new law (Stats. 1944, ch. 2, Third Extra Session, p. 13. Approved Feb. 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944) the Board of Trustees acts in an advisory capacity to the Director of Corrections in the management of the women's institution and continues in its former capacity of parole board.

The Board of Trustees has two members on the Board of Corrections.

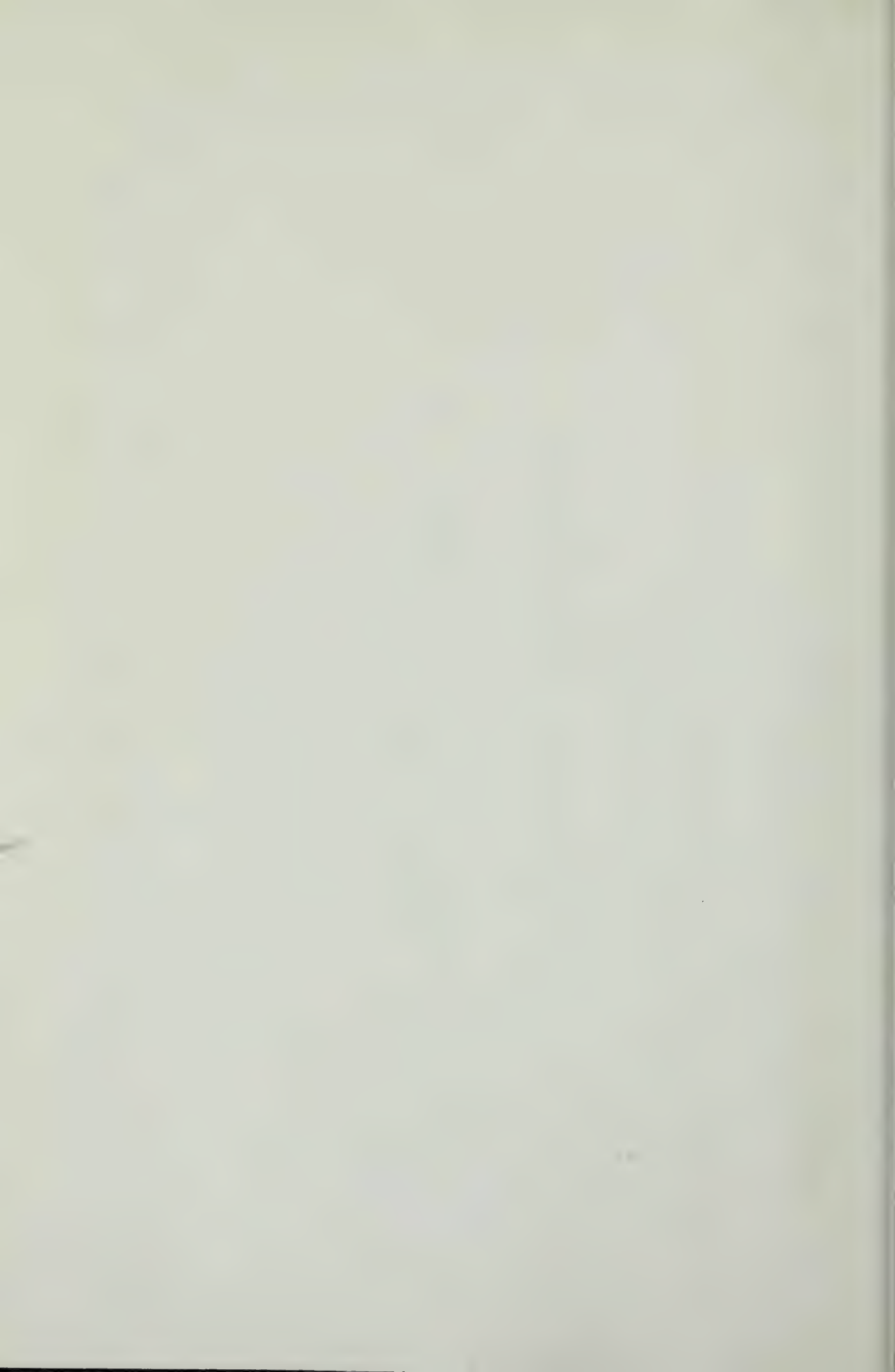
#### CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

The Correctional Industries Commission was created in the Department of Corrections in 1947 to aid in the development of work programs for persons in the custody of the Director of Corrections. The commission consists of the Director of Corrections, who is chairman, and six members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1137, p. 2579. Approved July 7, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION





## STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

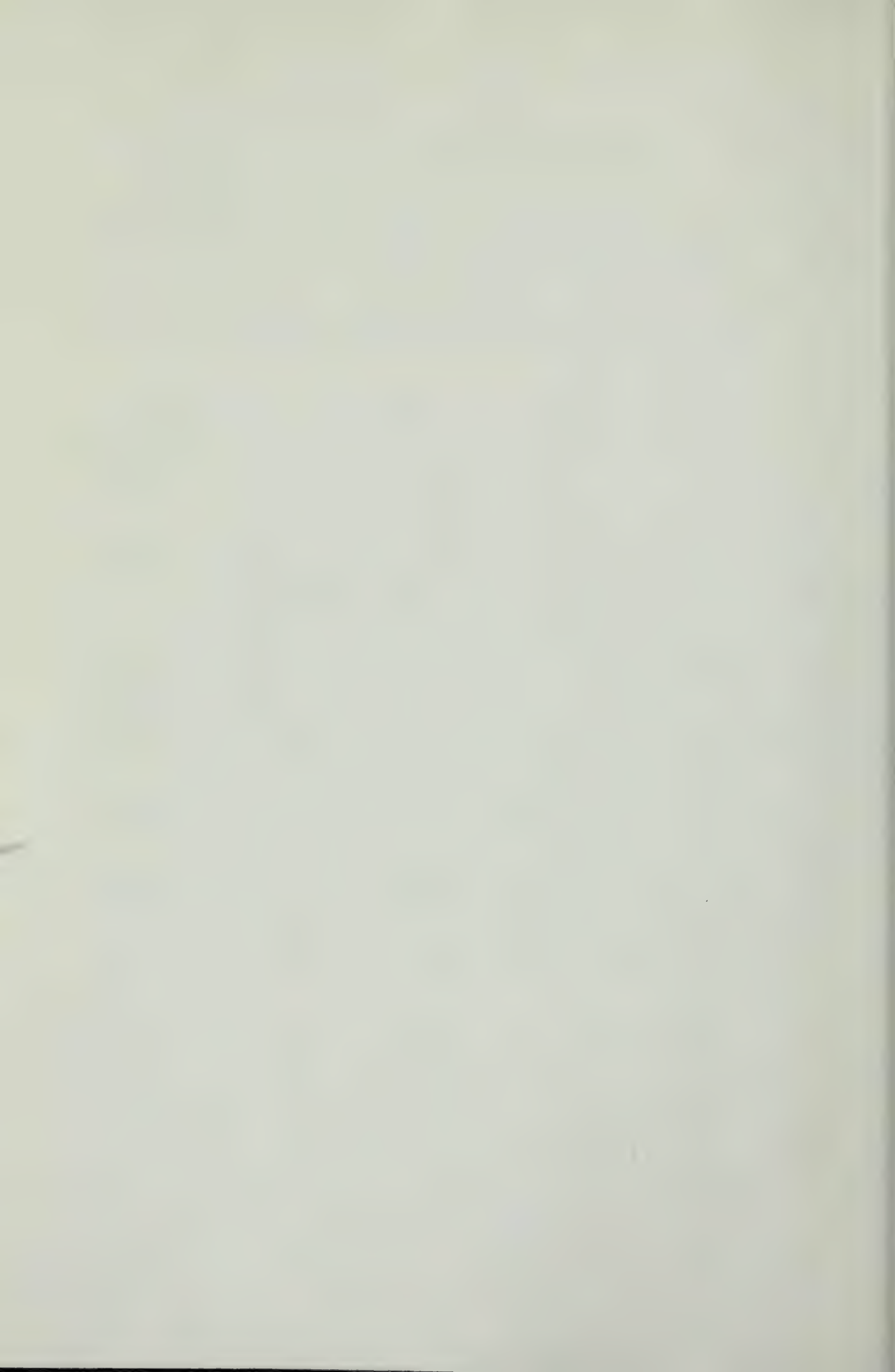
The State Board of Education is the governing and policy-determining body of the Department of Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, an official State Director of Education, and is the executive and administrative head of the department, is the secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Education.

At the present time the State Board of Education is composed of ten members who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate and the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, for a term of four years.

The State Board of Education, in addition to serving as the State Board of Vocational Education; State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Teachers' Retirement Board, grants and revokes credentials of teachers, adopts textbooks, administers the teachers' retirement salary fund, regulates teachers colleges, cooperates with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and makes rules and regulations governing the schools of the state.

The State Board served as Trustees of the California State Historical Association from 1927 until the association was dissolved in 1949.

On October 1, 1949, the State Board succeeds to the duties of the Commission on School Districts, which was established in 1945.



Related to the Department of Education in function, membership, or interests are the following:

#### COMMISSION OF CREDENTIALS

The State Commission of Credentials was established by the statutes of 1917. The act was amended in 1927 (ch. 453, p. 774) and again in 1945 (ch. 1205, p. 2280). The 1945 amendment to the Education Code continued in existence the Commission of Credentials consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and four persons appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The law regulating the issuance of certification documents was also revised by this same amendment to the code, thus eliminating previous ambiguities and contradictions.

The duties of the commission relating to certification, the issuance of credentials and life diplomas, and the accreditation of institutions for purposes of certification are assigned to it by the State Board of Education (repealed and added by Stats. 1945, ch. 1205, p. 2280; amended by Stats. 1947, ch. 1065, p. 2468).

#### CURRICULUM COMMISSION

The State Curriculum Commission, created in 1927 (ch. 203, p. 376), at the present time consists of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is chairman, and ten other members appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education; for a term of four years. Among the appointive members of the commission there is at least one county superintendent of schools, one city superintendent of schools, one person employed in a junior college in a position requiring certification qualifications, one high school principal, one elementary



school principal, the college teacher of ~~the~~ ~~state~~, and the classroom teacher (amended by Stats. 1943, ch. 946, p. 281b). The members are to serve without compensation, but are to be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses.

The commission is responsible for the formulation of minimum standards for courses of study in elementary and secondary schools, and for the evaluation of elementary school textbooks.

#### TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The State Teachers' Retirement System has been amended numerous times since its creation in 1923. In 1943 the act was again revamped and codified into the Education Code (44th Ex. Sess., ch. 15). The retirement system was created for the purpose of providing a financial plan for the retirement, with adequate retirement allowances, of teachers in the public schools of the state, teachers in schools supported by the state, and other persons employed in connection with the schools.

#### Teachers' Retirement Board

The retirement system is managed, except for the investment of funds, by the Teachers' Retirement Board, the twelve members of which include the members of the State Board of Education and the executive officers of the Retirement Investment Board. The president and the secretary of the State Board of Education fill the same positions on the Teachers' Retirement Board. Members of the board serve without compensation, but are reimbursed for traveling expenses.

#### Retirement Investment Board

The Retirement Investment Board consists of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Director of Finance, the State





Controller, and the teachers appointed by the State Board of Education for terms of four years. The board annually elects two of its members as president and secretary. Members of the board receive their actual necessary expenses.

The Retirement Investment Board controls the investment of the Permanent Fund, the Retirement Annuity Fund, and the Annuity Deposit Fund.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR VOCATIONAL TEACHERS

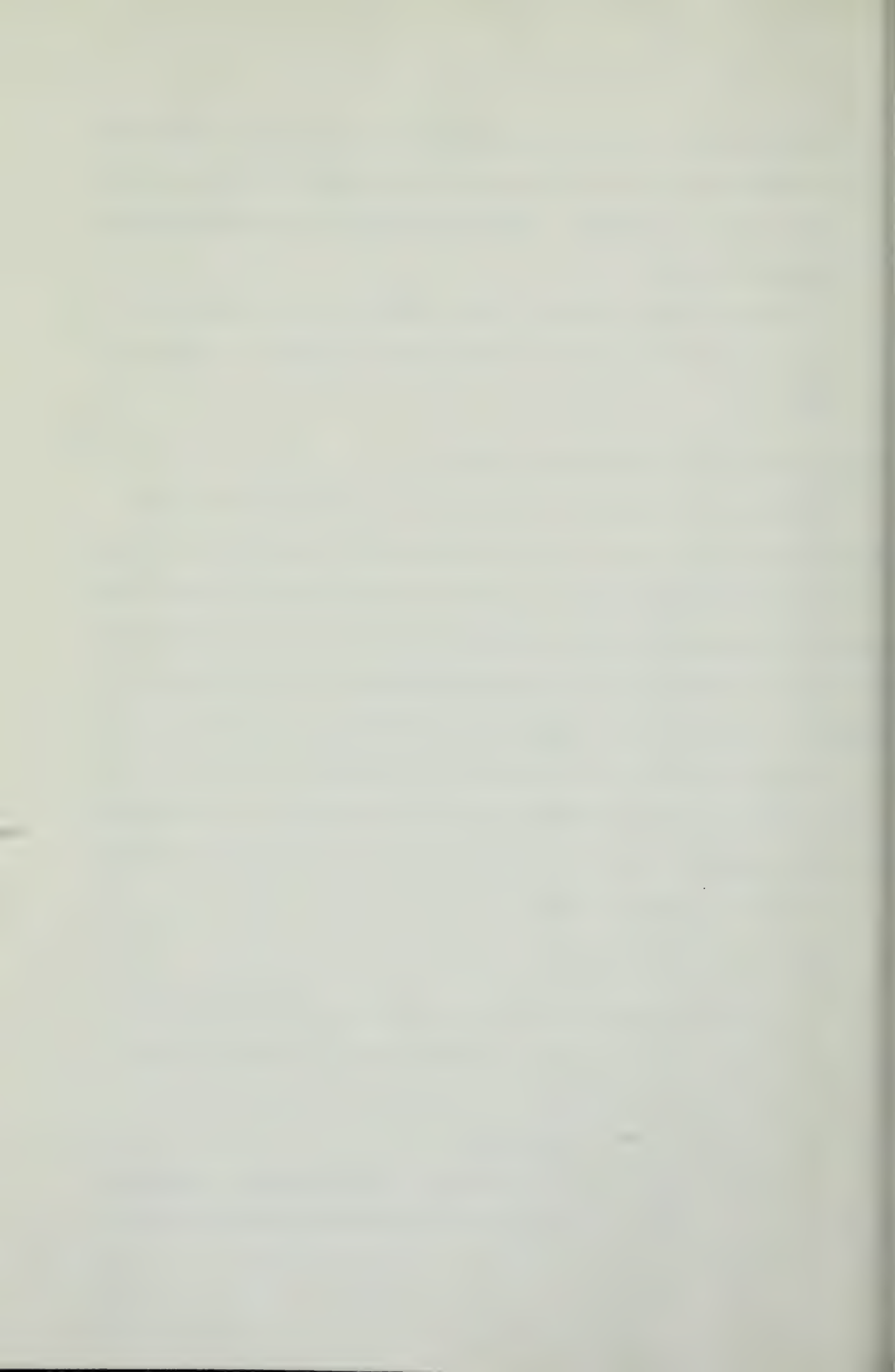
The Legislature in 1943 created a Board of Examiners for Vocational Teachers that was to consist of the Commission for Vocational Education (as created and controlled by the Department of Education) and two other members, to be selected by the board office at the pleasure of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Director of Education. The two members selected are to be presidents of state colleges (ch. 71, p. 714).

The board is to recommend to the Department of Education teachers desirous of qualifying for the baccalaureate degree, and recommends to state colleges the number of units of credit to be granted for the preparation and record of such teachers toward the degree.

A nine-member independent agency was created in 1944 for the purpose of recommending to the Department of Education the number of units of credit to be granted for the preparation and record of such teachers toward the degree.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

In 1949 the association was abolished. All its property, records, and assets were transferred to the Department of Education (Stats. 1949, ch. 1389).



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

June 1949

DIVISION OF DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Bureau of Education Research

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION

1. Elementary Education
2. Secondary Education
  - a. Middle School Consultant Service
3. Bureau of Adult Education
4. Bureau of Vocational Education
  - a. Bureau of Vocational Education
  - b. Bureau of Vocational Education
  - c. Bureau of Vocational Education
  - d. Bureau of Vocational Education
  - e. Bureau of Vocational Education
5. Bureau of Technical Education
6. Bureau of Professional Education
7. Bureau of Special Education
  - a. Bureau of Special Education
  - b. Bureau of Special Education
  - c. Bureau of Special Education
  - d. Bureau of Special Education
  - e. Bureau of Special Education

DIVISION OF LITERATURE

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

1. Bureau of Textbooks and Publications
2. Child Care Centers
3. Bureau of Inland Education
4. Bureau of Welfare and Attendance
5. Bureau of Health Program
6. Bureau of School Accounts and Records (includes School funds and School property)
7. School Planning (includes Schoolhouse planning)
8. Bureau of Educational Research
9. State Educational Agency for Surplus Property
10. Bureau of School District Reorganization



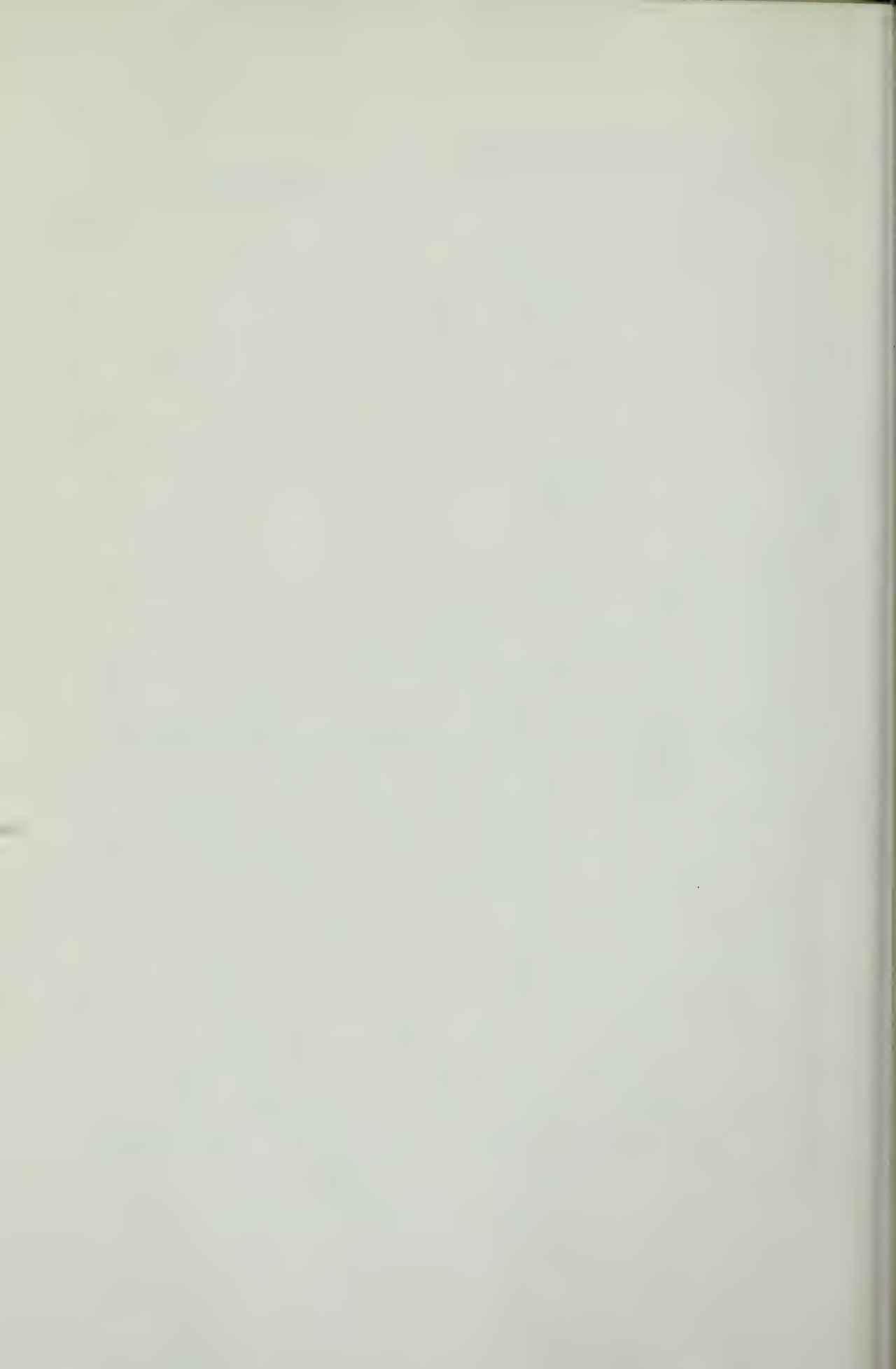


## DIVISION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SERVICES

1. California Schools for the Deaf in Northern California and Southern California
2. California School for the Blind
3. Training Centers for the Adult Blind
4. Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation
5. Schools for Cerebral-Palsied Children in Northern California and Southern California
6. California Academies (2-year schools)

## DIVISION OF STATE COLLEGES AND TEACHER EDUCATION

1. Division of State Colleges
  - a. Chico
  - b. Fresno
  - c. Humboldt
  - d. Long Beach
  - e. Los Angeles
  - f. San Jose
  - g. California State Polytechnic College
  - h. California Maritime Academy
  - i. Sacramento
  - j. Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences
  - k. State College of Southeast Los Angeles and Orange County
2. Credentials Office



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

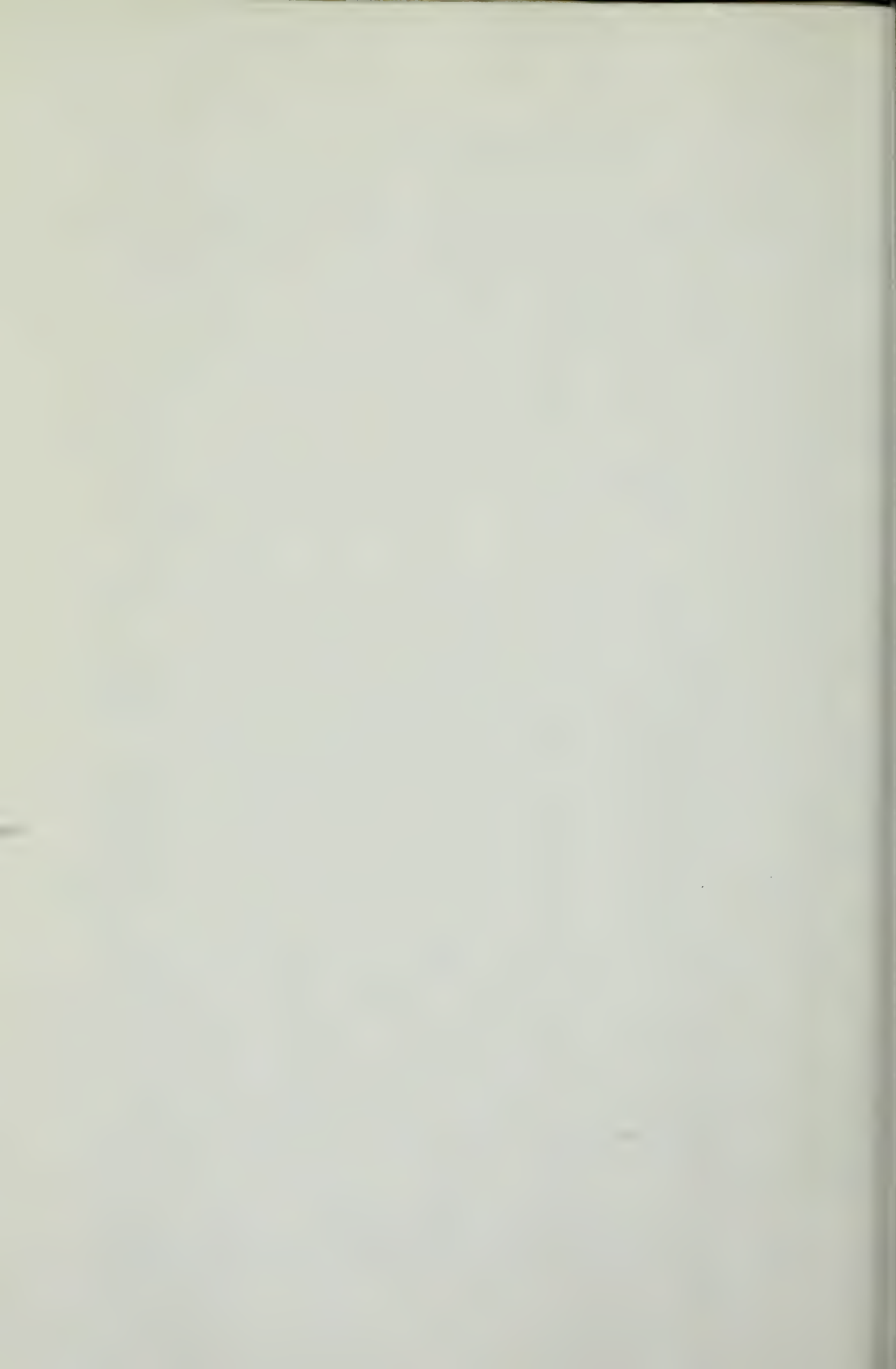
The State Legislature provided for a study of the administration and financial support of the public school system of the state (Stats. 1944, ch. 36, p. 101) which was made by the State Labor Relations and Employment Commission and ultimately led to the reorganization of the Department of Education on October 6, 1945, consolidating into six divisions the various functions and services of the department.

The Division of Libraries, created by law in 1907, was retained and five new divisions were established: Division of Departmental Administration; Division of Instruction; Division of Public School Administration; Division of Special Schools and Services; and Division of Teacher Education (now the Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education).

An important constitutional amendment (Section 2.1, Article IX), passed by the electorate in 1945, authorized the State Board of Education to appoint, on nomination by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, three associate superintendents of public instruction and one deputy superintendent of public instruction, exempt from civil service, to serve in office for terms of four years.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has in addition, under existing law, the authority to appoint one deputy superintendent of public instruction who serves at the Superintendent's pleasure. This position was created by the State Board of Education in 1945, and the first deputy superintendent was appointed in 1946. All of the deputy superintendents of public instruction have since that time been appointed by the State Board of Education.

Another important change that occurred relating to the department was the enactment of the Education Code, effective August 4, 1943, that repealed



and superseded the former School Code (ch. 71, p. 310. Approved April 7, 1943; in effect March 1, 1943).

## DIVISION OF DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

The Division of Departmental Administration was created by the reorganization of the Department of Education in 1945. Within the division are office management, personnel records, department accounting, legal services, educational research, public information, and field service directly related to the administration of the department.

The division is administered by a Director of Departmental Administration.

### 1. Division of Departmental Administration

1946 On reorganization, the Division of Research and Statistics became a bureau in the Division of Departmental Administration.

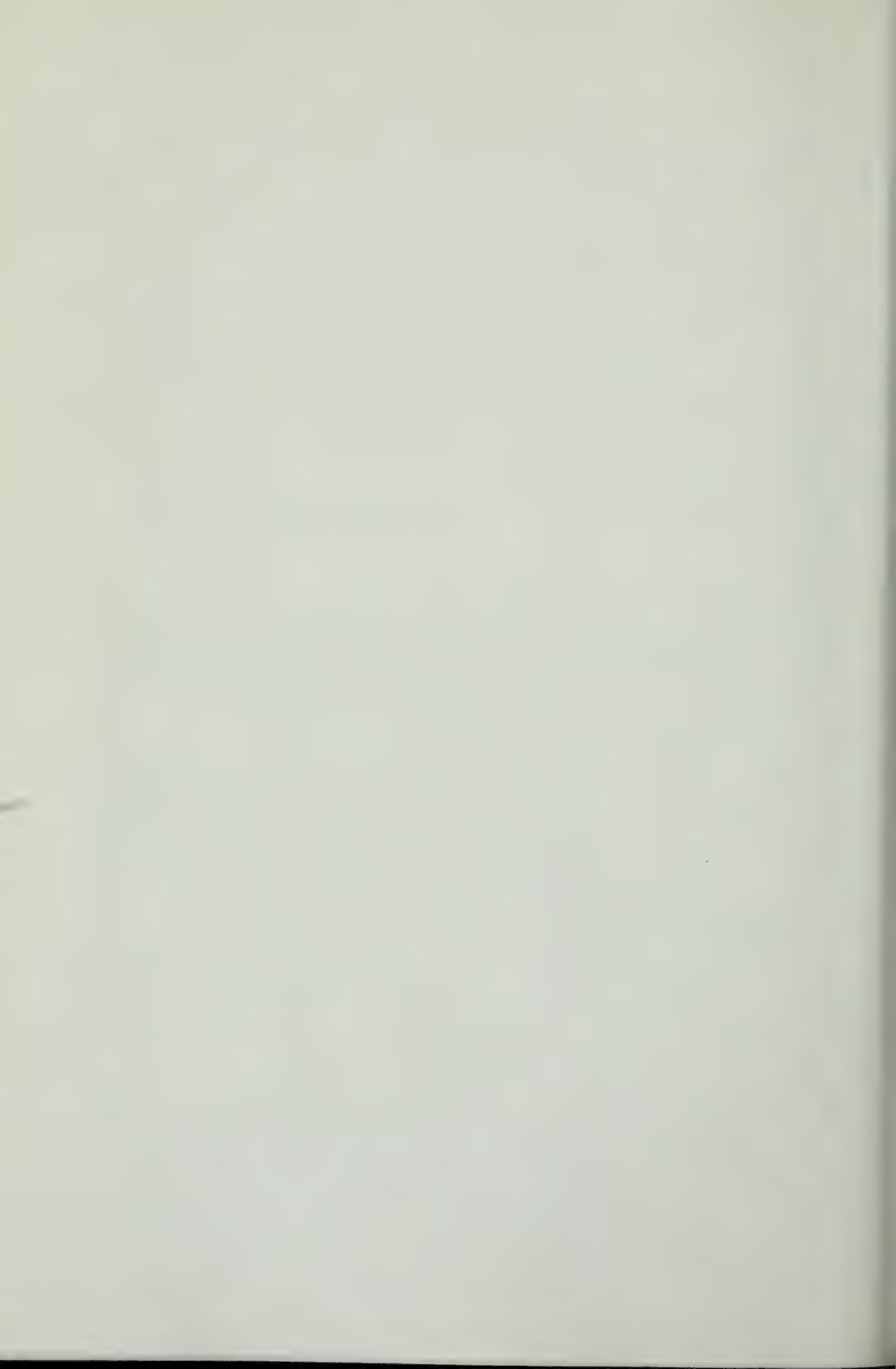
## DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION

The Division of Instruction consists of the former Division of Instruction, Division of Secondary Education, Division of Adult and Continuation Education, Division of Health, Physical Education, and the Commission for Vocational Education.

The division is administered by an Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction. All phases of the instructional programs of the public schools are under its jurisdiction.

### 1. Division of Instruction

Organization and development of the state program of early childhood and elementary education are the functions of Elementary Education, Assistant division chief. A cerebral-palsied children





program was transferred to this office in 1945, but has now been placed in Special Education.

## 2. Secondary Education

Secondary Education is responsible for giving leadership and guidance to the high schools, technical schools, and junior colleges. State Secondary Education has been in existence since 1927. With the reorganization of the Department of Education in 1945, the service was placed in the Division of Instruction.

### a. Aviation Education Council Service

1945 The state department was directed to aid in the development and coordination of aviation education in the public schools, in cooperation with the Civil Air Patrol. Stats. 1945, ch. 1440. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Dec. 15, 1945.

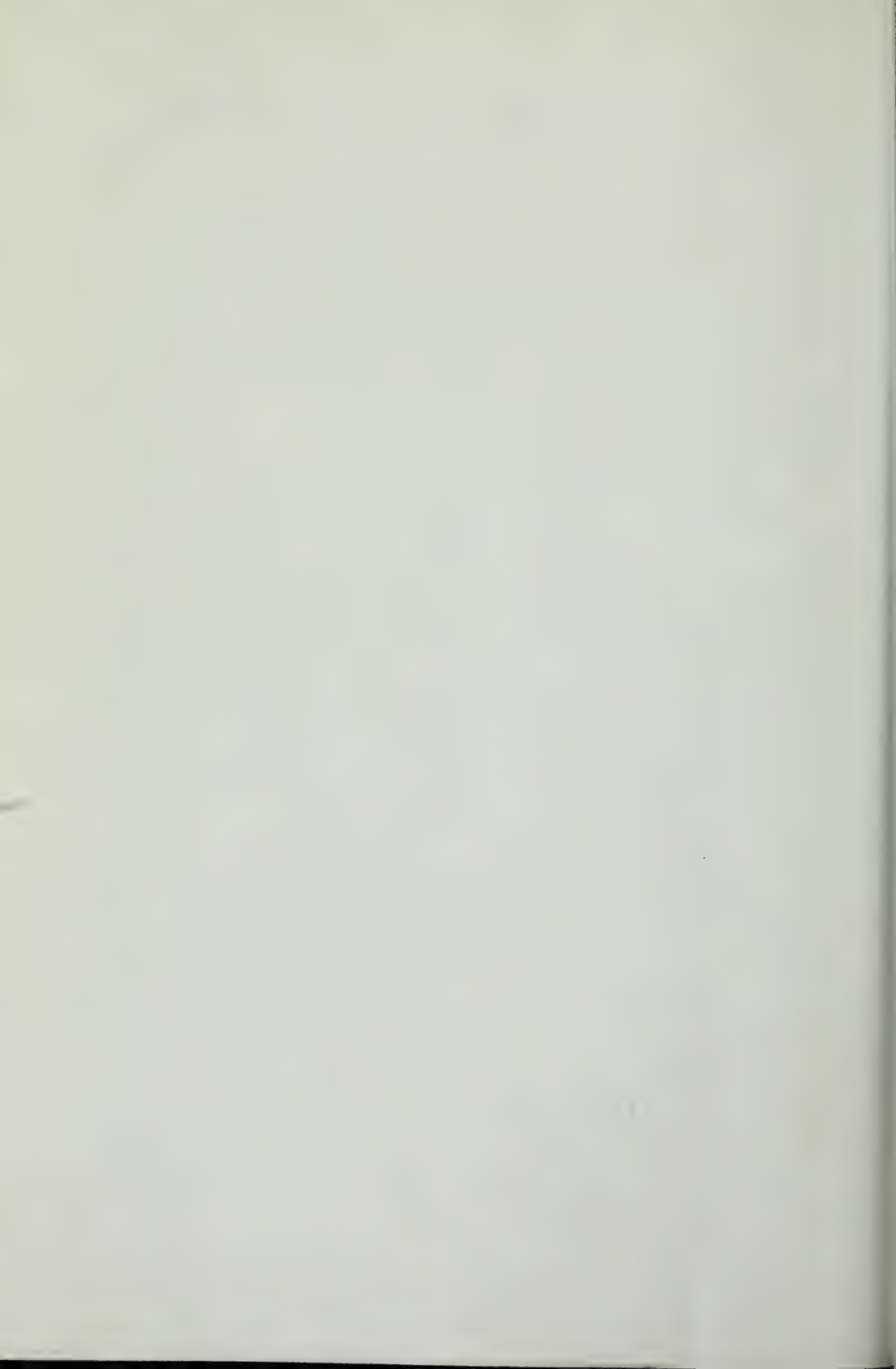
1946 The Bureau of Civil Air Patrol was established under the Division of Secondary Education on June 1, 1946. Since 1942 the bureau has operated separately from the Civil Air Patrol. It is now a Consultant Service.

### b. Bureau of Adult Education

When the reorganization of the department took place, the Bureau of Adult Education was placed under the Division of Instruction. Subordinate bureaus are the Consultant Services of Adult Education, Continuing Education, and Parent Education.

### Adult Education

The Bureau of Adult Education is responsible for the development of adult education for home, civic, and vocational efficiency; education for individual development.



## Continuation Education

This office exercises general supervision over the part-time educational programs maintained by secondary schools.

## Parent Education

At the request of parents throughout the state the Consultant Service of Parent Education was reactivated in 1946. The office was formerly known as the Bureau of Child Study and Parent Education.

California. Department of Education, Biennial Report, 1944-1946, p. 55.

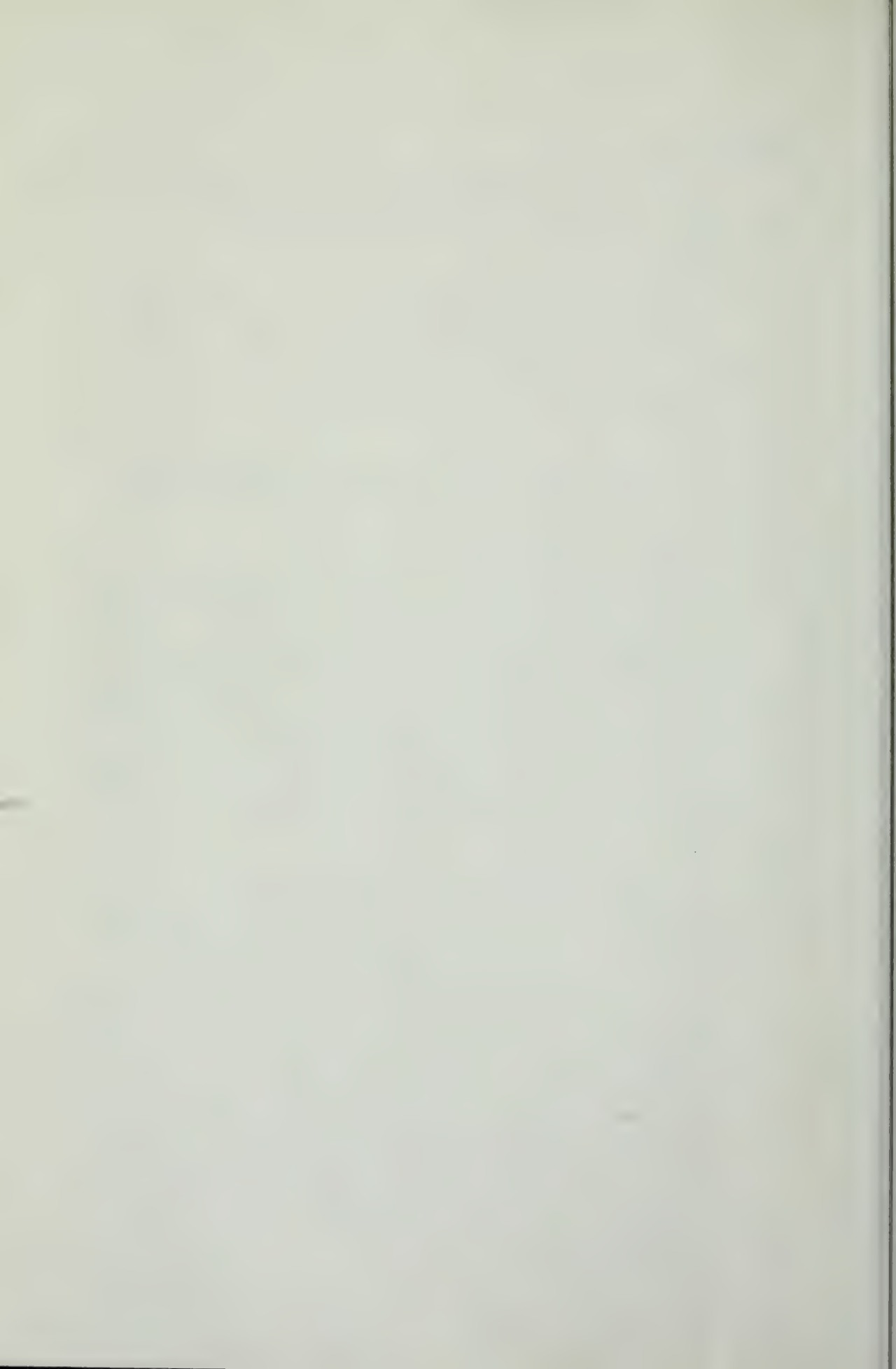
## A. Commission for Vocational Education

There are five bureaus under the Commission for Vocational Education: Agricultural education; homemaking education; business education; occupational information and guidance; and trade and industrial education. The commission consists of the State Superintendent as executive officer, the State Director of Vocational Education as assistant executive officer, and the five bureau chiefs as the other members of the commission.

### State Director of Vocational Education

1944 At the beginning of the 1944-1946 biennium, a new adminis-

trative structure was brought into effect. A State Director of Vocational Education, appointed by the State Board of Education, is responsible for the administration, supervision, and coordination of all vocational programs. Vocational Education in the states is provided by the federal laws Smith-Hughes (1917) and (For the earlier history of the



Commission for Vocational Education and the five bureaus,  
see Elsey Hurt, California State Government, p. 61.)

a. Bureau of Agricultural Education

1945 When the Commission for Vocational Education was placed  
under the Division of Instruction during the departmental  
reorganization, the Bureau of Agricultural Education was  
transferred with it.

b. Bureau of Homemaking Education

1945 The Bureau of Homemaking Education under the Commission for  
Vocational Education was placed in the Division of Instruc-  
tion when the department was reorganized.

c. Bureau of Business Education

1945 When the Commission for Vocational Education was placed in  
the Division of Instruction, the Bureau of Business Educa-  
tion was transferred with it.

d. Bureau of Occupational Information and Guidance

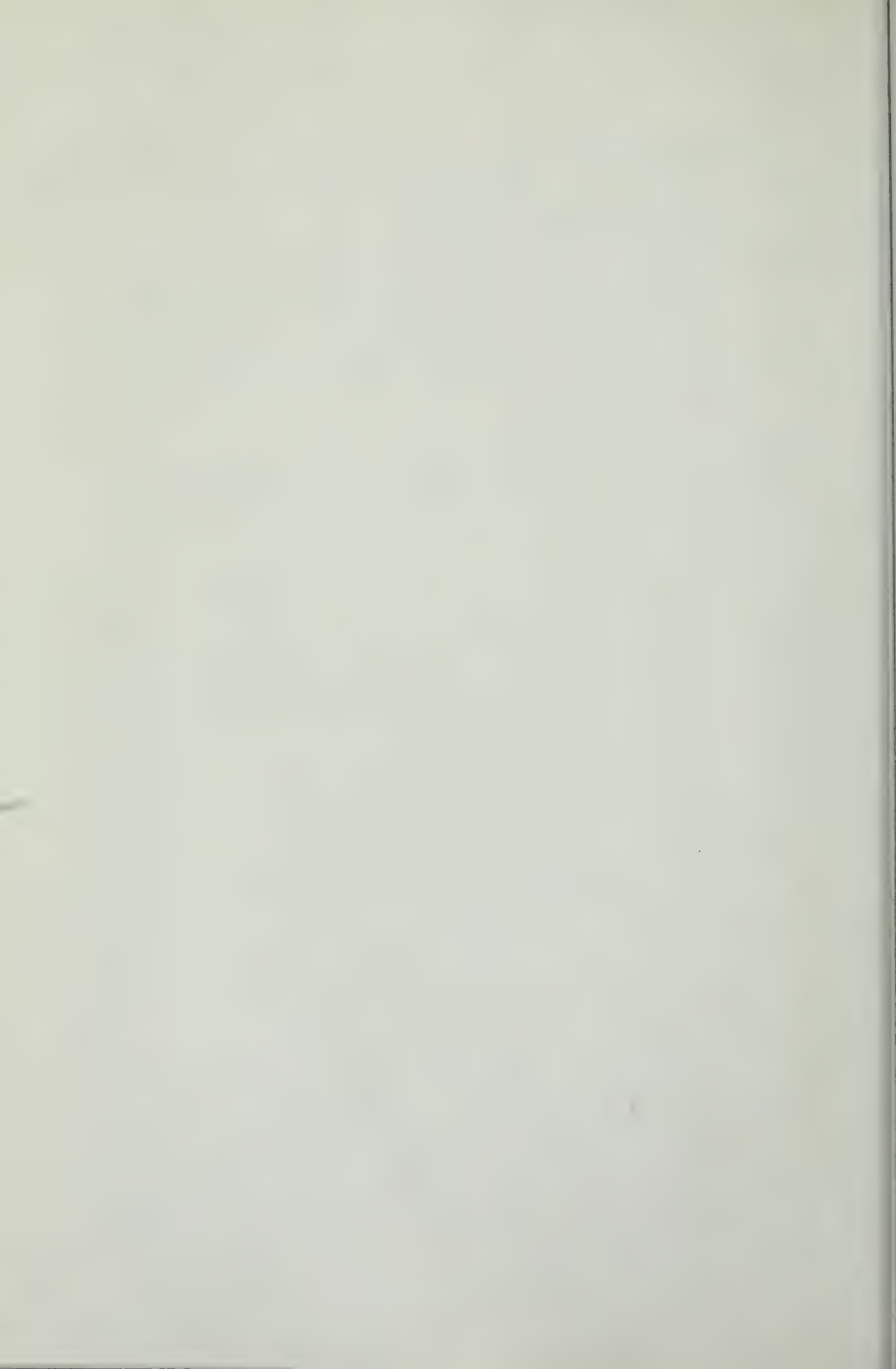
1943 The Bureau of Occupational Information was added as a part  
of the Commission for Vocational Education in October 1943.

e. Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education

1945 When the Commission for Vocational Education was placed in  
the Division of Instruction, the Bureau of Trade and Indus-  
trial Education was transferred with it.

f. Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation

1945 The Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation  
was placed under the Division of Instruction when the department was  
reorganized. The Bureau of Health and Physical Education has been in  
existence since 1927.





1945 The Division of Recreation was established by the State Board of Education on July 6, 1945, but the division status was abolished with the reorganization of the department and Recreation Consultant Service was added to the Bureau.

1946 A full-time position was established and appointment was made providing a Consultant in Recreation on February 1, 1946. An Advisory Committee on Recreation was appointed by the Superintendent of Schools.

California. Department of Education, Biennial Report, 1944-1946, p. 400.

#### 2. Education and Health

Physical Education and in Health are provided for all children in the State. Physical Education, and Recreation are provided for all children in the State.

#### 4. Bureau of Radio-Visual Education

1944 The Bureau of Radio-Visual Education was created in 1944 by the State Board of Education and placed under the Division of Instruction.

#### 7. Bureau of Special Education

The Bureau of Special Education includes the education of the hard of hearing, the physically handicapped children, and the deaf and partially sighted; the correction of speech defects and disorders; and mental hygiene and education of the mentally retarded.

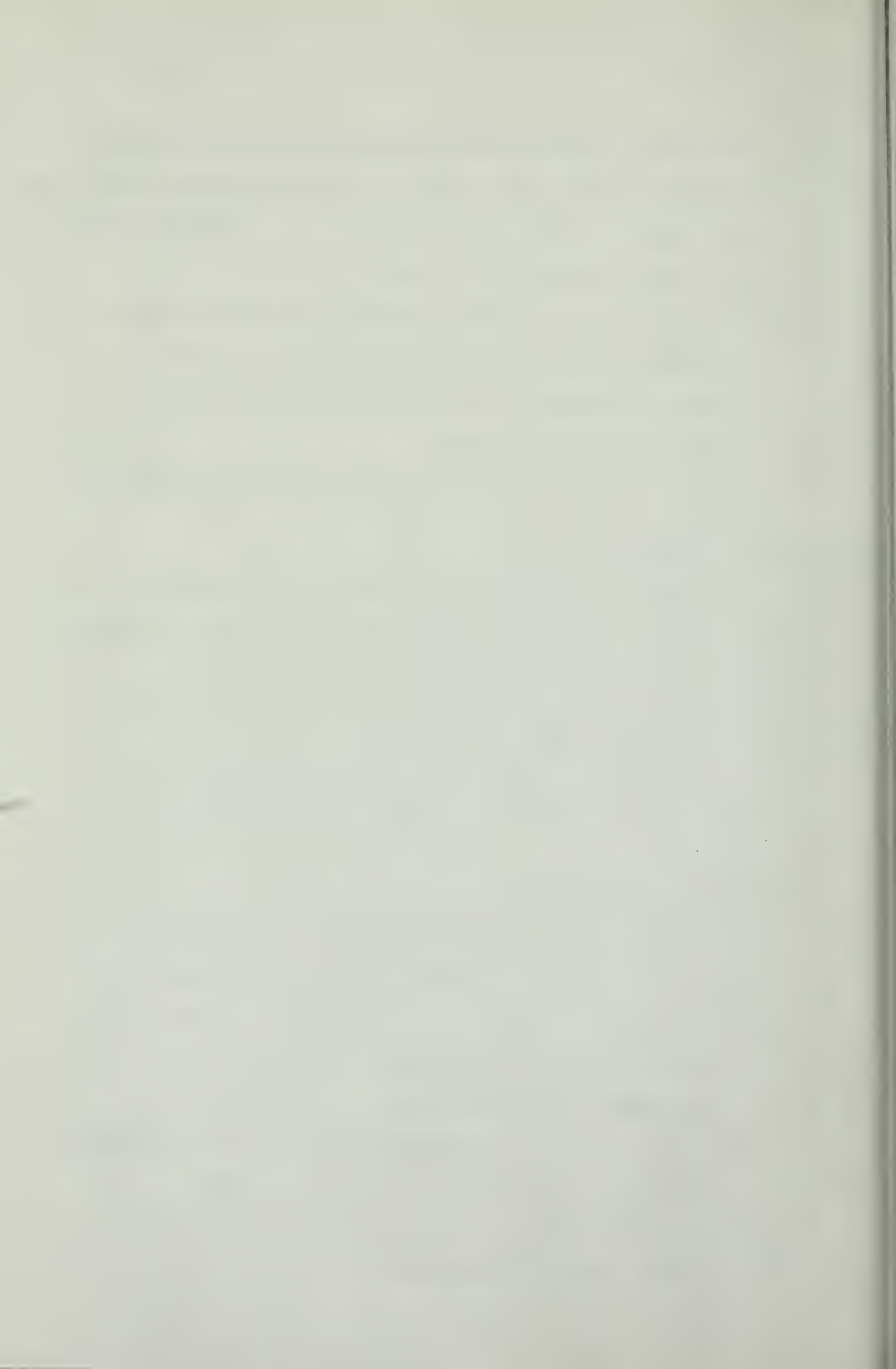
##### a. Education of the hard of hearing

1945 The education of the hard of hearing is under a consultant.

##### b. Education of the physically handicapped children

1945 The education of the physically handicapped children is under a consultant.

1945 The education of the mentally retarded is under a consultant.



c. Correction of speech defects and disorders

1945 The office of correction of speech defects and disorders has been under the Division of Special Education and Commission of Special Education since 1927. When the Commission of Special Education was abolished and the Bureau of Special Education was created, it was placed under the Division of Instruction, and the office of correction of speech defects and disorders was transferred to this bureau.

d. Mental hygiene and education of the mentally retarded

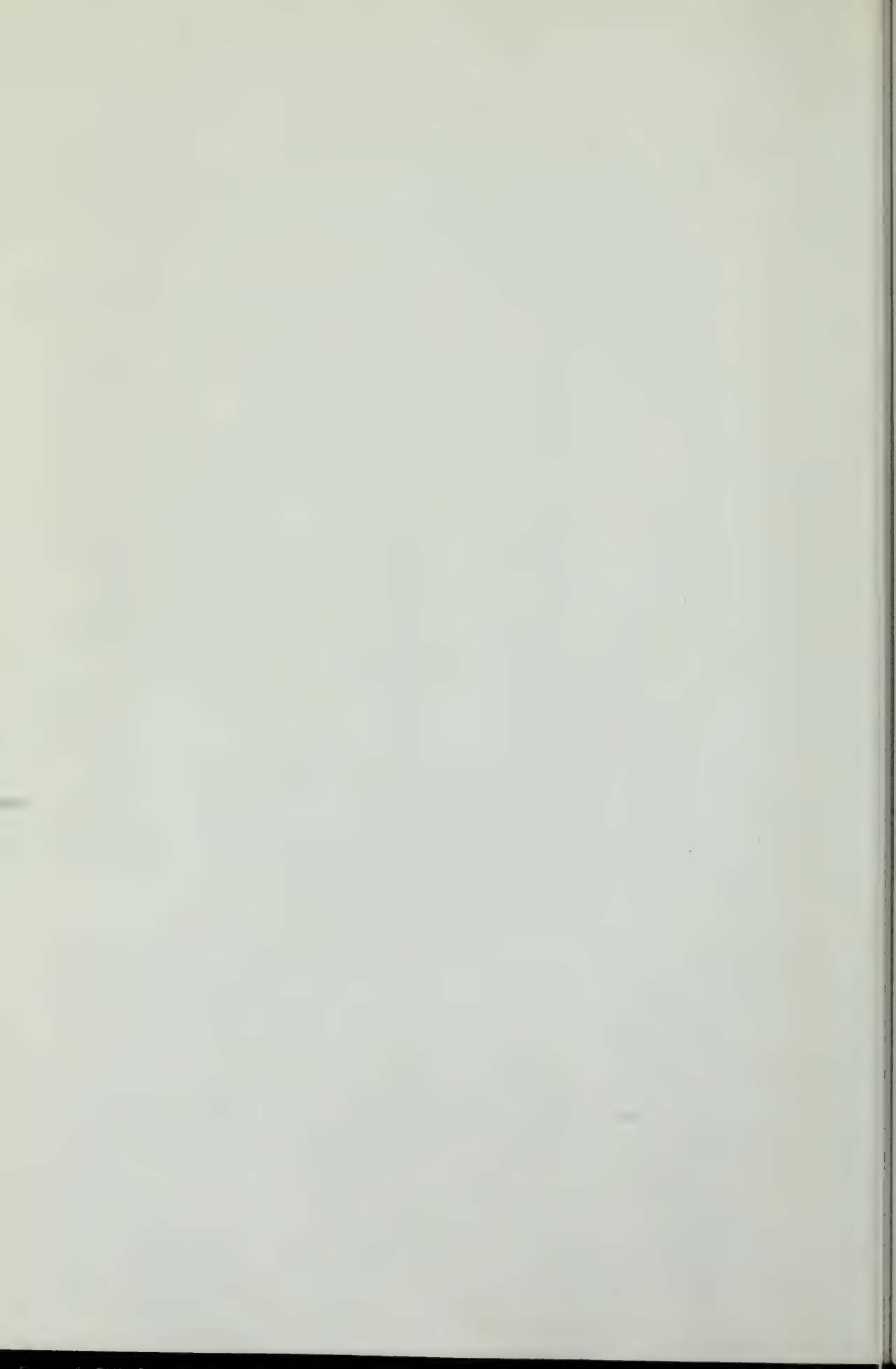
1945 The office of mental hygiene was formerly a bureau under the separate Commission of Special Education. When the reorganization of the Department of Education took place in 1945, the Bureau of Special Education was placed under the Division of Instruction and the office of mental hygiene was transferred to this bureau.

e. Education of the deaf and partially sighted

1949 Education of the deaf and partially sighted is under the Division of Special Education and replaces a part-time consultant in education of the deaf.

Commission for Special Education

1944 by resolution of the State Board of Education. The members of the commission were the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the chiefs of the bureaus of Education, Mental Hygiene, and for the Deaf, Mental Hygiene, Correction of Speech Defects, and Vocational Rehabilitation. The commission was charged with



responsibility for administration of the state provisions for the education of physically handicapped minors and the policies of the State Board of Education relative to special education.

State Department of Education Bulletin, v. 10, no. 12, December 1941.

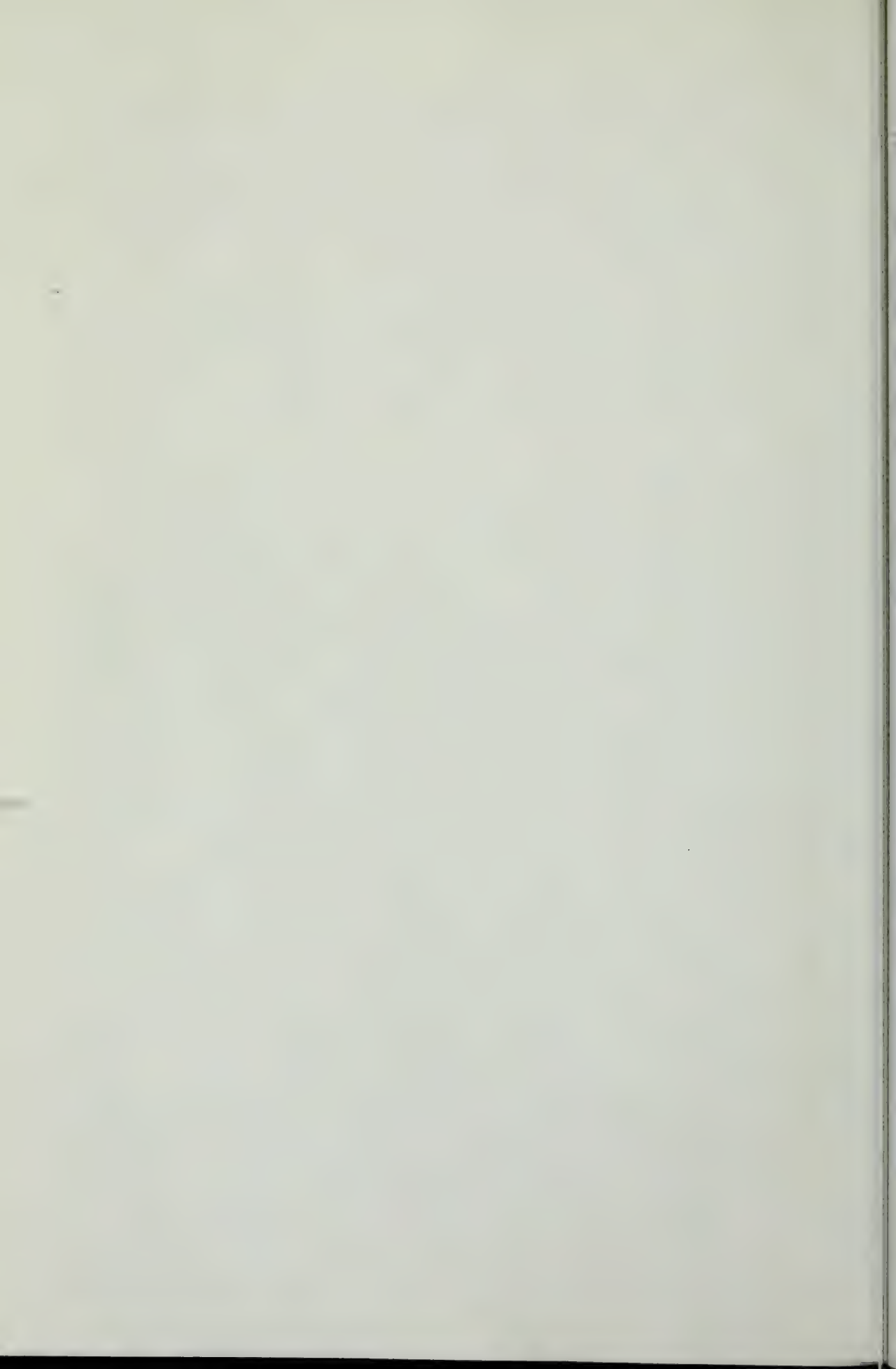
1943 The Commission for Special Education was abolished October 1943 by resolution of the State Board of Education, and its functions were assigned to the Bureau of Special Education.

#### DIVISION OF LIBRARIES

The Division of Libraries, previously established by law (Stats. 1927, ch. 579, p. 968), continued as a separate division when the Department of Education was reorganized in 1945. The Division of Libraries is responsible for the maintenance of the State Library, the law library, government documents, California collection, service to the blind, loan service to schools through county libraries, and ~~specialized sections at Sacramento and the Sutro Branch at San Francisco.~~

The Division of Libraries is under the supervision of the State Librarian, who is appointed by the ~~governor~~ ~~board of education~~.

Functionally related to the State Library, but in no way a part of the organization, is the Board of Library Examiners. This body was created in 1931 (Stats. 1931, p. 33) to pass upon the qualifications of persons desiring to become librarians. The board is composed of the State Librarian as chairman of the board, the librarian of the public library of the county of San Francisco, and the librarian of the Los Angeles public library. The members are to receive no compensation except their actual and necessary traveling expenses (Education Code, Sec. 22161).





## DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

The Division of Public School Administration is made up of the previously existing divisions of Schoolhouse Planning, Textbooks and Publications, and Readjustment Education. In addition, the division is responsible for the child care centers, Indian education, school attendance and pupil transportation, the school lunch program, and apportionment of state school funds. The State Educational Agency for Surplus Property is located under this division.

The division is under the direction of an Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Division of Public School Organization, Administration, and Finance

1945 The present Division of Public School Administration was called the Division of Public School Organization, Administration, and Finance early in the reorganization period of 1945.

Division of Public School Administration

1947 In 1947 the name was shortened to the Division of Public School Administration.

### 1. Bureau of Textbooks and Publications

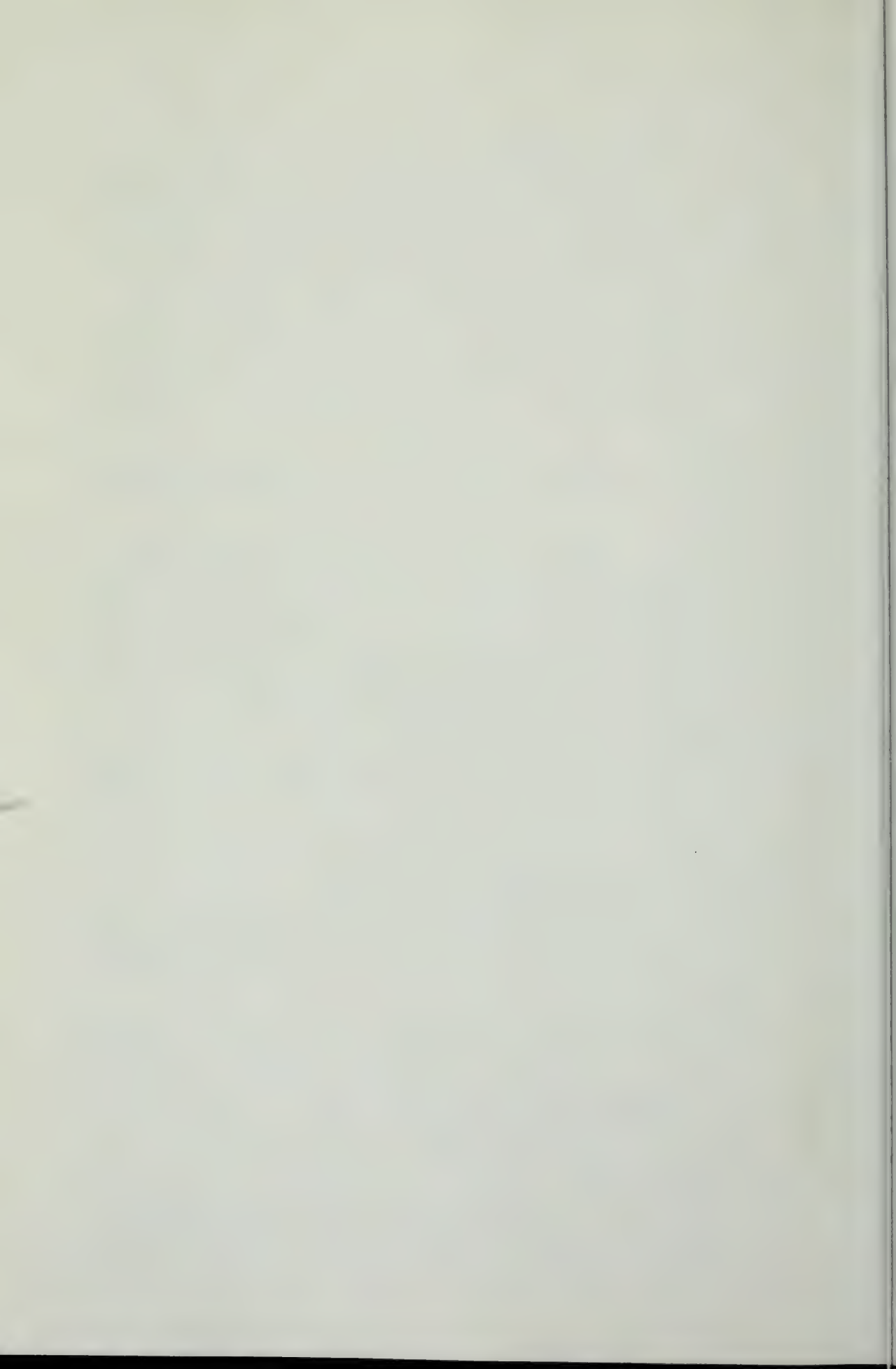
The former Division of Textbooks and Publications was made a bureau under the Division of Public School Administration in 1947.

State Printed Textbooks

The office responsible for the production and distribution of the printed textbooks remains part of Textbooks and Publications which were created in 1937.

### 2. Child Care Centers

1943 The first child care center was established in 1943 and since that time many more have been created. The Child Care Center



program was a war measure.

Stats. 1943, ch. 16, p. 127. Approved Feb. 5, 1943; in effect immediately.

1947 The Child Care Centers program was extended until May 30, 1948.

Stats. 1947, ch. 956, p. 2223. Approved June 27, 1947; in effect September 19, 1947.

1948 The Child Care Centers program was extended until June 30, 1949.

Stats. 1948, ch. 4, p. 5. Approved April 1, 1948; in effect immediately.

1949 The Child Care Centers program was extended until June 30, 1950.

Thereafter the local school districts may provide for continuation of Child Care Centers.

### 3. Bureau of Indian Education

1939 The Bureau of Indian Education was created to carry out the congressional policy of the Office of Indian Affairs and the State Department of Education. It administers federal money allocated to the Bureau for Indian education.

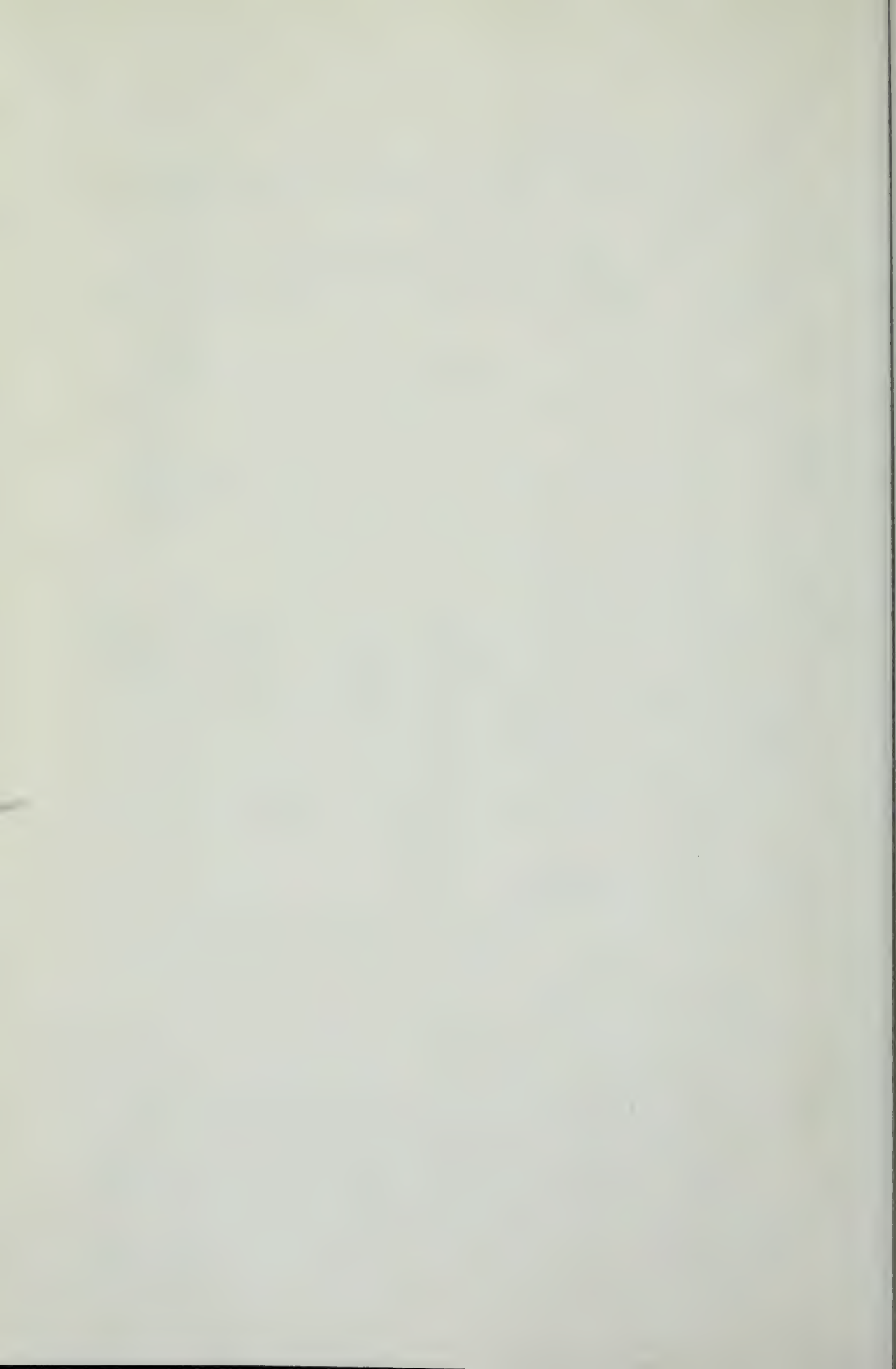
1940 The Bureau of Indian Education was transferred to the Department of the Interior.

### 1. Child Welfare and Attendance

1915 The former Bureau of Attendance was made a part of the Child Welfare and Attendance Consultant Service in the Division of Public School Administration.

### 2. School Lunch Program

1930 The United States Congress passed the National School Lunch Act, which authorized the use of federal funds to aid the maintenance of nonprofit school lunch programs. The School Lunch Program was established in 1930 and is administered by the Division of Public School Administration.



## 6. Bureau of School Accounts and Records

1947. The Bureau of School Accounts and Records was formerly a function under the Division of Research and Statistics. This bureau is responsible for the apportionment of public school funds.

## 7. School Planning

1947. The former Division of Schoolhouse Planning was placed under the Division of Public School Administration when the Department of Education was reorganized.

1947. The law establishing the Division of Schoolhouse Planning (Stats. 1927, ch. 406, p. 667) was amended in 1947, giving the planning functions to the Department of Education.

Stats. 1947, ch. 450, p. 1349. Approved May 31, 1947; in effect June 1, 1947.

## 8. Bureau of Readjustment Education

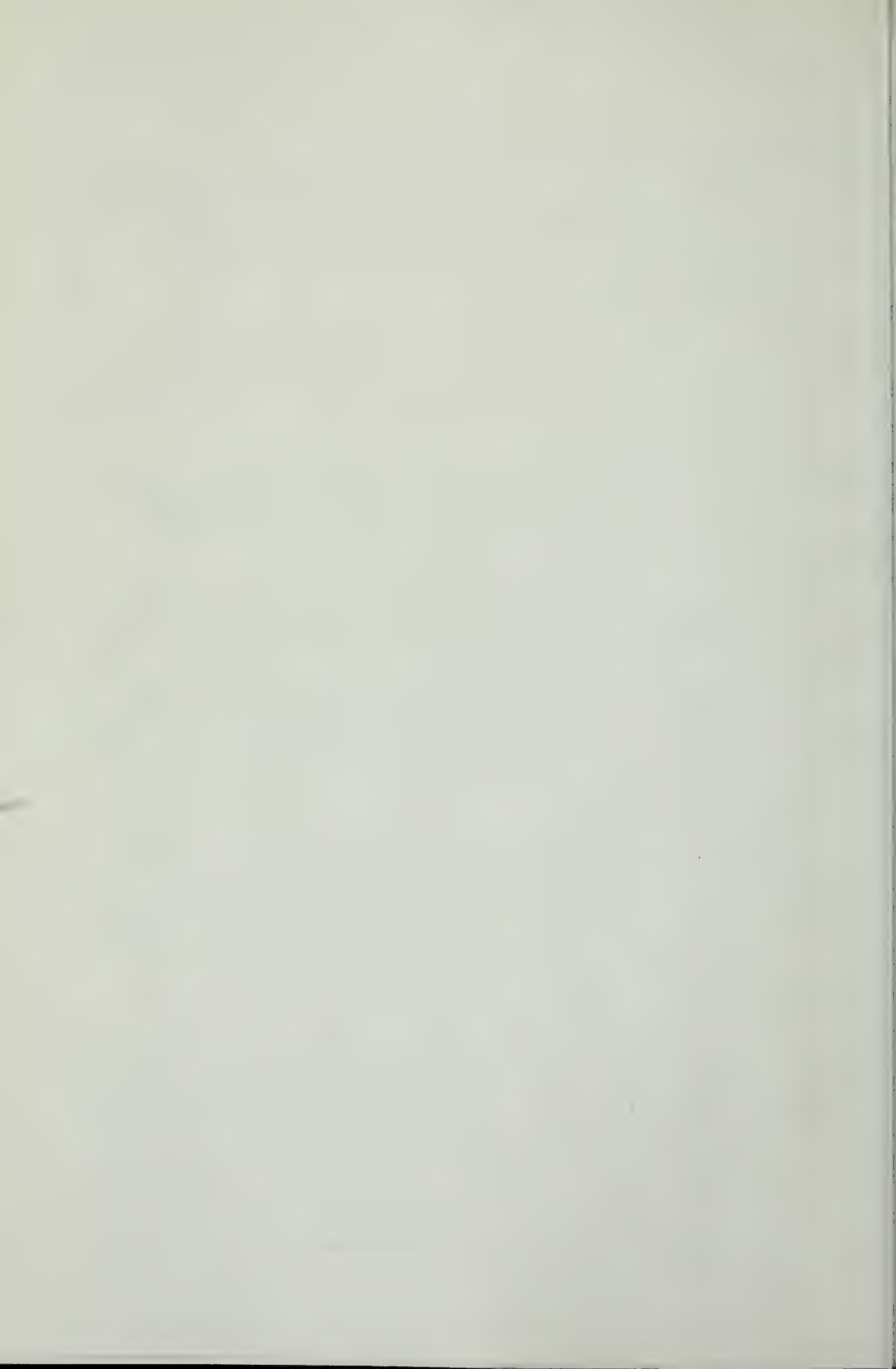
1944. The Department of Education created a separate Division of Readjustment Education for the purpose of administering the veterans' educational laws.

Stats. 1944, 4th Ex. Sess., ch. 39, p. 246. Approved June 21, 1944; in effect June 21, 1944.

1947. The Division of Readjustment Education became a bureau under the Division of Public School Administration when the Department of Education was reorganized.

## 9. State Educational Agency for Surplus Property

1944. The State Educational Agency for Surplus Property was created by Stats. 1944, 4th Ex. Sess., ch. 39, p. 246. The State Department of Education is designated as the official State Educational Agency for Surplus Property for the procurement and distribution of surplus property and food to the public and private schools of the state.





1947 The State Educational Agency for Surplus Property was placed under the Division of Public School Administration.

10. Bureau of School District Reorganization

1949 On October 1 this bureau will be established.

## VISION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SERVICES

The Division of Special Schools and Services is responsible for the administration of state special schools that include California Schools for the Deaf, California School for the Blind, the Schools for Cerebral-Palsied Children in Northern and Southern California, Training Center for the Adult Blind, workshops for adult blind, 24-hour academies, and vocational rehabilitation. The division is headed by a deputy superintendent appointed directly by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### 1. California School for the Deaf (at Berkeley)

The California School for the Deaf has been under the administration of the Department of Education since 1921, and is now in the Division of Special Schools and Services.

#### School for the Deaf (in Southern California)

1946 The Legislature provided for the establishment of a School for the Deaf in Southern California, and the construction of this institution is now in progress.

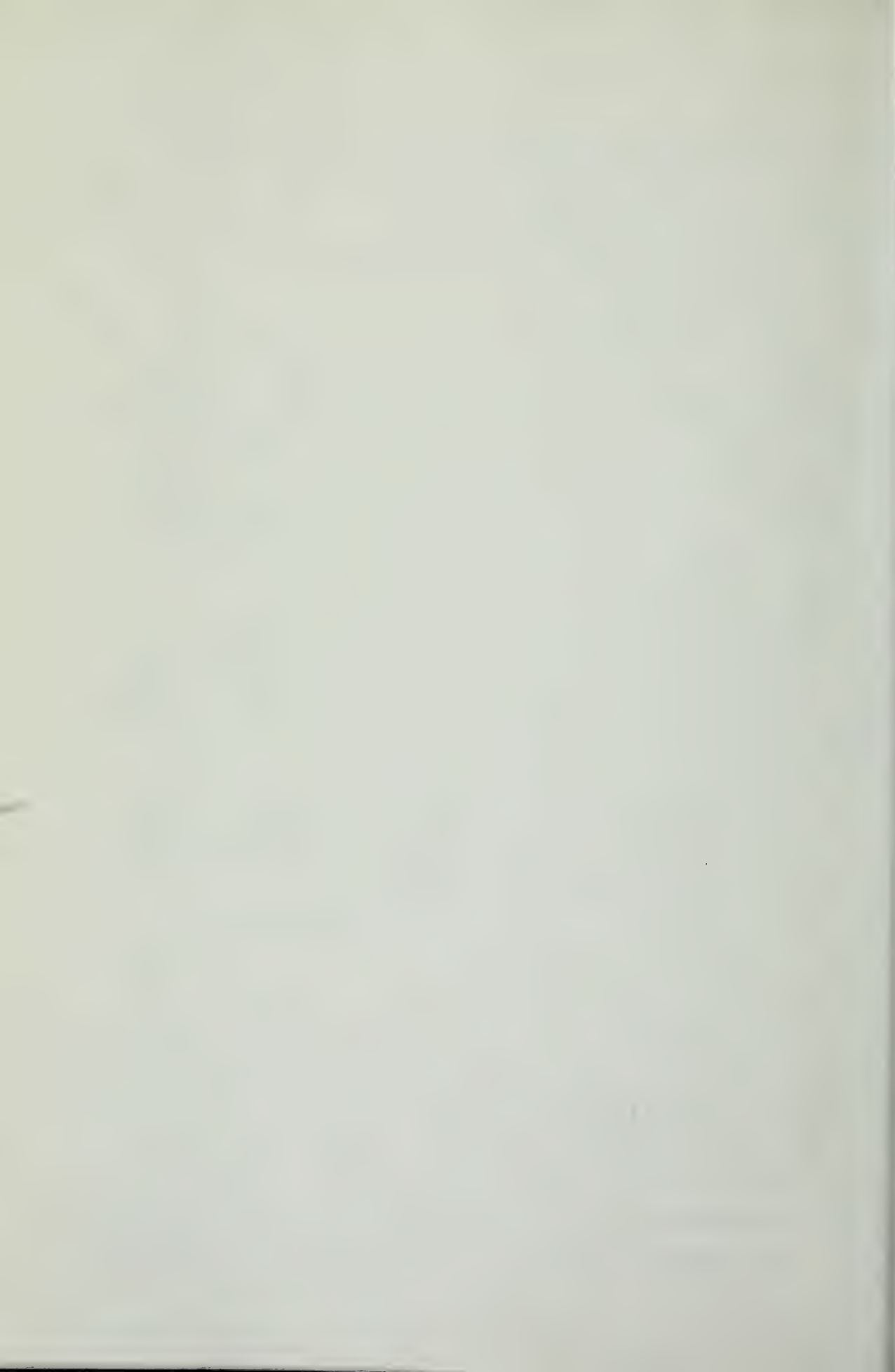
Stats. 1946, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 192. Approved March 26, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

### 2. California School for the Blind

The California School for the Blind has been under the administration of the Department of Education since 1921 and is now in the Division of Special Schools and Services.

### 3. Training Center for the Adult Blind

1946 The Legislature transferred the Adult Training Center for the Adult Blind from the Department of Institutions to the Department



of Education--The Training Center for the Adult Blind, Oakland;  
The Industrial Workshop for the Blind, Los Angeles; and The  
State Blind Shop, San Diego.

Stats. 1945, ch. 102, p. 1492. Approved June 15, 1945; in effect  
Sept. 18, 1945.

#### 4. Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

1945 The Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation was placed in the Divi-  
sion of Special Schools and Services when the Department of Edu-  
cation was reorganized. The bureau had been removed from the  
Division of Special Education in 1932, when it was transferred  
to the Commission for Vocational Education.

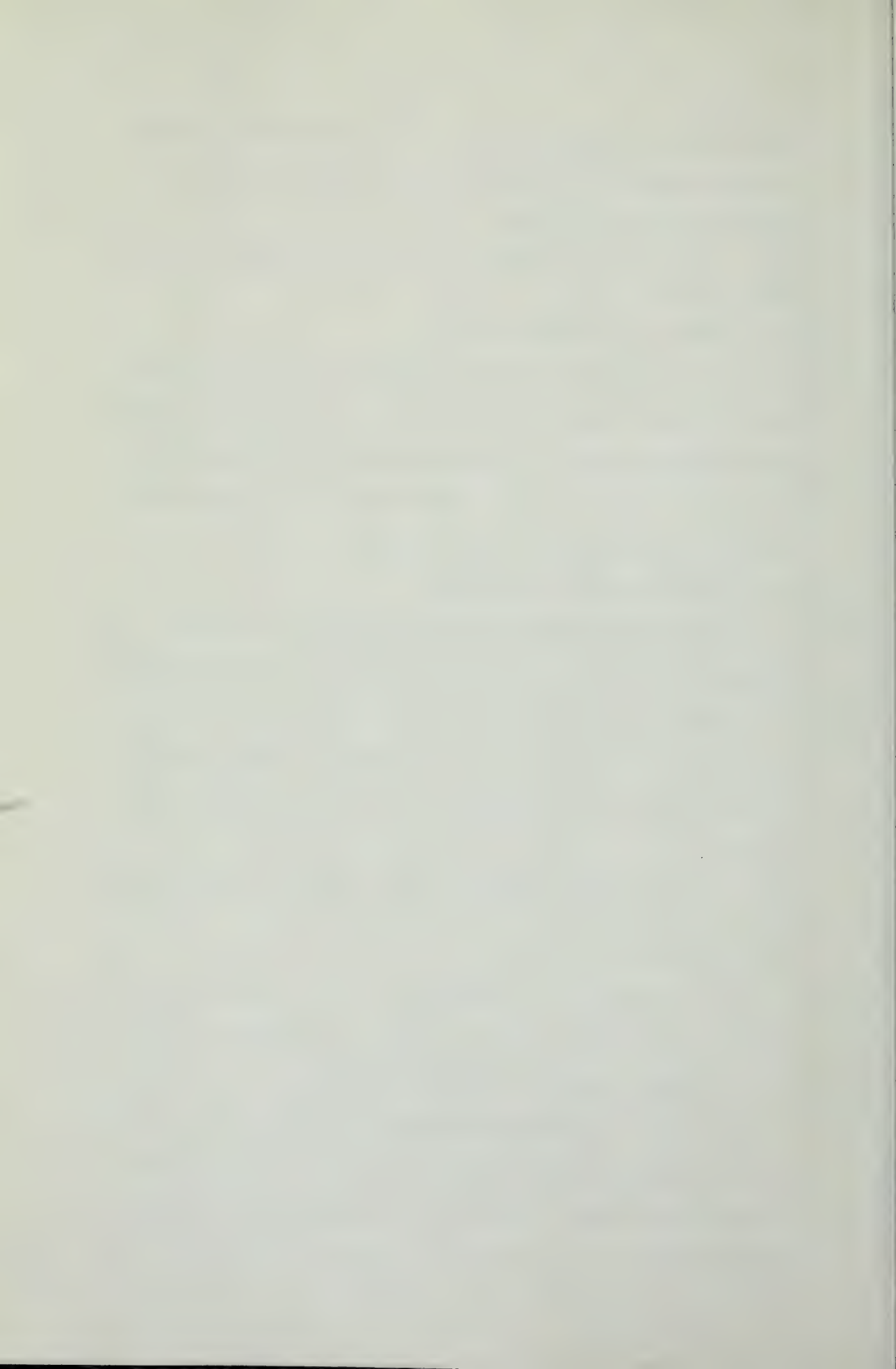
#### 5. Schools for Cerebral-Palsied Children

1947 The Legislature established two schools for cerebral-palsied  
children, one in northern California near Redwood City and one  
in Los Angeles at Chino Hills, California. The schools are under  
the direction of the Director of Education, and were placed in  
the Division of Special Schools and Services for administrative  
purposes.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1154, p. 2623. Approved July 7, 1947; in effect  
Sept. 19, 1947.

#### 6. California Academies

1947 The Legislature in 1947 established the California Academies, one  
in the northern part and one in the southern part of the  
state. Located in the central part of the state  
region. The California Academies are 24-hour schools for de-  
pendent and handicapped children who need special care and super-  
vision. The schools are under the supervision of the Director  
of Education.



Stats. 1947, ch. 1565, p. 3214. Approved July 19, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

## DIVISION OF STATE COLLEGES AND TEACHER EDUCATION

The Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education is made up of the former Division of Teacher Training and Certification, State Colleges, and the California Maritime Academy (California State Nautical School) and California State Polytechnic College. The division is headed by an Associate Superintendent of Education.

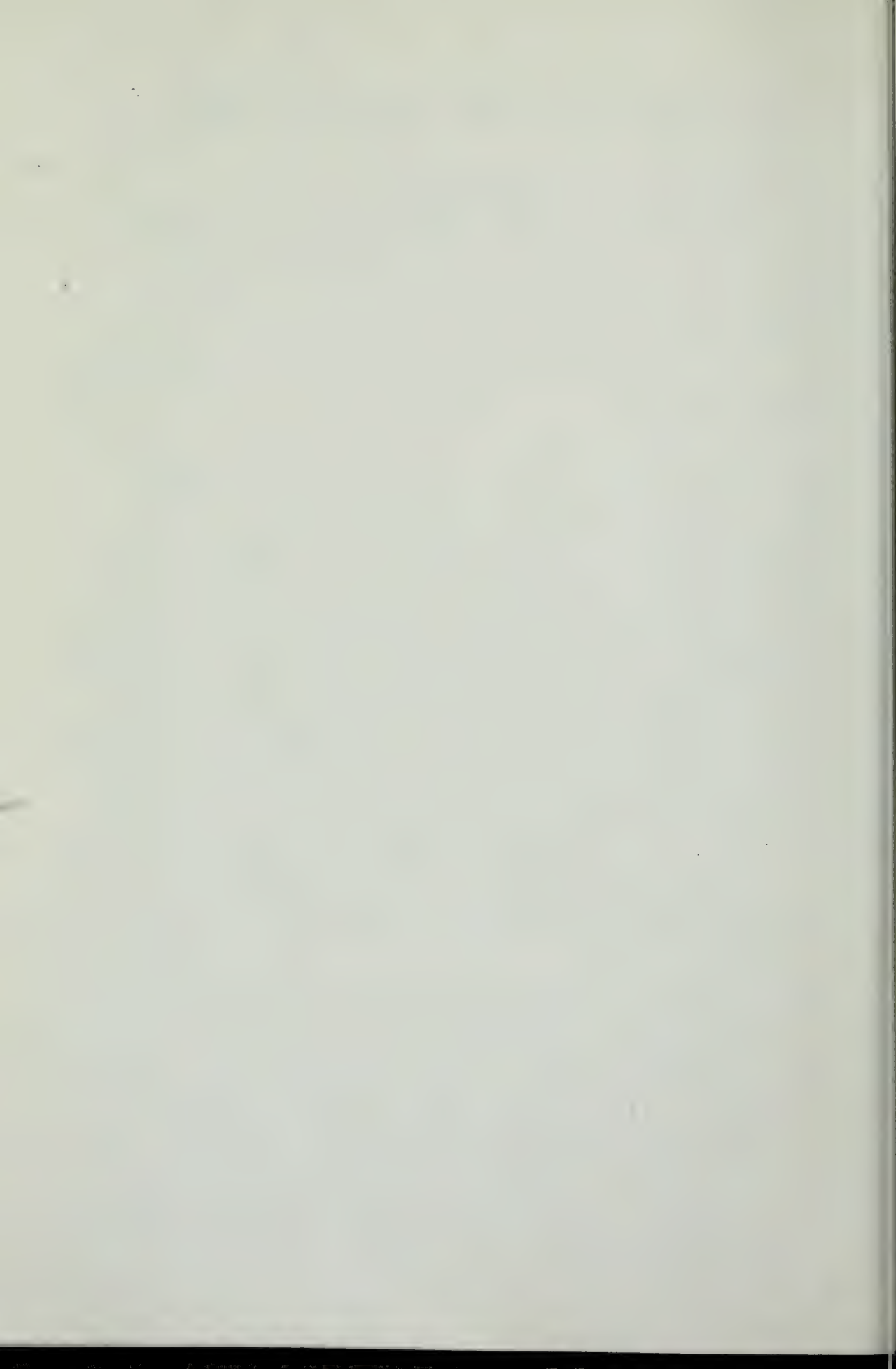
### 1. Division of State Colleges

1943 The state colleges are in charge of the Director of Education for administrative purposes. The State Director of Education (subject to the approval of and audit by the Department of Finance) controls and expends all money appropriated for the support of the state colleges. The primary function of the state colleges to train teachers was expanded in 1947 to include occupational training (Stats. 1947, ch. 267). In 1943 there were six colleges, located at Chico, Fresno, Humboldt, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose. Santa Barbara, formerly a state college, became the eighth campus of the University of California.

Stats. 1943, ch. 1130. Approved June 8, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

California State Polytechnic College was placed under the state college system in 1945 (ch. 1299).

1947 The California Maritime Academy became a part of the state college system on October 20, 1947. The Education Code (Sections 22000 and 22001) was amended to include the Academy as a part of the state college system. The Academy was formerly a separate entity. The Academy is now administered by the Department of Education.





board. The Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education provides a financial administrative service to the Maritime Academy.

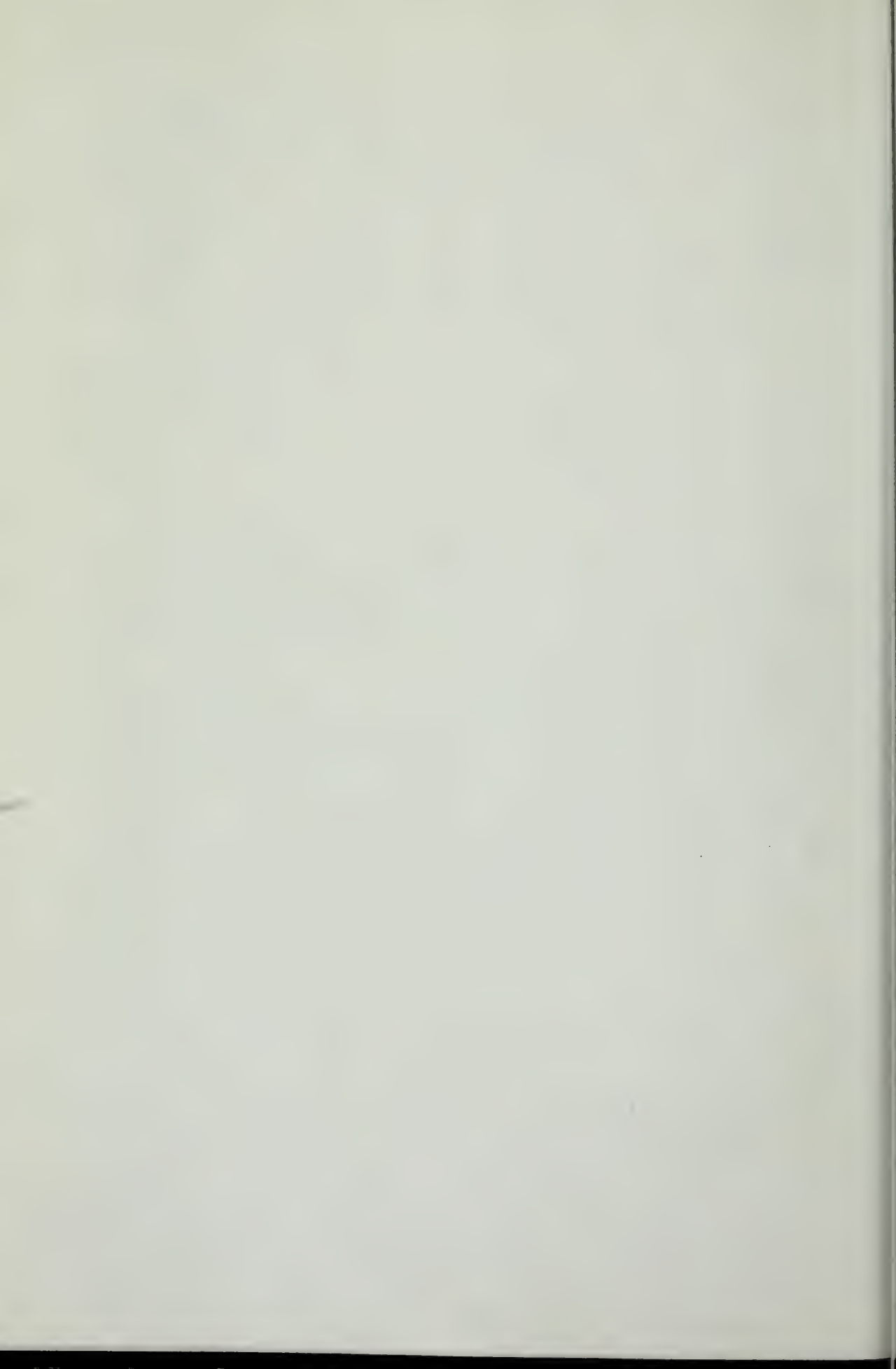
1947 The State College of Applied Arts and Sciences, organized in 1947 (ch. 1017 and ch. 1039), were placed under the state college system (Stats. 1949, ch. 405 and ch. 35). The State College of Southeast Los Angeles and Orange County was established and placed in this division (Stats. 1949, ch. 4).

## 2. Credentials Office

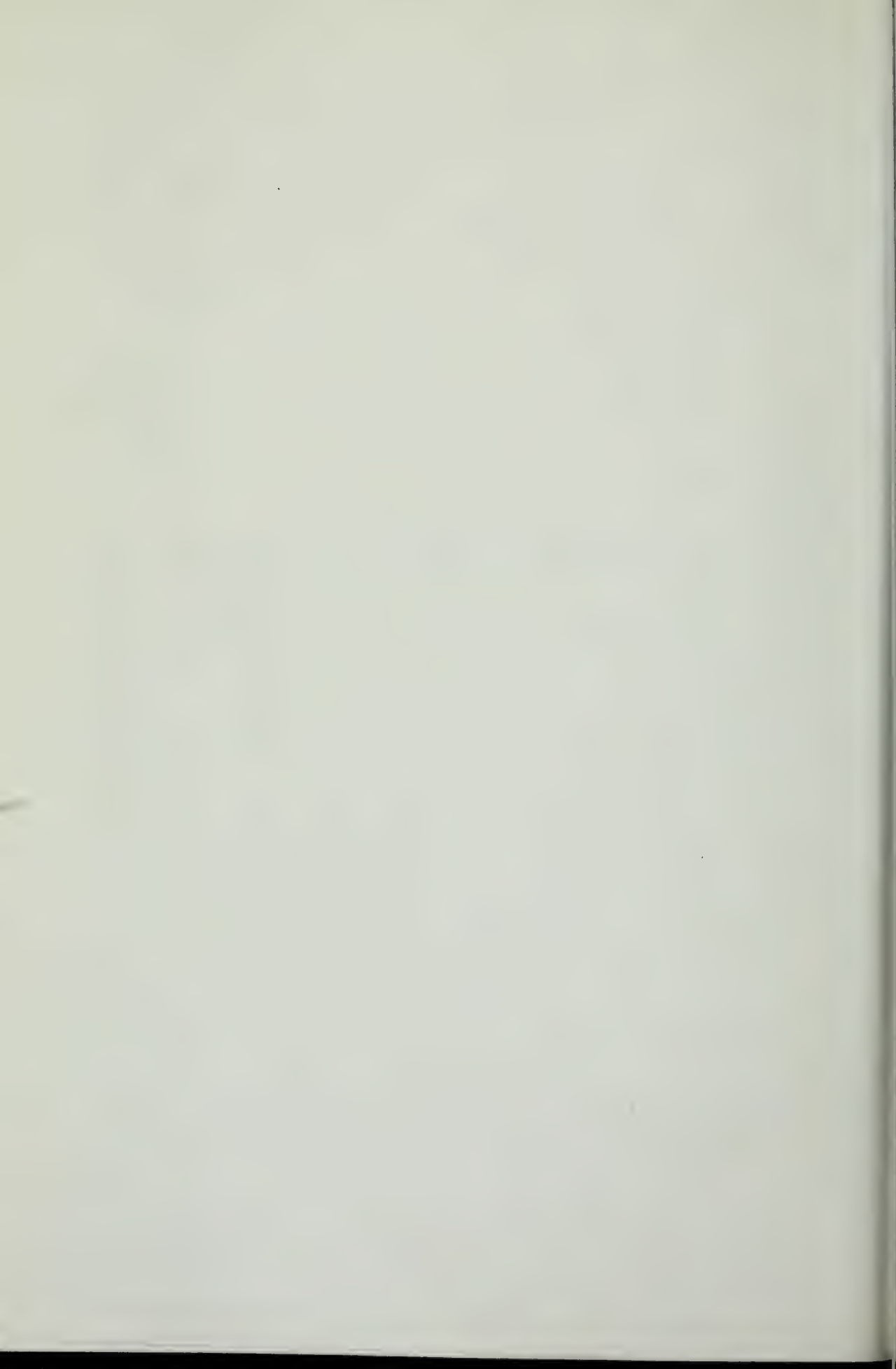
The issuance of all state documents for the licensing of professional personnel in the public schools of California is administered by the Credentials Office. The Credentials Office acts in an advisory capacity to this office.

1945 Early in the reorganization of the Department of Education the Office of Credentials was placed in the Division of Public School Organization, Administration, and Finance.

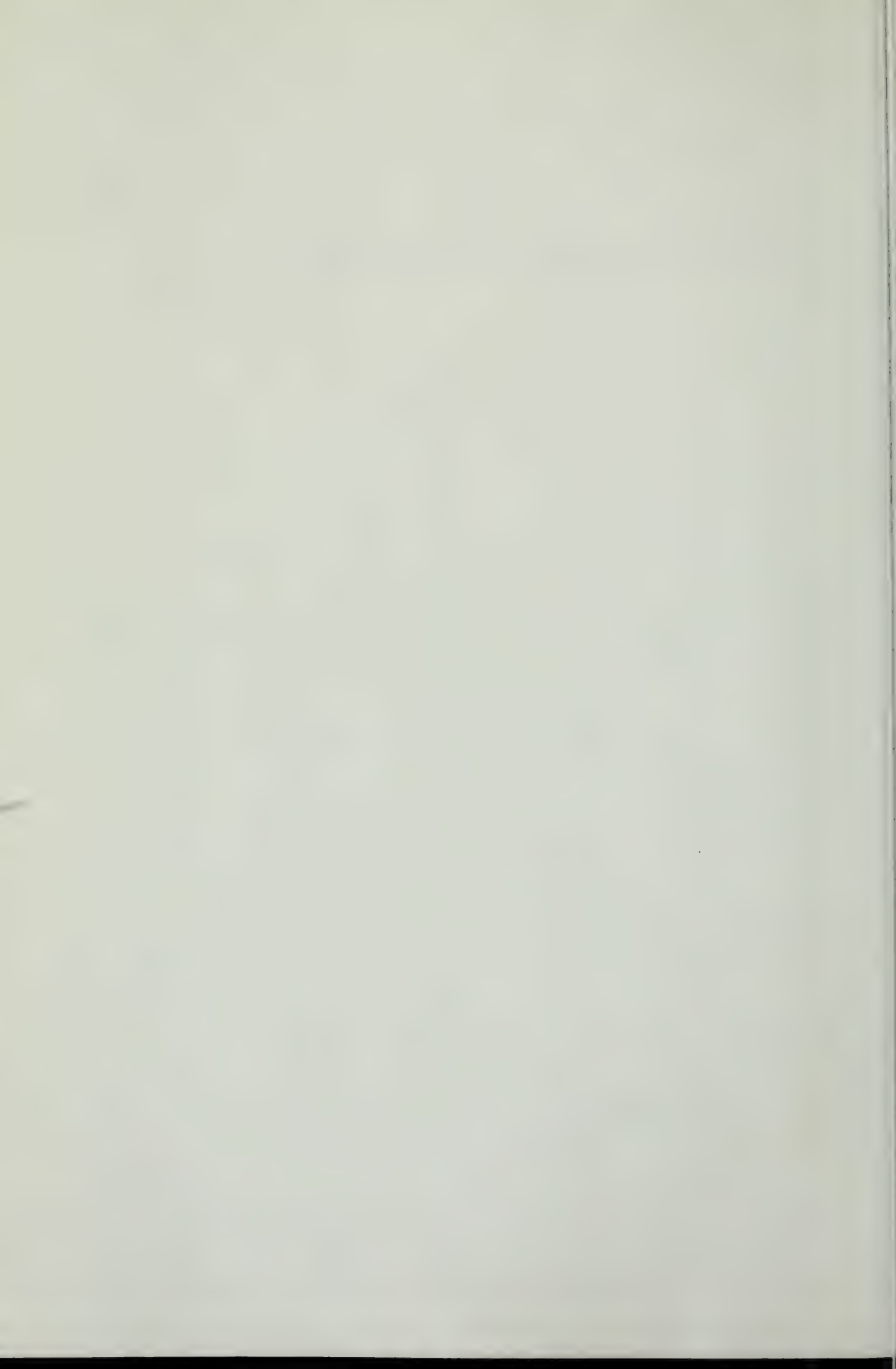
1947 At the present time the Credentials Office is located in the  
1947



REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT





DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

As organized, June 1949

CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION COMMISSION

DIVISION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS

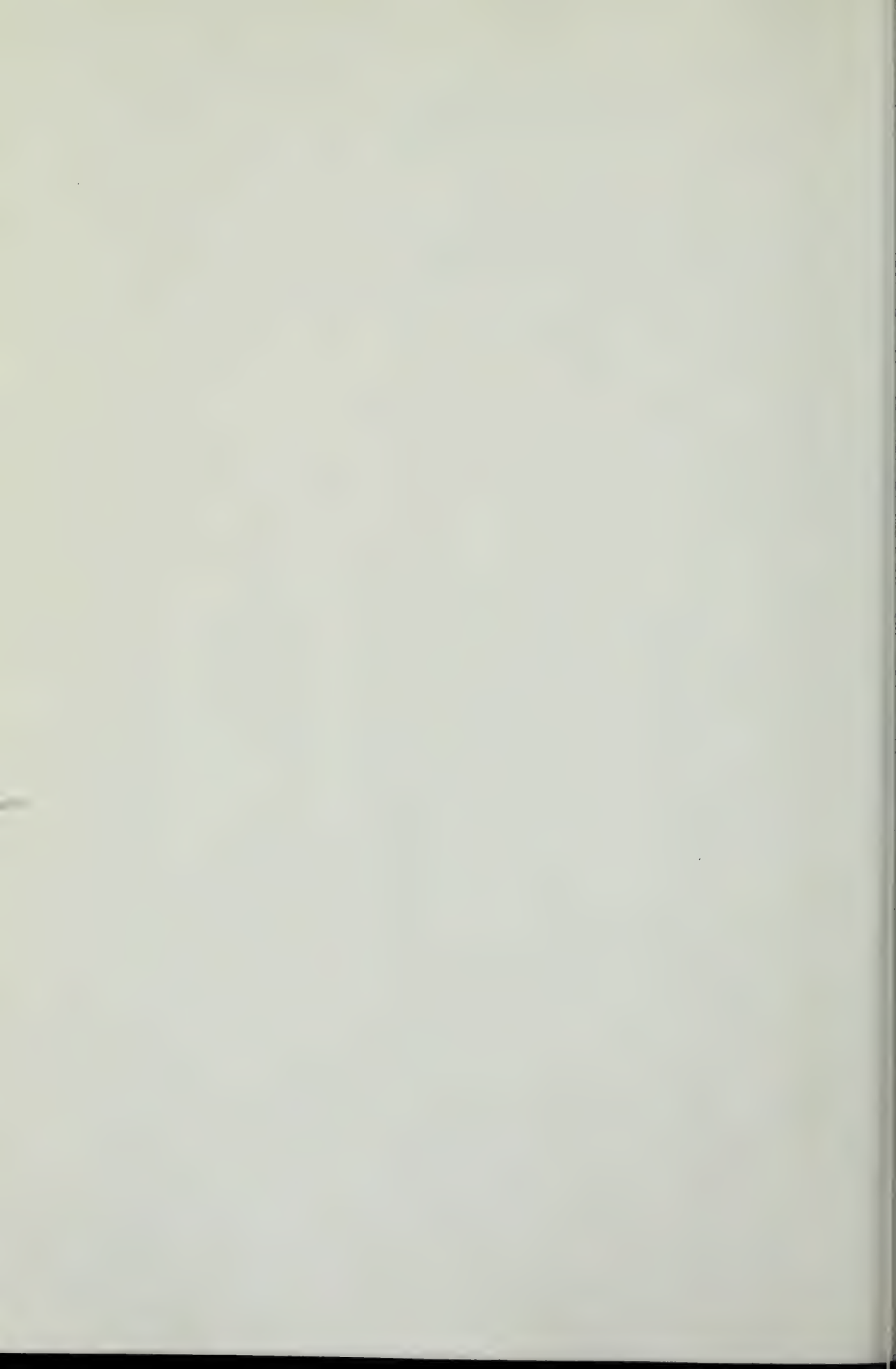
DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND TAX COLLECTIONS

DIVISION OF DISABILITY INSURANCE

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

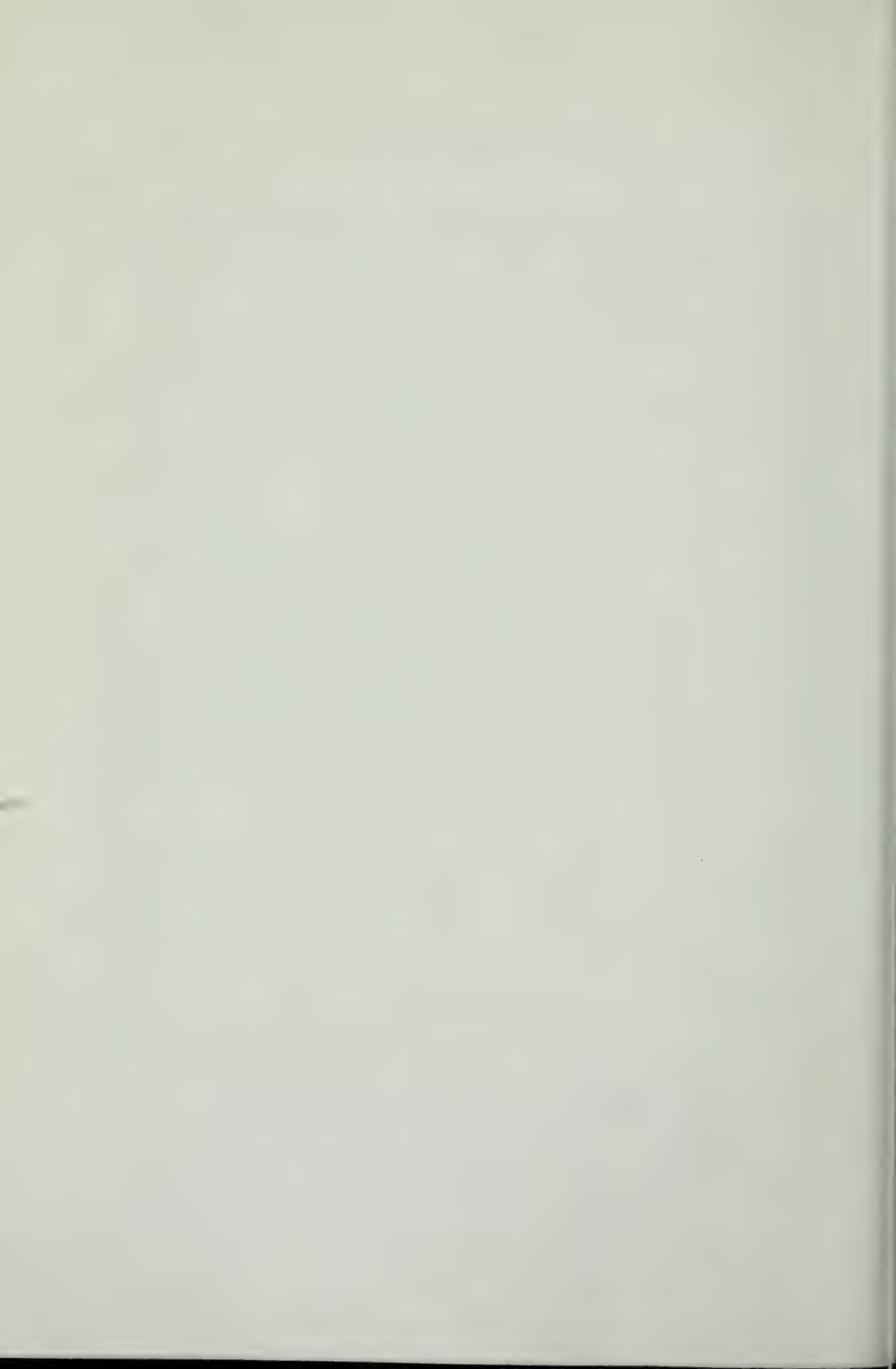
The Department of Employment was created by the Unemployment Reserves Act of 1935 (ch. 352). Under the original act of 1935 the governing body was known as the Unemployment Reserves Commission, and later (1937) as the California Employment Commission. Legislative action in 1943 (ch. 1093, p. 3032) created the California Employment Stabilization Commission to replace the California Employment Commission. The commission is composed of five members who are the chiefs of the Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments and the Division of Accounts and Tax Collections, and the three members of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board which was created by the same act of 1943.

A reorganization of the department in 1947 vested the administrative duties in a director appointed by the Governor from among the members of the commission. The director also serves as chairman of the commission (ch. 1166, p. 3032. Approved July 7, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947) and as chief of the Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments.

The Department of Employment is organized into two main divisions that were created by law and one division that was created by administrative order. These are discussed below.

### Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments

1941 The Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments was established by law in 1943. The division is headed by a chief, who is also a member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission. The former Divisions of State Employment and Unemployment Insurance were transferred to the Division of



## Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments.

Stats. 1943, ch. 1093, p. 3033. Approved June 8, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

### Field Investigating Staff

1945 In 1945 the Legislature provided the means for enforcing the Unemployment Insurance Act by providing for a field investigating staff in the Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments. The field staff investigates violations of the act for the purpose of adequate and strict enforcement.

Stats. 1945, ch. 705, p. 1990. Approved June 6, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

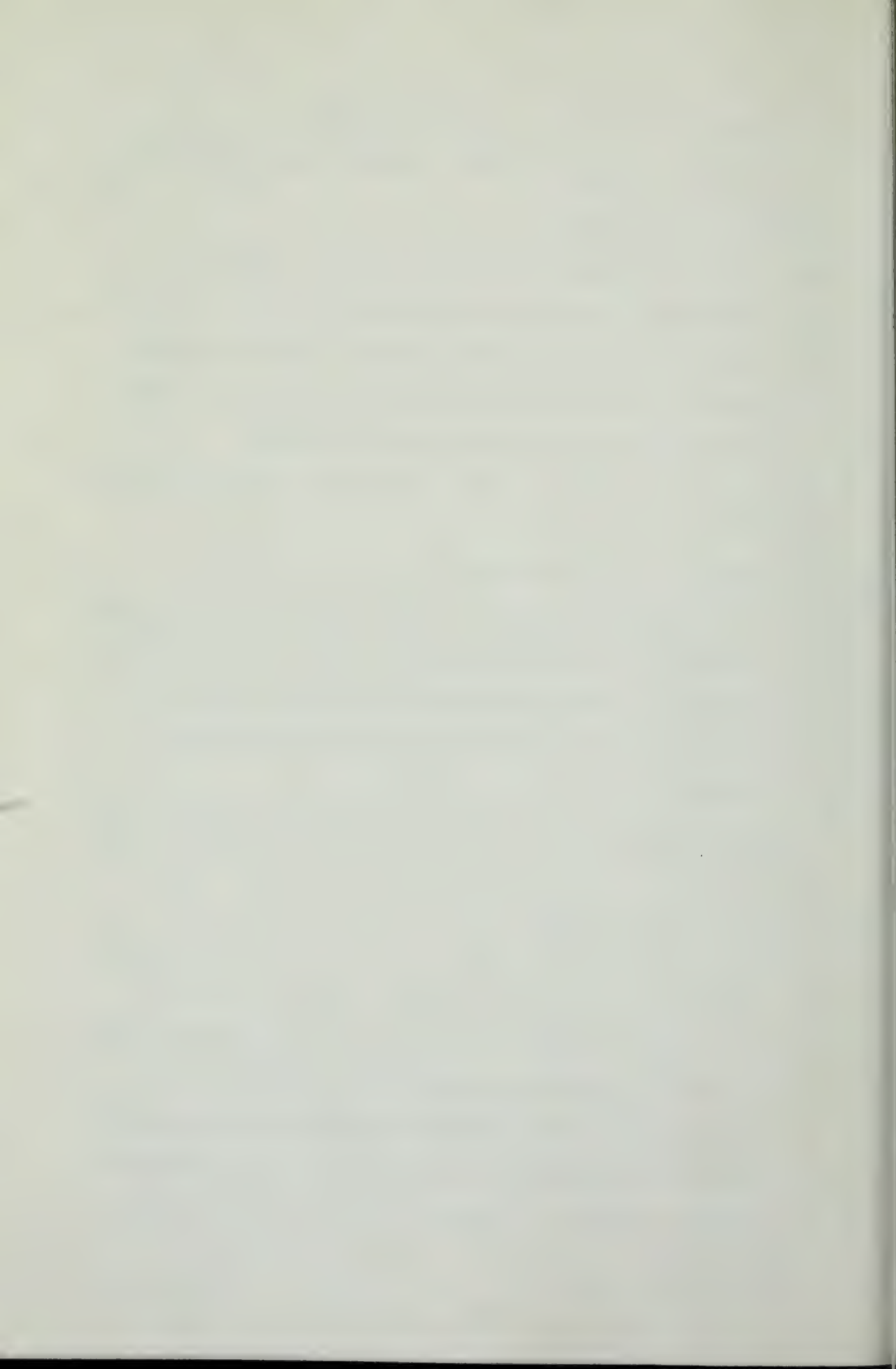
## Division of Accounts and Tax Collections

1943 The Division of Accounts and Tax Collections was created in 1943. The division is headed by a chief who is also a member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission. The Governor appoints the chiefs of the two divisions who serve at his pleasure.

Stats. 1943, ch. 1093, p. 3033. Approved June 8, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

## Division of Disability Insurance

1946 In 1946 the Legislature added to the Unemployment Insurance Act Article 10, "Unemployment Compensation Disability Benefits" (Stats. 1946, 1st Ex. Sess., ch. 81, p. 101), and the Disability Insurance Section was established within the department. By executive order of the director of employment, dated November 1, 1946, the Division of Disability Insurance was established. The division is headed by a chief who is also a member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission.





consisting of its central, area, and district offices, and the office of the medical director. The chief of the section and the medical director have coordinate responsibility and report to the deputy director.

#### Administrative Services

In the Administrative Services is concentrated the general administration of the Department of Employment. The deputy director is in charge of Administrative Services.

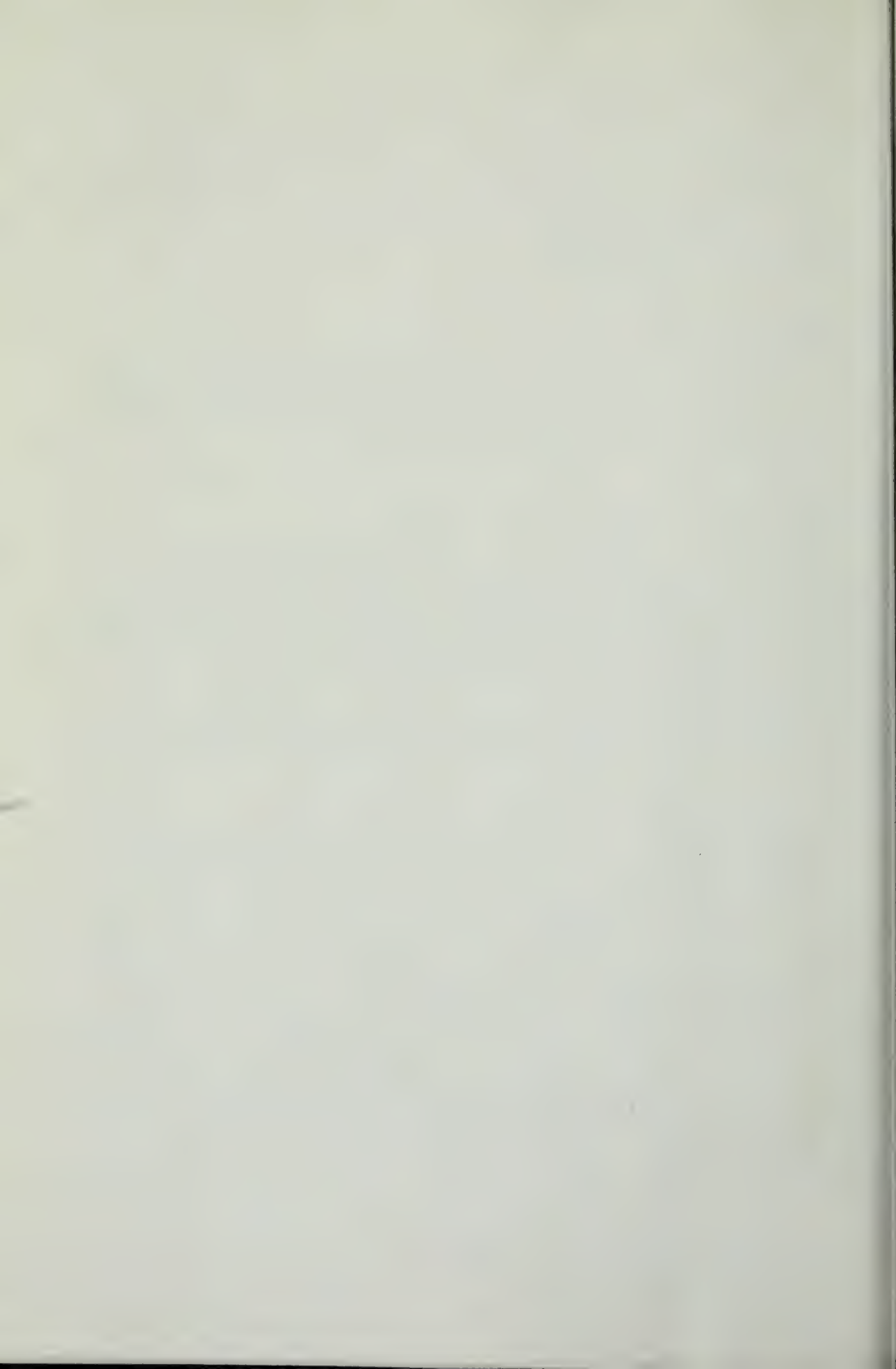
#### California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board

The California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board was created in 1943. The board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. The three board members also serve on the Employment Stabilization Commission.

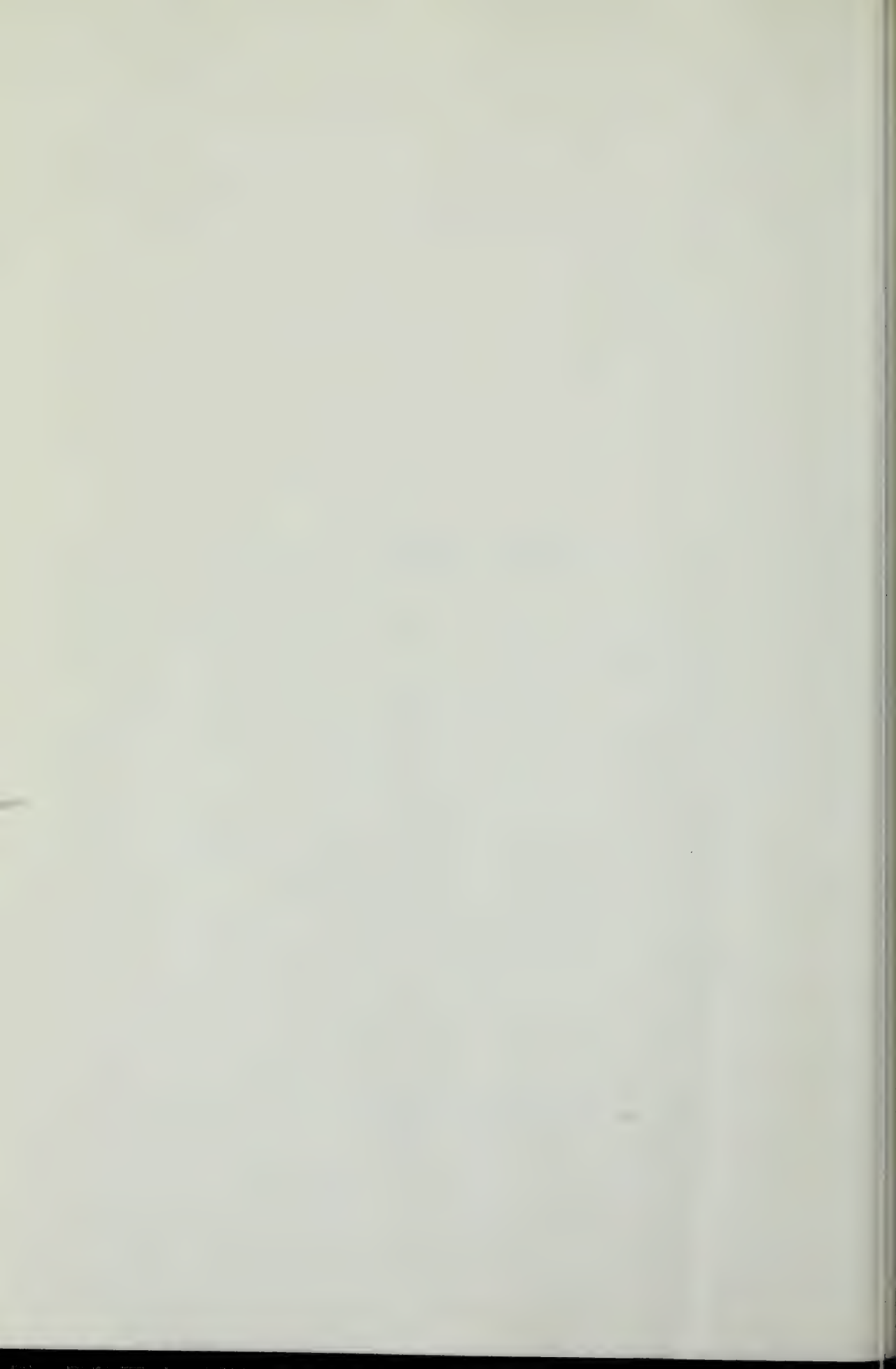
Stats. 1943, ch. 1093, p. 3033. Approved June 8, 1943; in effect Aug. 7, 1943.

#### State Advisory Council

Working in close relationship to the Division of Public Employment is the State Advisory Council on Employment. Section 11 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (1935) provided for the organization of "State advisory councils composed of men and women representing employers and employees in equal numbers and the public." The council consists of twelve members appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the Employment Stabilization Commission (amended by Stats. 1947, ch. 1111, p. 1111).



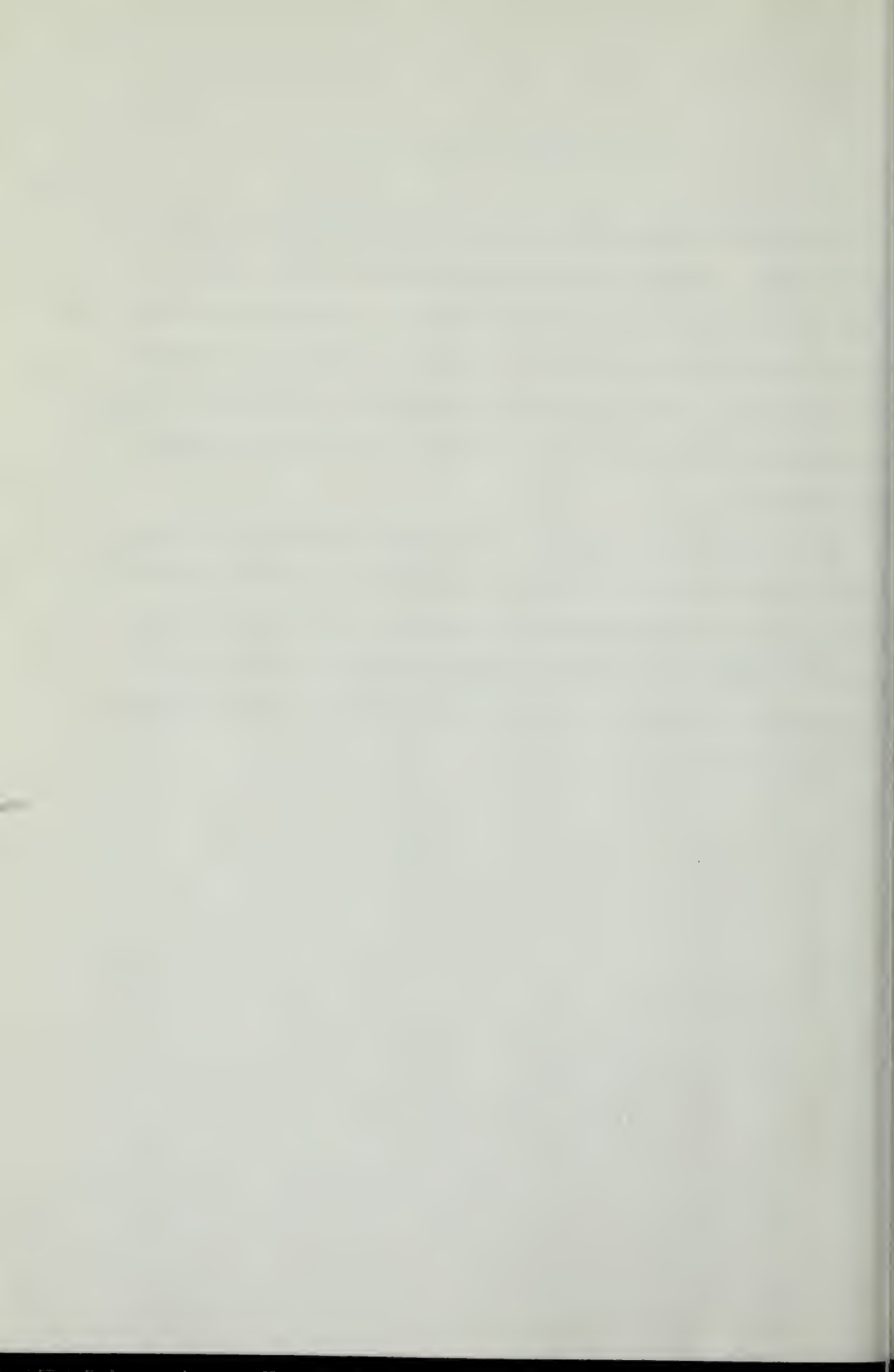
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE



## STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

A State Board of Control was created by the California Legislature in 1911 (ch. 349). Thereafter the law was amended several times and in 1927 it was repealed. The present Board of Control was created by Chapter 251, Statutes of 1927, and consists of the Director of Finance, who is chairman, and the Controller, both as ex officio members, and a third member, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor, who, if a state officer, acts ex officio.

The principal functions of the State Board of Control are the adoption of rules and regulations governing the presentation and auditing of claims against the state for which funds are available, and the review of claims against the state for the payment of which funds are not available. The latter claims, if approved, may constitute the basis of a subsequent legislative appropriation.





connected with the Department of Finance are the following organizations:

#### STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The State Agricultural Society is a state institution which in 1929 was transferred to the Department of Finance. It consists of a board of directors of fourteen members; twelve of the members are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years; the other two directors are members of an agricultural district or county fair board and are appointed annually by the Governor. The Governor annually appoints the president of the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society from among the members.

The Society is responsible for the annual State Fair held in Sacramento.

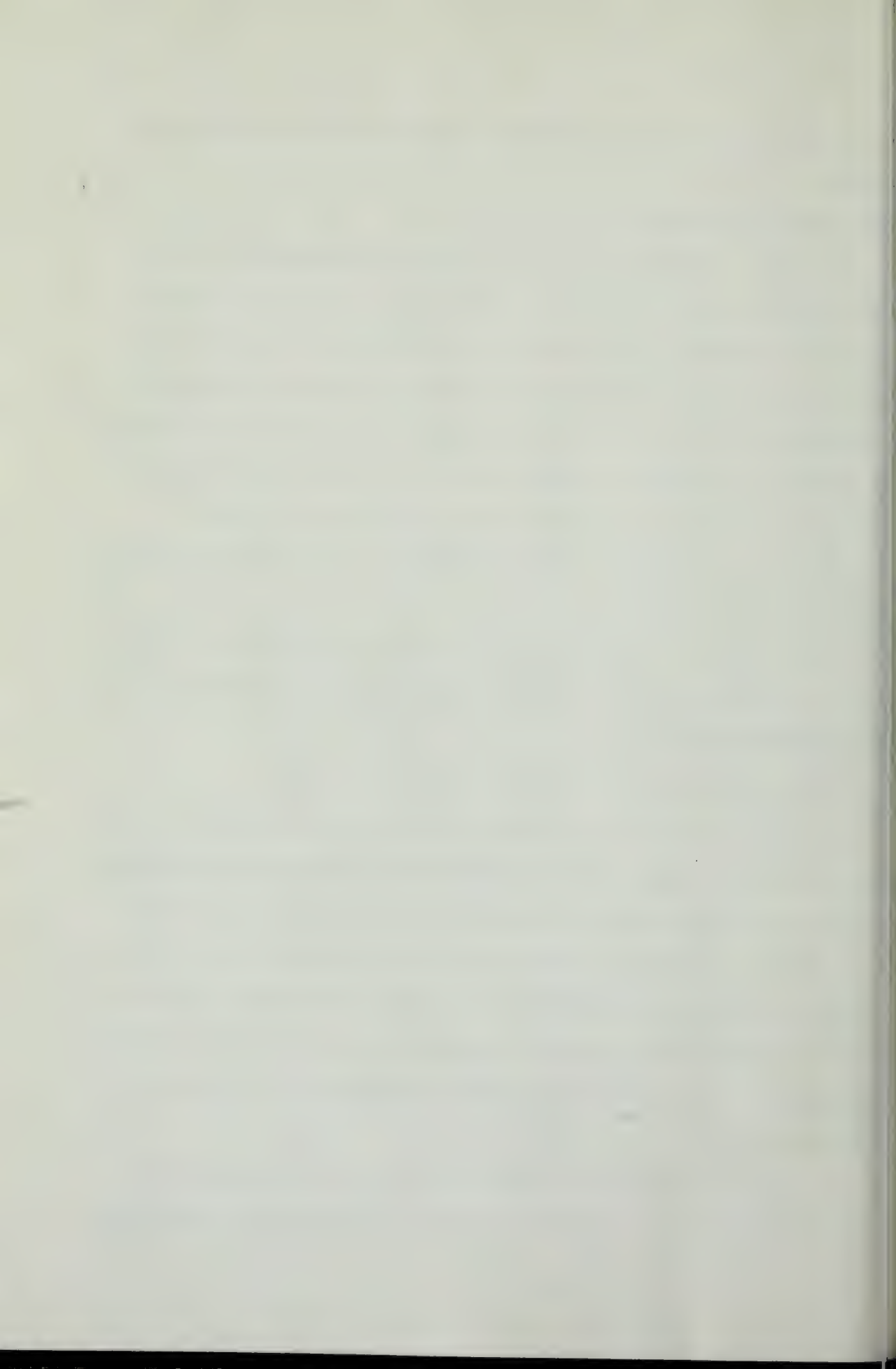
#### STATE FAIR BOARD

Since 1923, the powers and duties of the State Fair Board have been under the Department of Finance. (See Division of Fairs and Exhibitions, page 9.)

#### POSTWAR PUBLIC WORKS AND STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

The postwar public works program in California began in 1943 when the Legislature authorized appropriations from the Postwar War Relocation Fund for the study and preparation of plans for a state building program (Stats. 1943, ch. 1045). In 1944, the Postwar Public Works Review Board was created (Stats. 1944, ch. 1045) and was authorized to study and make recommendations for postwar public works programs. That same year the Property Acquisition Board was created to acquire property for furtherance of the postwar construction program.

In 1944, the Legislature created the State Housing Board to acquire and develop public housing projects. The State Housing Board



as also created to provide a unified program of construction, improvement, and equipment for state agencies. In 1947 the various agencies were consolidated by abolishing the former Public Works Review Board and assigning its duties to the State Allocation Board, while the State Public Works Board succeeded to the duties of the Property Acquisition Board.

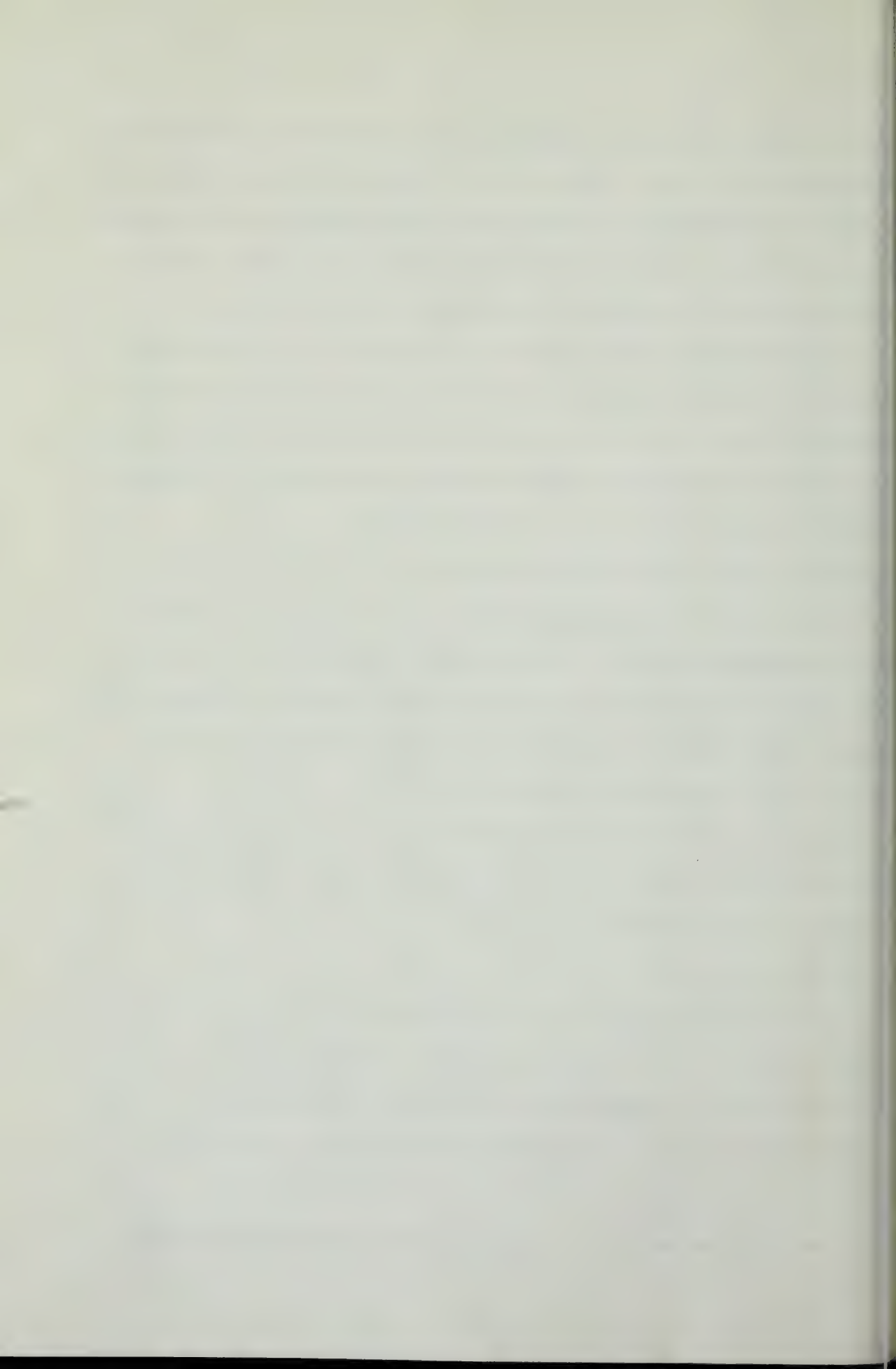
The development of these boards will be outlined in Independent Agencies under Postwar Construction and Employment. Their relation to the Department of Finance lies in the chairmanship or membership of the Director of Finance and the operating functions of the Departmental Local Allocation Division and Public Works and Acquisition Division.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE COMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY BOARD

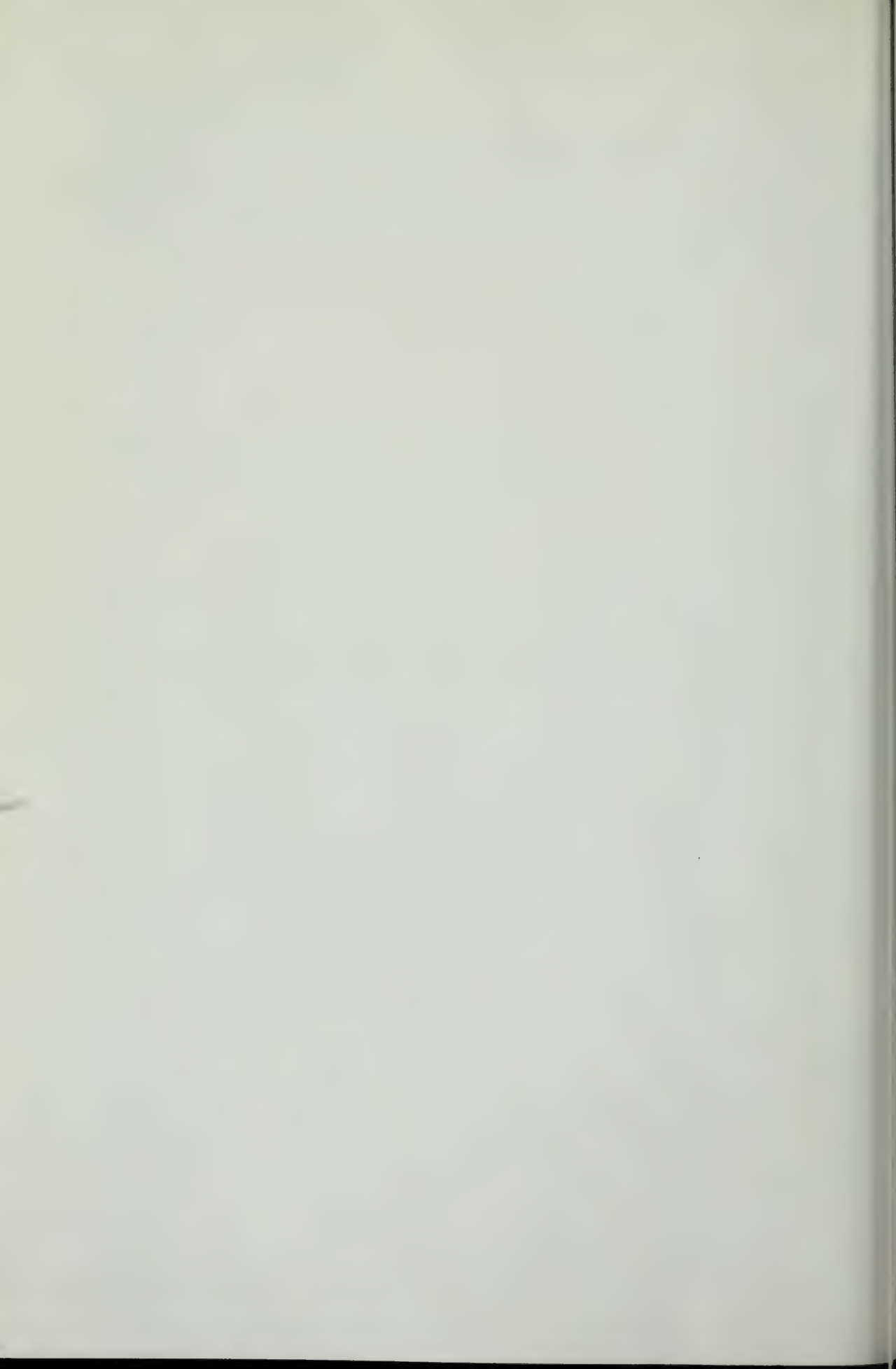
The California State Communications Act of 1947 created an Advisory Board to administer the act. It is composed of seven members: the Director of Finance and six persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Three members represent the law enforcement services, and three represent the fire protection services of the state. They receive no compensation, but are reimbursed for traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Their policies are put into operation by the Division of Communications (see page 9).

The State Lands Commission is an administrative agency created by the State Lands Act of 1921. It is composed of the Director of Finance, the Attorney General, and the Lieutenant Governor, all serving ex officio. Its functions are carried out through the Division of State Lands (see page 10).

The State Department of Social Welfare is an independent administrative agency

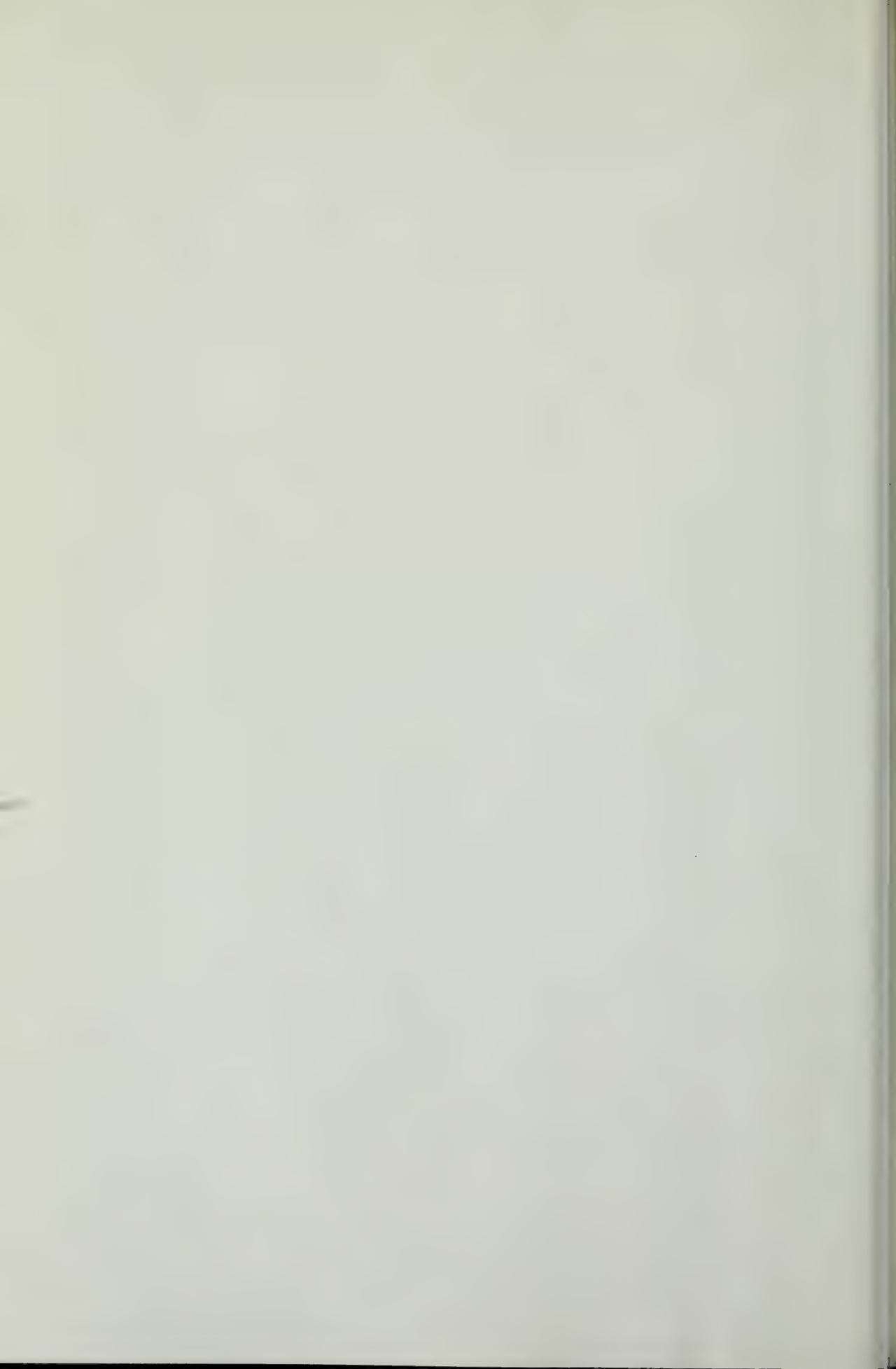


which has been in existence since 1911. It is connected with the Department of Marine through the director, who is executive officer of the board and represents it on the Governor's Council. (See Independent Agencies, Public Accounts and Finance)





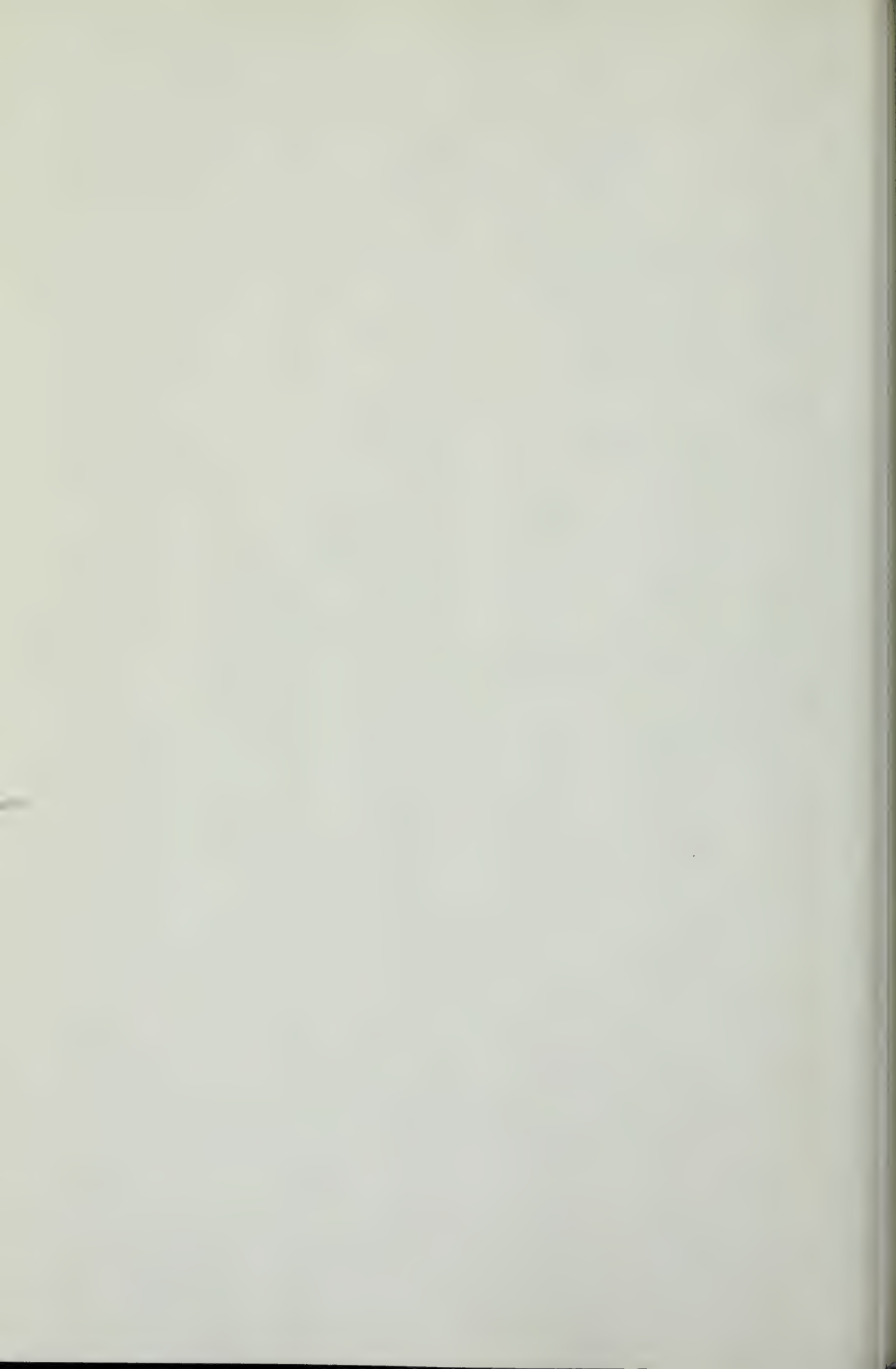
# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

As organized June 1949

JOBS AND DISBURSEMENTS DIVISION  
ADMINISTRATION DIVISION  
DIVISION OF BUDGETS AND ACCOUNTS  
TAXES DIVISION  
DEBTS AND GRANTS DIVISION  
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS  
DIVISION OF PAID AND PENALTIES  
DIVISION OF ALLEGATIONS  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
DIVISION OF RECORDS AND ACQUISITION  
DIVISION OF REVENUE  
DIVISION OF ASSETS

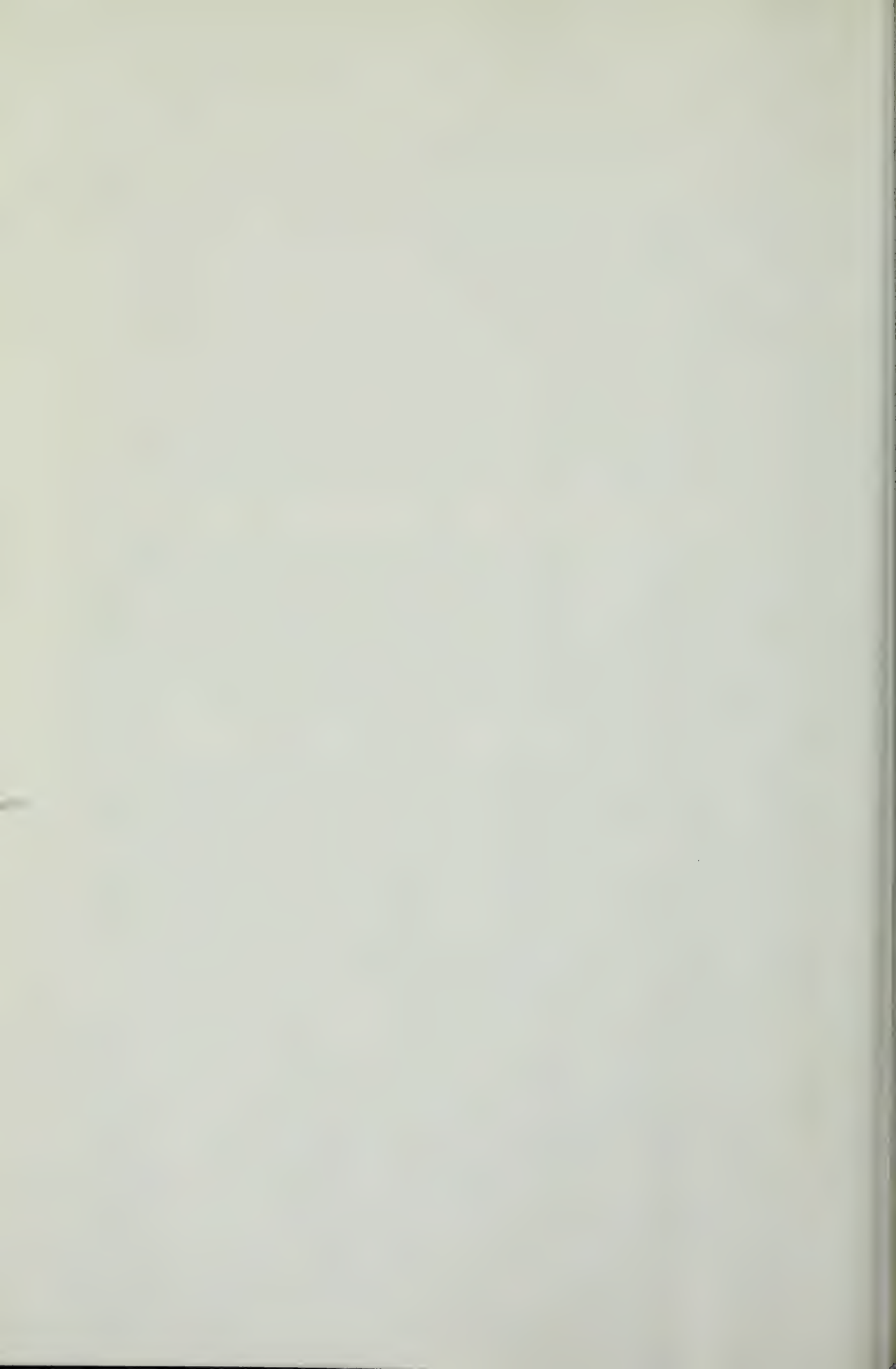


## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The Department of Finance is under the administration of the Director of Finance, who is appointed and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director of Finance is, in effect, the business manager in the state government. He heads the department which acts as the executive agency for budgetary, organization, and management control purposes. The Director may "create such divisions and subdivisions as may be necessary and change or abolish them from time to time." (Government Code, section 12200)

The provisions of Article IV, Section 12 of the California Constitution, which were incorporated into the Government Code, specified that the department be divided into at least three divisions: Budgets and Accounts, Pairs and Expenditures, and Public Works. At the present time there are twelve divisions in the department.

In addition to his departmental duties, the Director of Finance is chairman of the State Board of Control and a member of the State Allocation Board, the California State Communications Board, the State Public Works Board, and the California State Board of Equalization, and in many cases chairman of twenty boards and commissions--an indication of the wide diversification of his office.





## Accounts and Disbursements Division

1922 The Accounts and Disbursements Division first appeared in the Department of Finance Report to the Governor's Council in 1939. All accounting for legislative appropriations in support of the Department of Finance is done by this division.

## Administrative Division

The Administrative Division consists of technical advisors to the director and clerical assistants, in the fields of administrative analysis, agriculture, insurance, investments, and law.

## Division of Budgets and Accounts

The Division of Budgets and Accounts is the staff agency through which the Department of Finance exercises its responsibility for general supervision over the state's fiscal affairs. The division prepares the Governor's budget and until 1942 post audited the accounts of the state agencies which expend state funds.

## Audit Division

1942 The Audit Division was established to transfer the post auditing duties formerly belonging to the Division of Budgets and Accounts.

## Buildings and Grounds Division

The principal functions of the Buildings and Grounds Division are the planning, construction and operation of state-owned or rented office buildings and the maintenance and care of official cars.

1943 The Buildings and Grounds Division was formerly a part of the Department of Finance and has since been transferred to the Department of Finance.



## Division of Communications

1947 The California State Communications Act created a Division of Communications as well as the Communications Advisory Board. The Division "shall confer with the Communications Board and obtain its advice and counsel as to the purchase, installation, maintenance, operation and use of existing or proposed publicly owned communications facilities."

State. 1947, ch. 1071. Approved by the Governor, Sept. 2, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

## Division of Fairs and Expositions

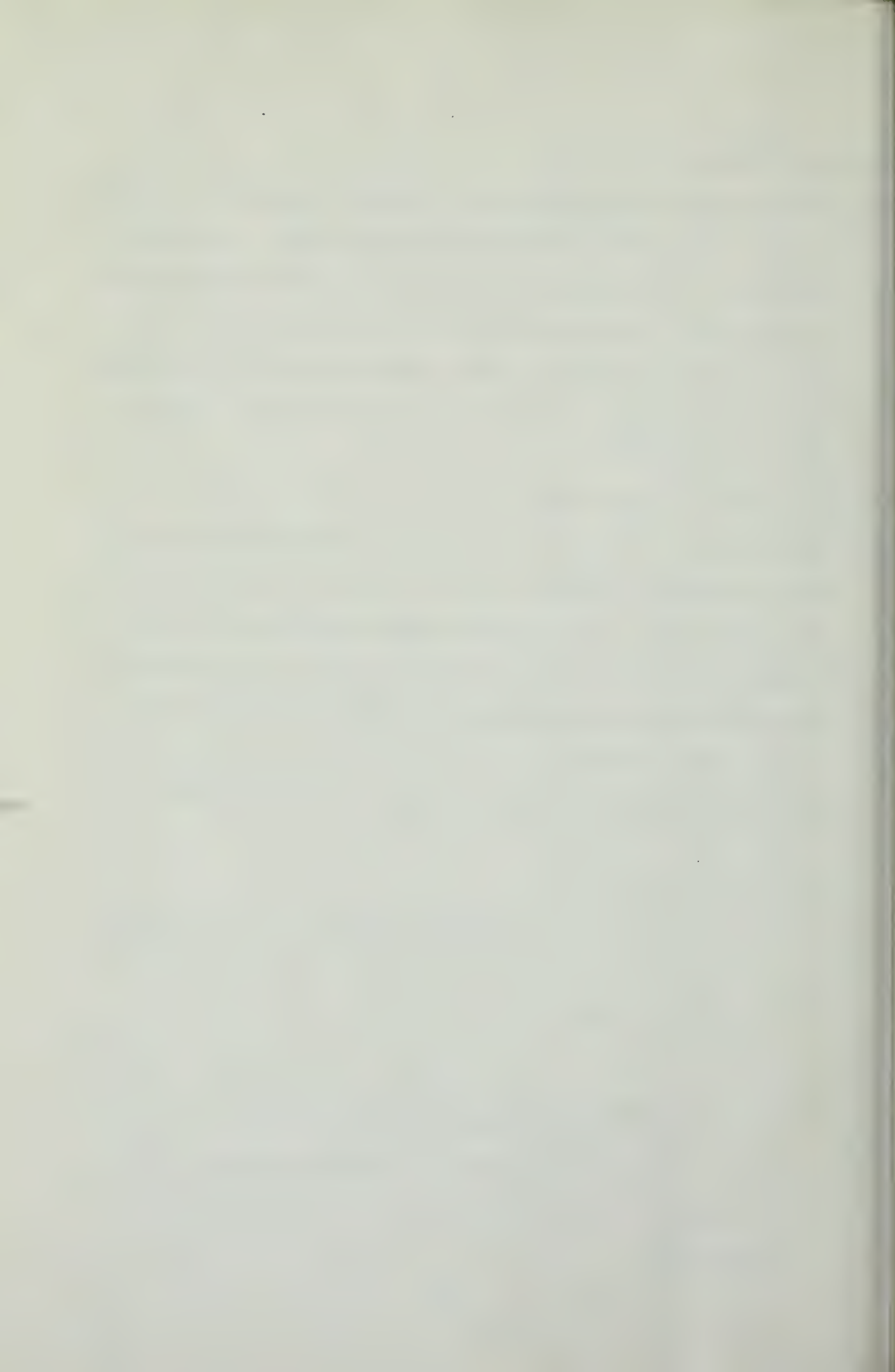
1941 By enactment of Section 72 of the Legislative Code, the former Division of Exhibits was abolished and the Division of Fairs and Expositions was created. The Division exercises supervisory control over district agricultural fairs and county fairs, prepares premium lists, and announces the rules and regulations governing the awarding of premiums by such fairs.

State. 1941, ch. 943. Approved by the Governor, July 11, 1941. In effect Sept. 13, 1941.

## State Allocation Division

1946 The State Allocation Division was created in 1946 to aid in allocation of state funds.

1945 The Division of Services and Supplies, its former name, became a division. The law provides that all state printing and state printing and shall be done in the State Printing Office.



#### Public Works and Acquisition Division

1945 The Public Works and Acquisition Division was established to assist the Public Works Board and the then existing Property Acquisition Board in administering the legislative acts on postwar projects for the state government. (See Independent Agencies, Postwar Construction and Employment.)

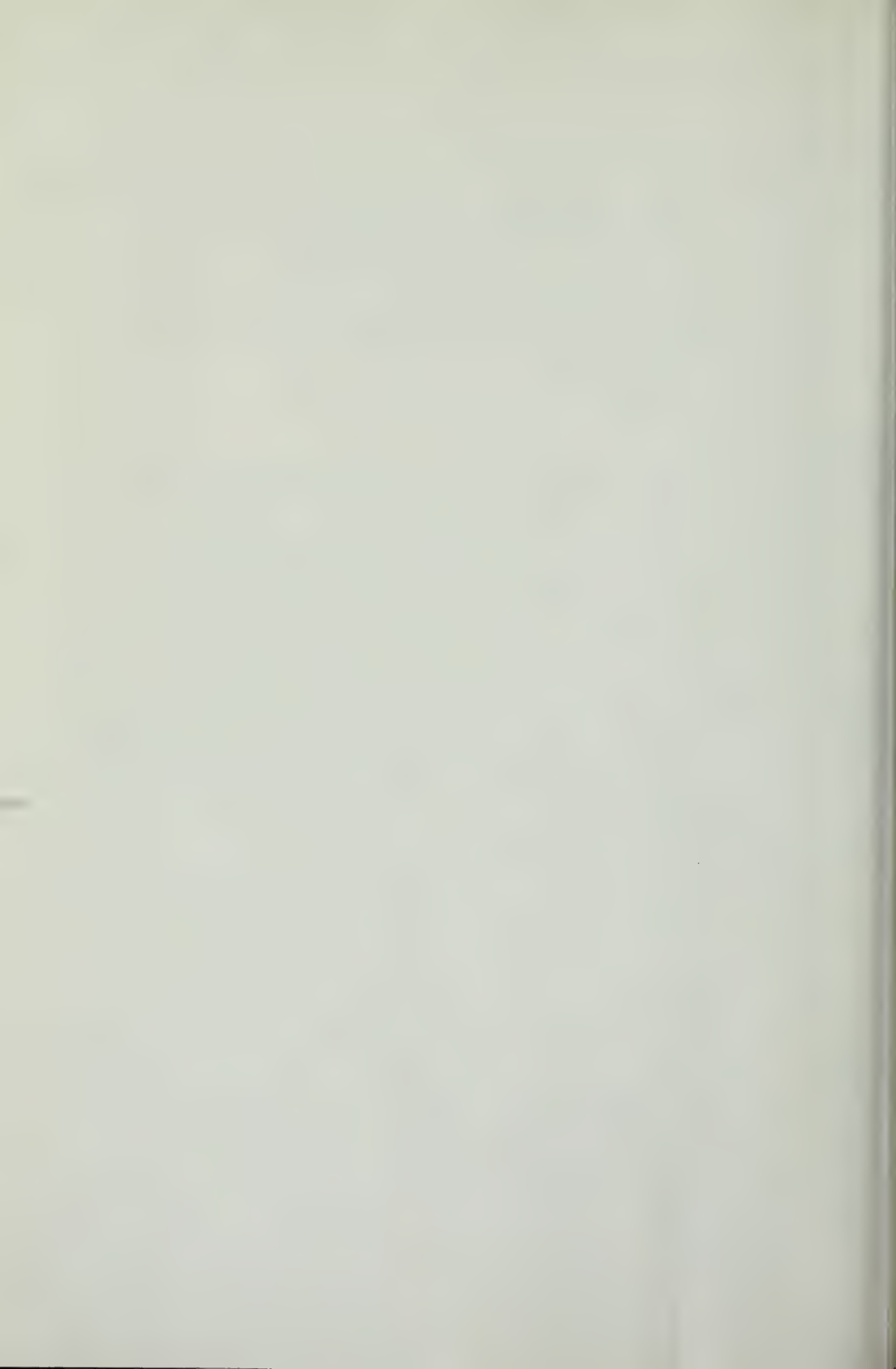
#### Purchasing Division

1945 The former Bureau of Purchases and Supplies, formerly the Division of Services and Supplies was abolished. It is required to purchase for all state departments and institutions, with the exception of the University of California.

#### Division of State Lands

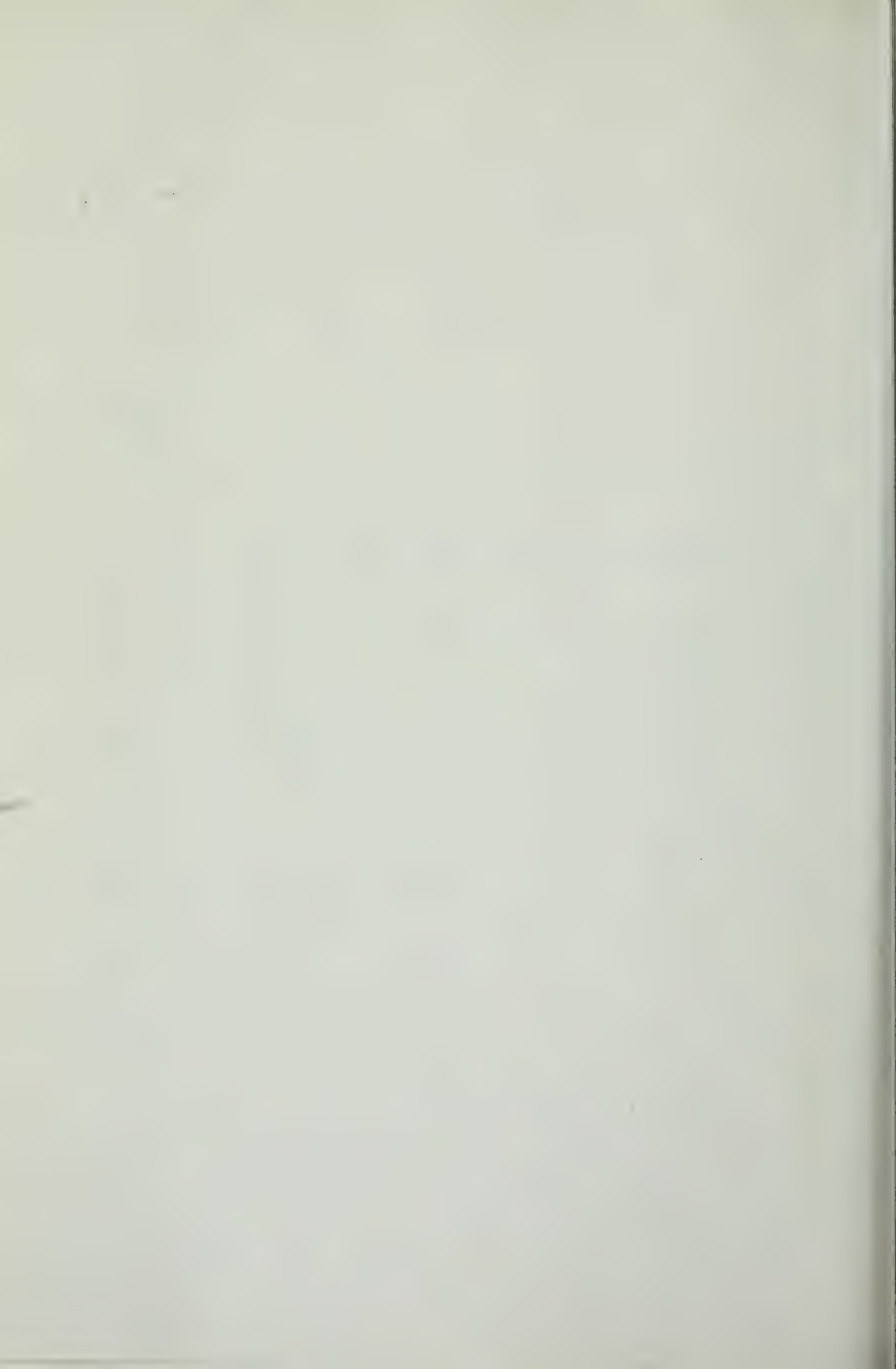
By the State Lands Act, which created the State Lands Commission, the Division of State Lands was abolished and its functions were transferred to the State Lands Commission.

1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

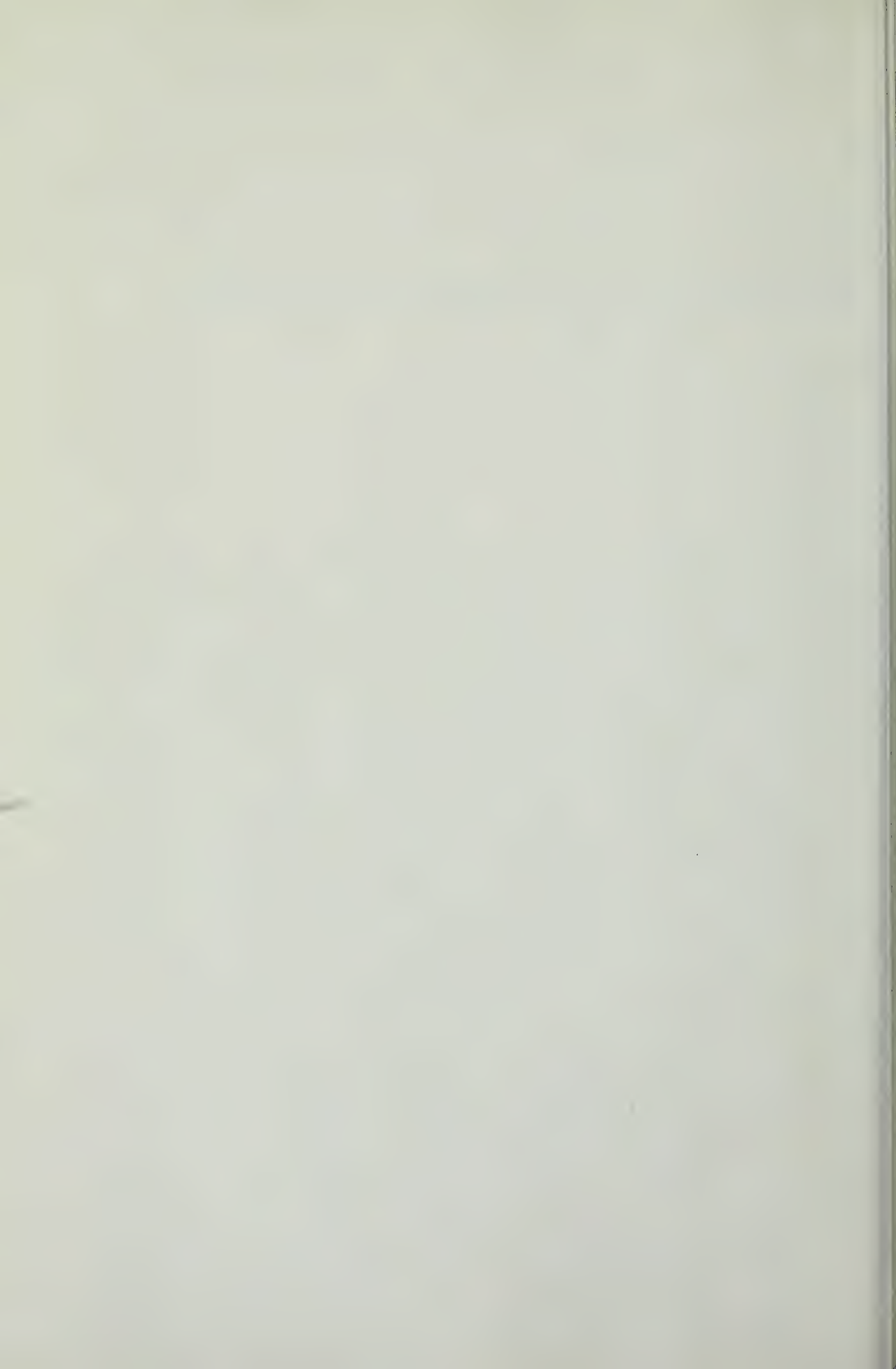


DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS





ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



# DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

As organized June 1949

## DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Accounting Bureau
2. Conciliation Service
3. Supervision of Self-Insurers

## DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

### Industrial Accident Commission

1. Medical Bureau
2. Permanent Disability Rating Bureau
3. Legal Bureau

## DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

### Industrial Safety Board

## DIVISION OF HOUSING

### Commission of Housing

## DIVISION OF LABOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

## DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

### Industrial Welfare Commission

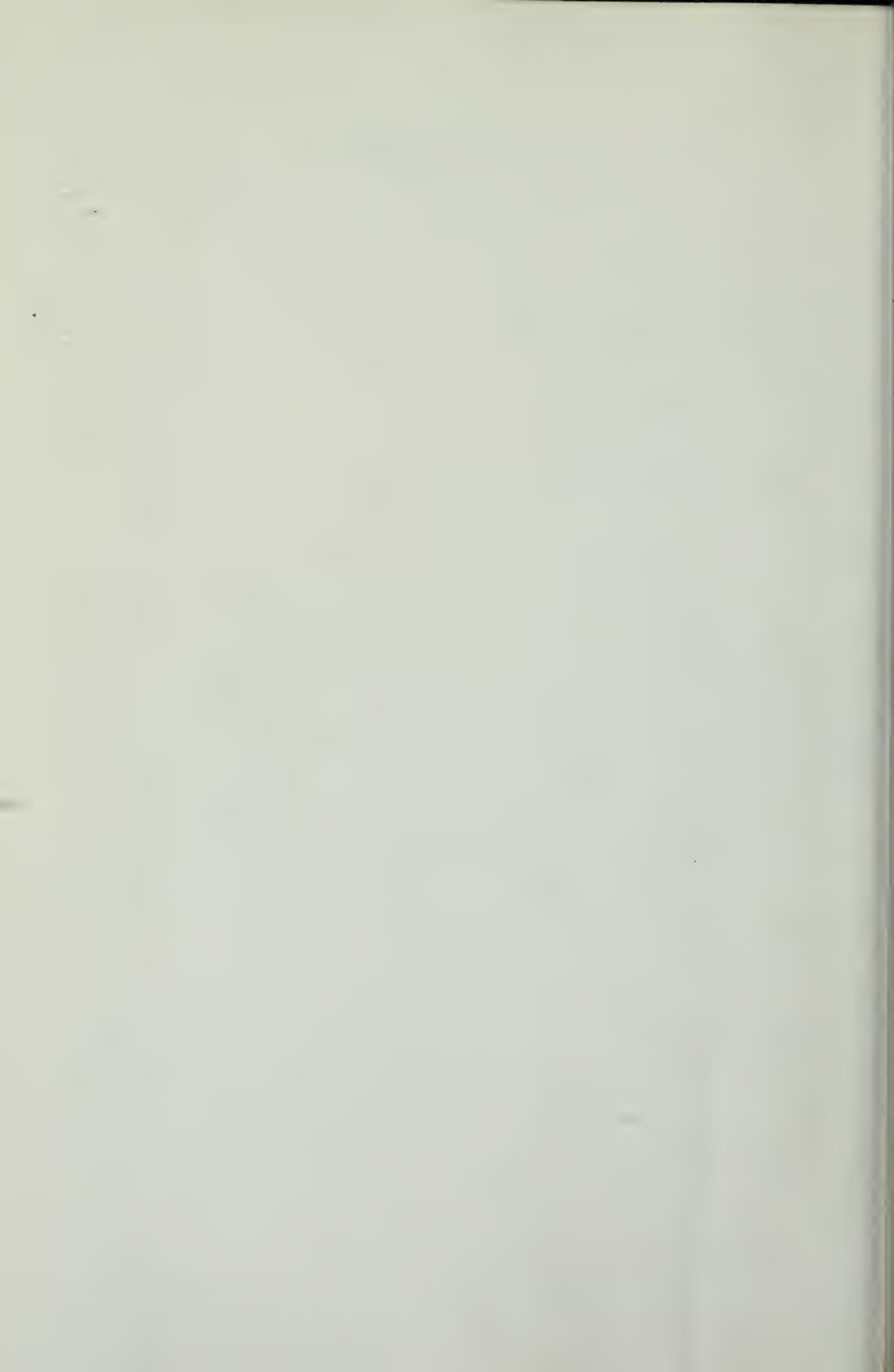
## DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

## DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

### Apprenticeship Council

## STATE CONTRIBUTION INSURANCE FUND

### Board of Directors



## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

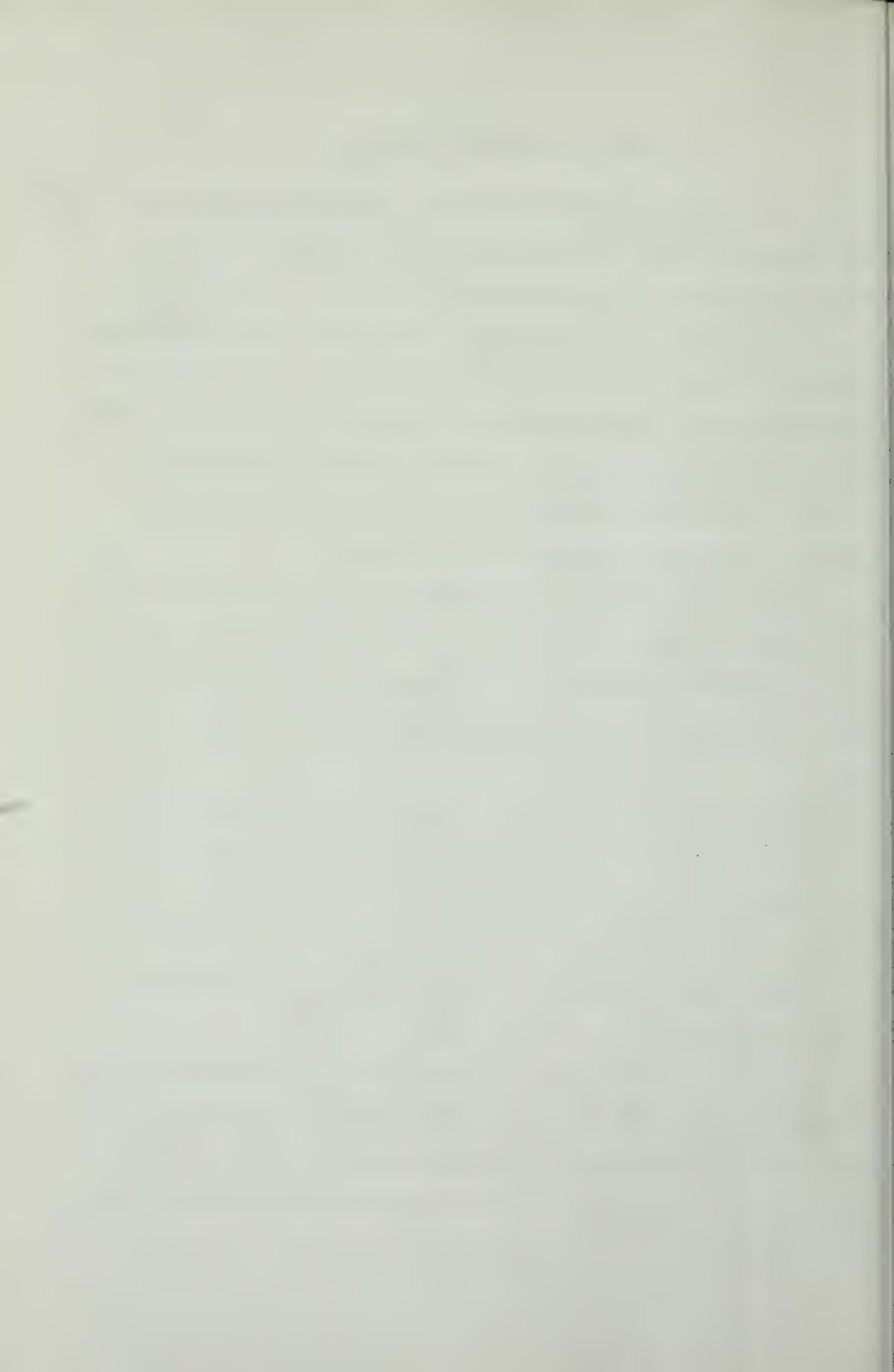
The Department of Industrial Relations was reorganized in 1945 into eight divisions: Division of Industrial Accidents (Industrial Accident Commission); Division of Industrial Safety (Industrial Safety Board); Division of Housing (Commission of Housing); Division of Labor Law Enforcement; Division of Industrial Welfare (Industrial Welfare Commission); Division of Labor Statistics and Research; Division of Apprenticeship Standards (Apprenticeship Council); and the State Compensation Insurance Fund (Board of Directors of the State Compensation Insurance Fund). Each division is headed by a chief who is appointed by the Governor.

Before 1945 the chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission acted as ex officio director of the Department of Industrial Relations. The reorganization of the department in 1945 separated the director from membership on the Industrial Accident Commission and increased his duties and powers.

The Division of Industrial Safety was removed from the department and the duties and responsibilities of the division were delegated to the State Fire Marshal.

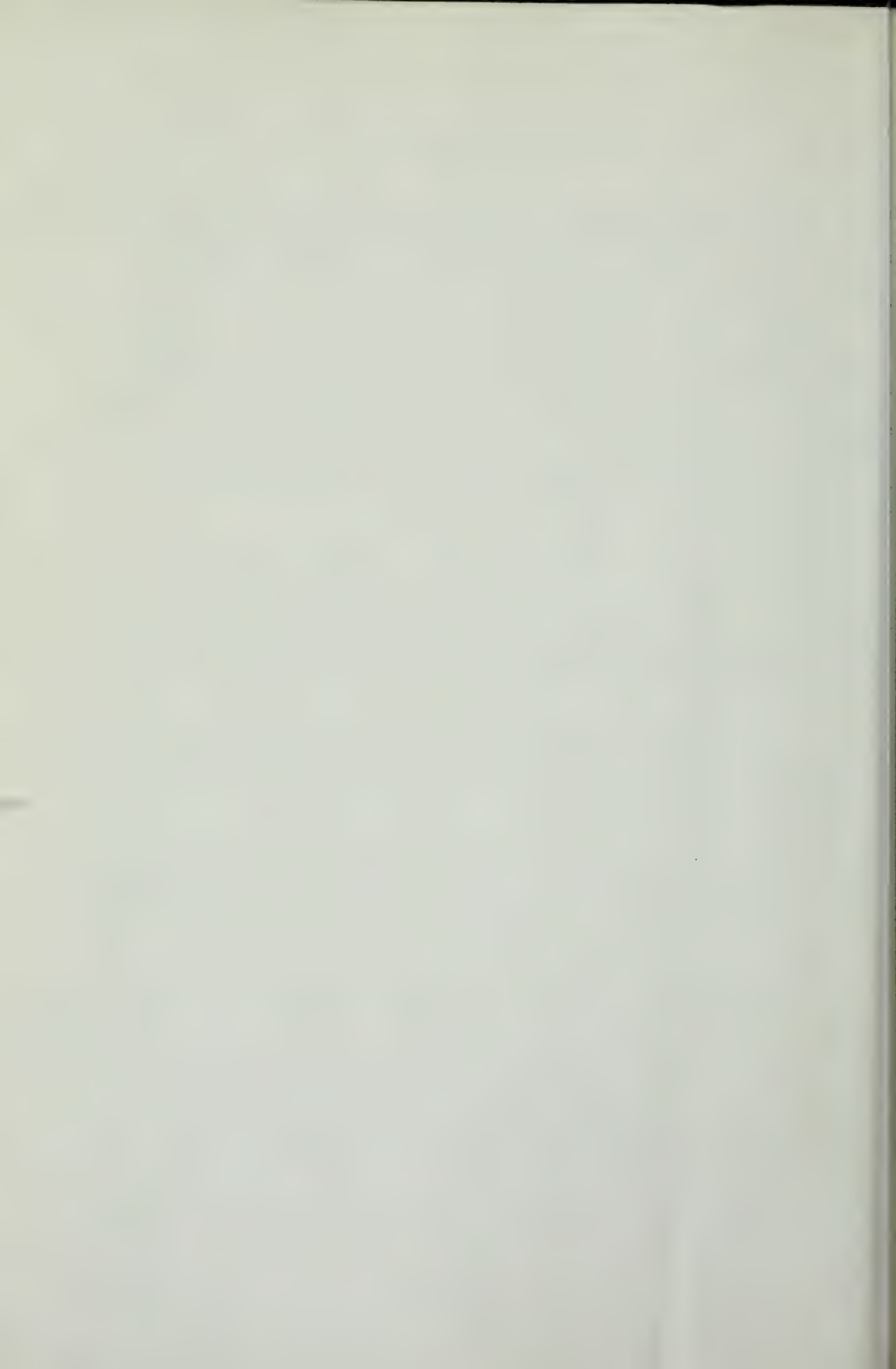
The Division of Labor Law Enforcement was removed from the department and the duties and responsibilities of the division were delegated to the State Labor Commissioner.

The director is responsible for the administration of the State Compensation Service as provided by the amended Section 65 of the Labor Code. The director is authorized to "investigate and mediate labor disputes and if any bona fide party to such dispute requests intervention by the department, to arbitrate or arrange for the selection of boards of





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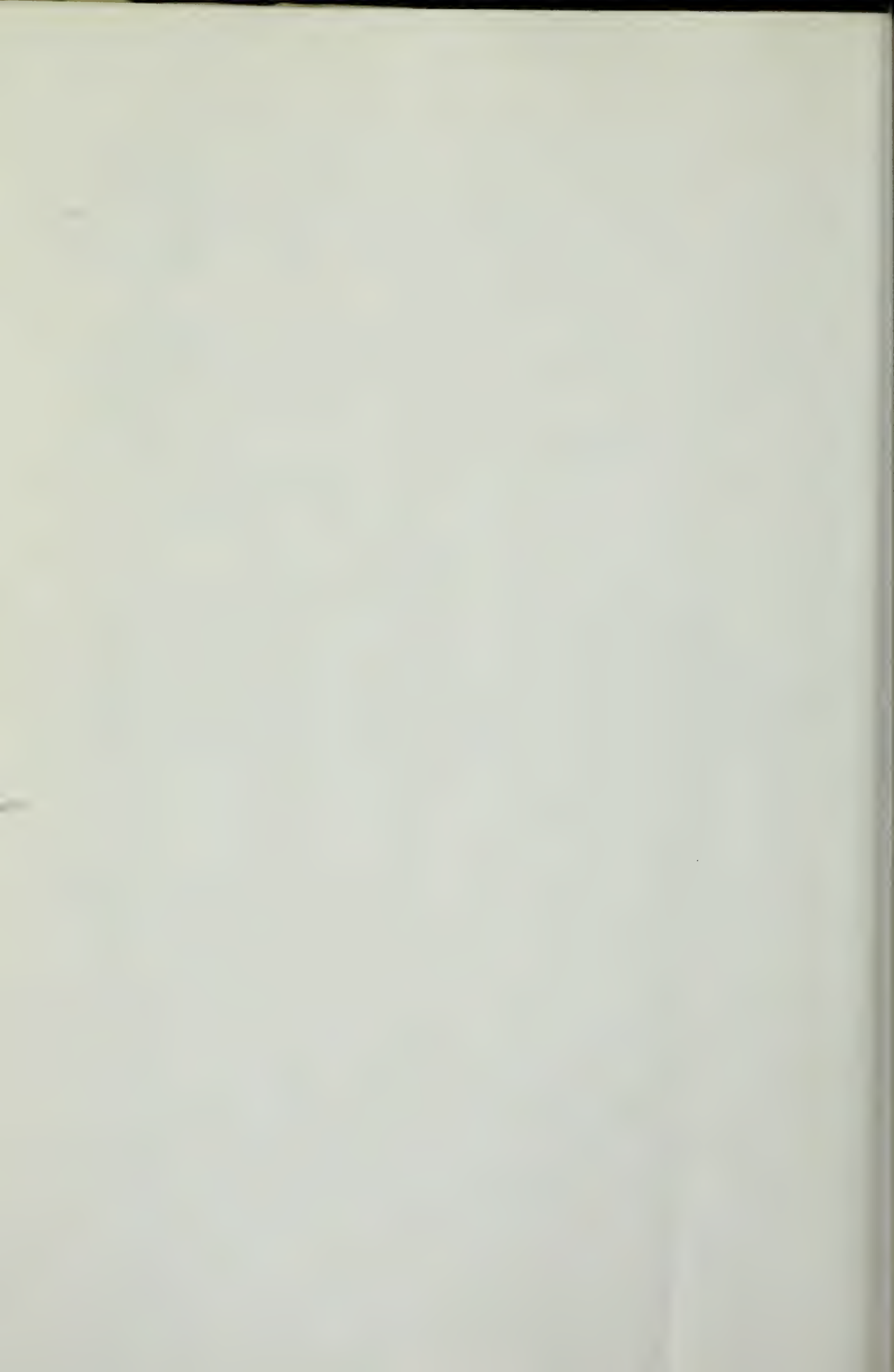


arbitration on such terms as all of the bona fide parties to such disputes may agree upon." The work is conducted through the Conciliation Service by a supervisor with headquarters at San Francisco, and a staff of conciliators with offices at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The director has jurisdiction over employers who elect to self-insure under the mandatory provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law. Sections 9703-3 of the Labor Code authorize the director:

- (a) To issue a "certificate of election to self-insure."
- (b) To determine the amount of security to be deposited by such self-insurer.
- (c) To revoke such certificate to self-insure for good cause after a hearing.

For the current legal provisions under which the department operates, the latest Labor Code should be consulted. The Labor Code was created in 1927 (Cal. Stat., 1927).



## Division of Industrial Accidents

### Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety

#### Industrial Accident Commission

1933 The Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety consisted of the following departments:

1. Compensation Department
2. Legal Department
3. Medical Department
4. Permanent Disability Rating Department
5. Bureau of Industrial Accident Protection (was called Safety Department until 1939)
6. State Compensation Insurance Fund
7. Statistical Department

The Division was under the Industrial Accident Commission composed of three members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms.

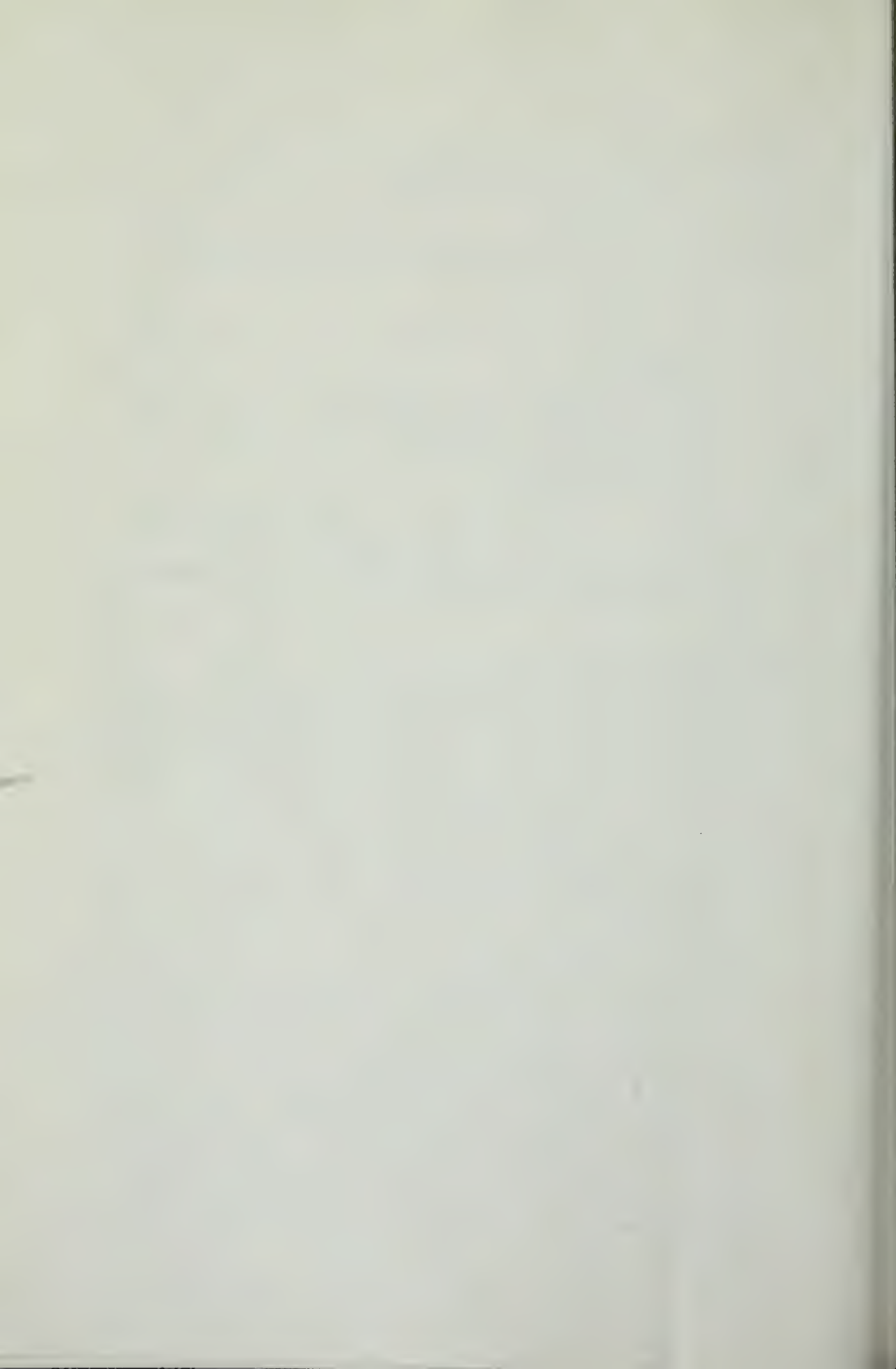
## Division of Industrial Accidents

1945 The Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety was made into two divisions, the Division of Industrial Accidents and the Division of Industrial Safety. At present the Division of Industrial Accidents consists of three bureaus:

1. Medical Bureau
2. Permanent Disability Rating Bureau
3. Legal Bureau

#### Industrial Accident Commission

1) The 1945 Legislature increased the membership of the Industrial Accident Commission from three to seven. The commission in its judicial functions is a court of limited jurisdiction and has the power to issue decisions that are only subject to review by either the District Courts of Appeal or the Supreme Court of the State. If a federal question arises, which would give



jurisdiction to the federal courts. The policy of the commission is to see that injured workers and dependents receive promptly, and with the least possible delay, all the benefits to which they are entitled under the Workmen's Compensation law. A staff of referees assists the commission in deciding the claims brought before the commission. The third group listed above also assist the commission in settling their claims administration. (Stats. 1945, ch. 1431, p. 2587. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Sept. 19, 1945.)

#### Division of Industrial Safety

The Division of Industrial Safety assumed its identity as a separate division in the Department of Industrial Relations in 1945 by an act of the Legislature (Stats. 1945, ch. 1431, p. 2586). Prior to that time the division was known as the Industrial Accident Prevention Bureau under the direction of the Industrial Accident Commission. The division is composed of seven sections: general, mechanical, electrical, elevator, industrial, mining and petroleum, and educational (added in 1947).

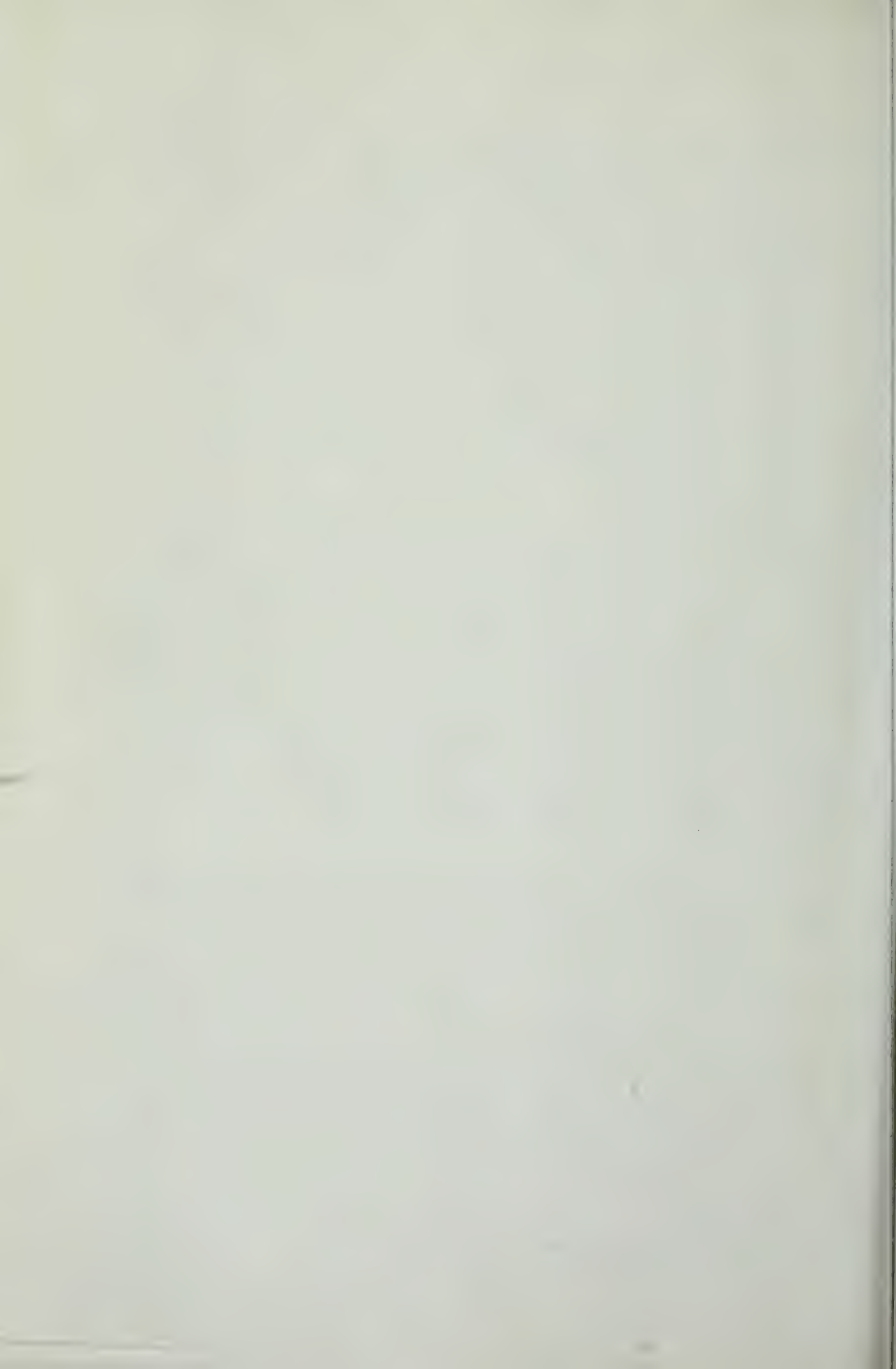
#### (2) Industrial Safety Board

1945 The Industrial Safety Board was established at the same time as the Division of Industrial Safety. It is composed of five members: one appointed by the Governor and four others appointed by the Governor for a term of three years. The safety orders are approved by the Industrial Safety Board, and when thus adopted, safety orders are made enforceable.

#### Division of

#### Division of Immigration and Customs





1945 The name of the Division of Immigration and Housing was changed in 1945 to the Division of Housing. The immigrant aid features of the creating act were repealed.

#### Division of Housing

1945 The Division of Housing acquired its present name by the act of 1945 that reorganized the Department of Industrial Relations. The division administers the laws governing labor camps, auto courts, resorts, motels, auto and trailer camps, and the State Housing Code.

Public Law, No. 1221, p. 2636. Approved July 17, 1945; in Session Laws, 1945.

#### Commission of Housing

1945 The name of the commission was changed from that of Commission of Immigration and Housing to that of Commission of Housing by the act of 1945 (ch. 1431). The commission is composed of five members who are appointed by the Governor and hold office at his pleasure.

#### Division of Labor Law Enforcement

Division of Labor Law Enforcement

The Division of Labor Law Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of labor laws.

The Division of Labor Law Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of labor laws.

The Division of Labor Law Enforcement was established by the 1927 act which established the Department of Industrial Relations.

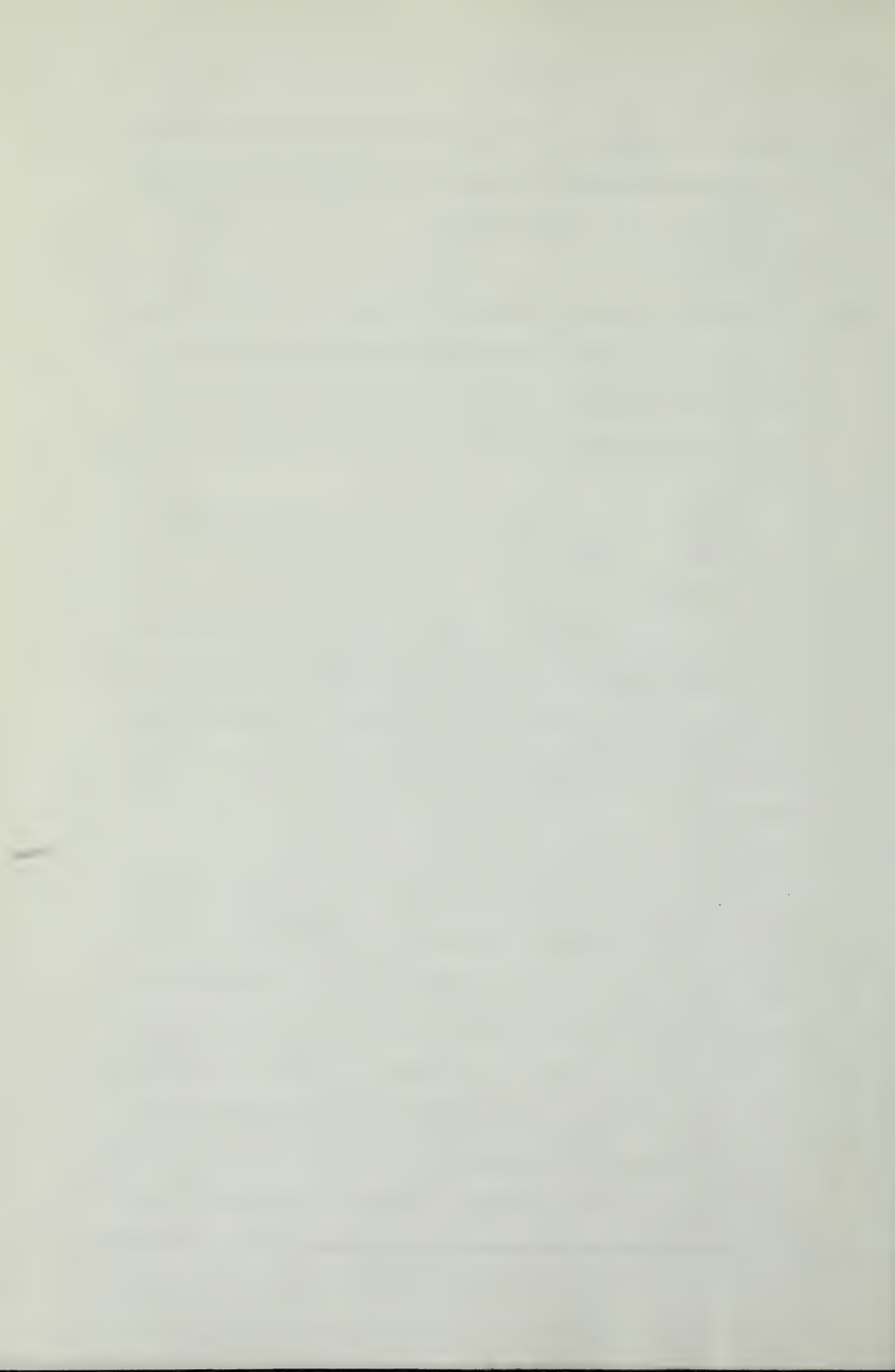
The Division of Labor Law Enforcement was changed to the Division of Labor Law Enforcement by the act of 1945 and the statistical functions were transferred to the Division of Labor Statistics and Research.

The Division of Labor Law Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of labor laws.

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The Division of Labor Law Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of labor laws.

Among the laws administered and enforced by this division are: laws relating to labor camps, auto courts, resorts, motels, auto and trailer camps, and the State Housing Code.



to payment of wages; child labor laws; laws regulating private employment agencies; weekly day of rest law; and misrepresentation of employment laws.

The chief of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement is known as the Labor Commissioner.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1431, p. 2636. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

#### Division of Industrial Welfare

The Division of Industrial Welfare is governed by the Industrial Welfare Commission consisting of five members who are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years.

The division is in charge of a chief who is appointed by the Governor from among the members of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

The division administers and enforces the orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission covering wages, hours, and working conditions of women and the minimum wages for minors in California. The latter duty was formerly performed by the Division of Labor Law Enforcement prior to 1945 (Stats. 1945, ch. 1431, p. 2635. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945).

#### Division of Labor Statistics and Research

From 1927 until 1945 the Division of Labor Statistics and Research functioned as part of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement. In 1945, when the Department of Industrial Relations was established, the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement and the statistical functions of all the other divisions of the department were transferred to the newly established Division of Labor Statistics and Research. The division is responsible for collecting, compile and present facts and statistics relating to the



condition of labor in the State, including information as to employment, unemployment, hours, wages, earnings, cost of living, labor supply and demand, industrial relations, industrial disputes, industrial accidents and safety, labor productivity, sanitary and other conditions, prison labor, and such other matters in relation to labor as the Director of Industrial Relations deems advisable."

The division publishes three monthly reports: California Construction Employment, California Labor Statistics Bulletin, and Bi-monthly Industrial Injuries in California. A quarterly report is published on Employment of Women in California. Annual reports are published on Unemployment in California and Industrial Relations in California.

#### Division of Apprenticeship Standards

State Apprenticeship Council (Division of Apprenticeship Training)

1939 Under the California Labor Standards Act of 1939 the State Apprenticeship Council (generally known as the Division of Apprenticeship Training) was set up in the Department of Industrial Relations (see Department of Industrial Relations, Biennial Report, 1943-1944, p. 1137). The council is composed of eleven members appointed by the Governor, four representatives from both employer and employee organizations, one from the general public, with the Director of Industrial Relations and the chief of the bureau of Trade and Industrial Education, State Department of Education, as ex officio members. The Director of Industrial Relations is designated by law as the Administrator of Apprenticeship.

Stats. 1939, ch. 220, p. 1137. Approved May 23, 1939; in effect June 1, 1939; amended by Stats. 1941, ch. 974, and by Stats. 1941, ch. 513.





## Division of Apprenticeship Standards

1945 The Division of Apprenticeship Training was renamed the Division of Apprenticeship Standards. The Apprenticeship Council remained unchanged.

State Department of Industrial Relations, Biennial Report 1945-1946, p. 41.

1947 The 1947 Legislature added Section 3070 to the Labor Code, effective September 1947, naming the division as the approval agency for apprenticeship and other training on the job, and enabling the state to receive reimbursement from the federal government for services performed in this respect with regard to veterans. Stats. 1947, ch. 42, p. 336. Approved Feb. 17, 1947; in effect 1947.

## State Compensation Insurance Fund

The State Compensation Insurance Fund was established January 1, 1914, concurrently with the enactment of the first compulsory Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Unemployment Insurance Laws. The Compensation Insurance Fund was taken from the Division of Industrial Relations in 1945 and became an independent agency.

The State Compensation Insurance Fund is a public corporation created by the Compensation Laws and is authorized to provide insurance under the United States Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The objectives of the Fund are:

1. To offer employers insurance protection at the lowest cost.
2. To operate in free and fair competition with other insurance carriers, acting as a yardstick for the securing of fair premium rates for employers and fair treatment for injured employees.
3. To conduct its business on the basis of the moralities involved in each situation rather than by the legalities alone.



4. To relieve human hardship and to protect human life through safety education designed to guard against the hazards of industrial injury.

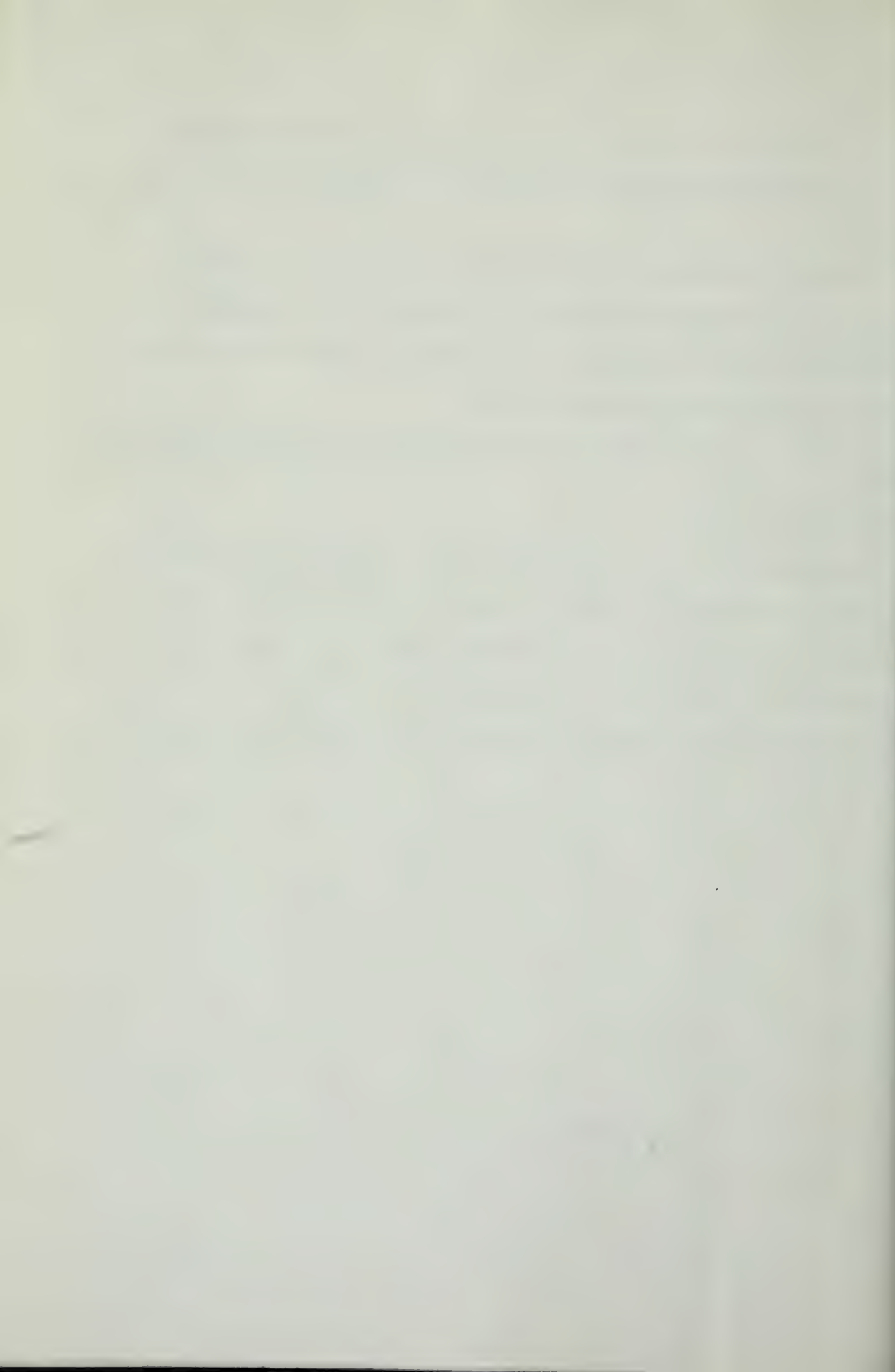
The State Compensation Insurance Fund is administered by a board of directors of five members, composed of the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations as chairman and four members appointed by the Governor from Fund policyholders for four-year terms.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1131, p. 2535. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

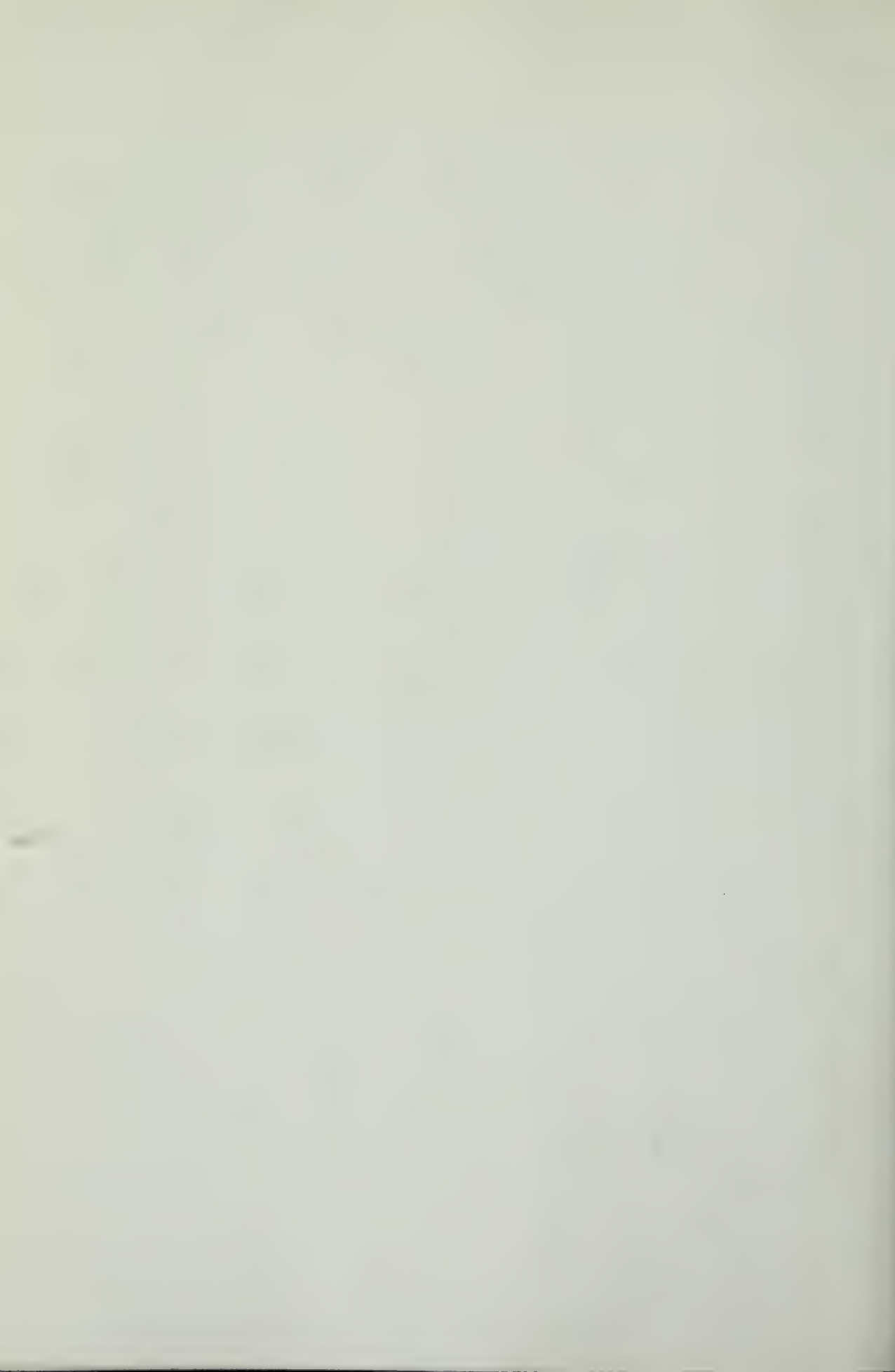
#### Division of Fire Safety

The Legislature created the Division of Fire Safety in the Department of Industrial Relations in 1927; the State Fire Marshal was chief. This division was abolished by the Legislature in 1945, and its duties and responsibilities were delegated to the State Fire Marshal.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1173, p. 2213. Approved July 9, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.







ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE





DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

As organized June 1949

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Actuarial Section  
Bureau of Insurance Rate Regulation

COMPLIANCE AND LEGAL DIVISION

Bureau of Compliance  
Bureau of Policy Complaints  
Bureau of Investigation  
Bureau of Disciplinary Proceedings

DIVISION OF EXAMINATION AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Bureau of Examinations  
Bureau of Financial Analysis

DIVISION OF LICENSES

Issuance Section  
Examination Qualification Section

DIVISION OF CONSERVATIONS AND LIQUIDATIONS



## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

From 1927 to 1941, the Insurance Commissioner was designated by statute as the administrative head of a "division" of the Department of Investment. In 1941 the Division of Insurance was also a separate Department of Insurance (Stats. 1941, ch. 1142, p. 235. Amended July 10, 1942; in effect Sept. 10, 1941) and remained under the control of the Insurance Commissioner. The Insurance Commissioner is appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Section 12754 of the Insurance Code specified that the Insurance Commissioner was to remain a member of the Board of Investment but was not a head of a department within the meaning of Section 347 of the Political Code.

The Department of Insurance was organized into seven bureaus that were renamed divisions in 1942 in order to correspond in form with that of the other state departments.

The divisions specified in the early organizational structure of the department included the Division of Examinations, Division of General References, Division of Statement Analysis, Division of Insurance, Division of Licenses, Division of Complaints, and Division of Conservation and Liquidation.

Upon the recommendation of the Division of Administration of the Department of Finance, the Insurance Commissioner reorganized the Department of Insurance into five divisions in 1946. They are the Administrative Division, Compliance and Legal Division, Division of Examination and Financial Analysis, Division of Licenses, and Division of Conservations and Liquidations. The main office of the department is located in San Francisco.



## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Historical: Before 1946

At the time of its establishment, the Department of Insurance was divided into seven bureaus that were renamed divisions in 1942. These divisions were the Division of Examinations, Division of Actuarial References, Division of Insurance Analysis, Division of Documents, Division of Licenses, Division of Complaints, and Division of Conservations and Liquidations. The department had more characteristics of a division than of a department. An employee was designated by the Insurance Commission to head each bureau.

### Division of Examinations

#### Bureau of Examinations

1941 The Bureau of Examinations was established when the "Division of Insurance," Department of Investment, was made a separate Department in 1941.

#### Division of Examinations

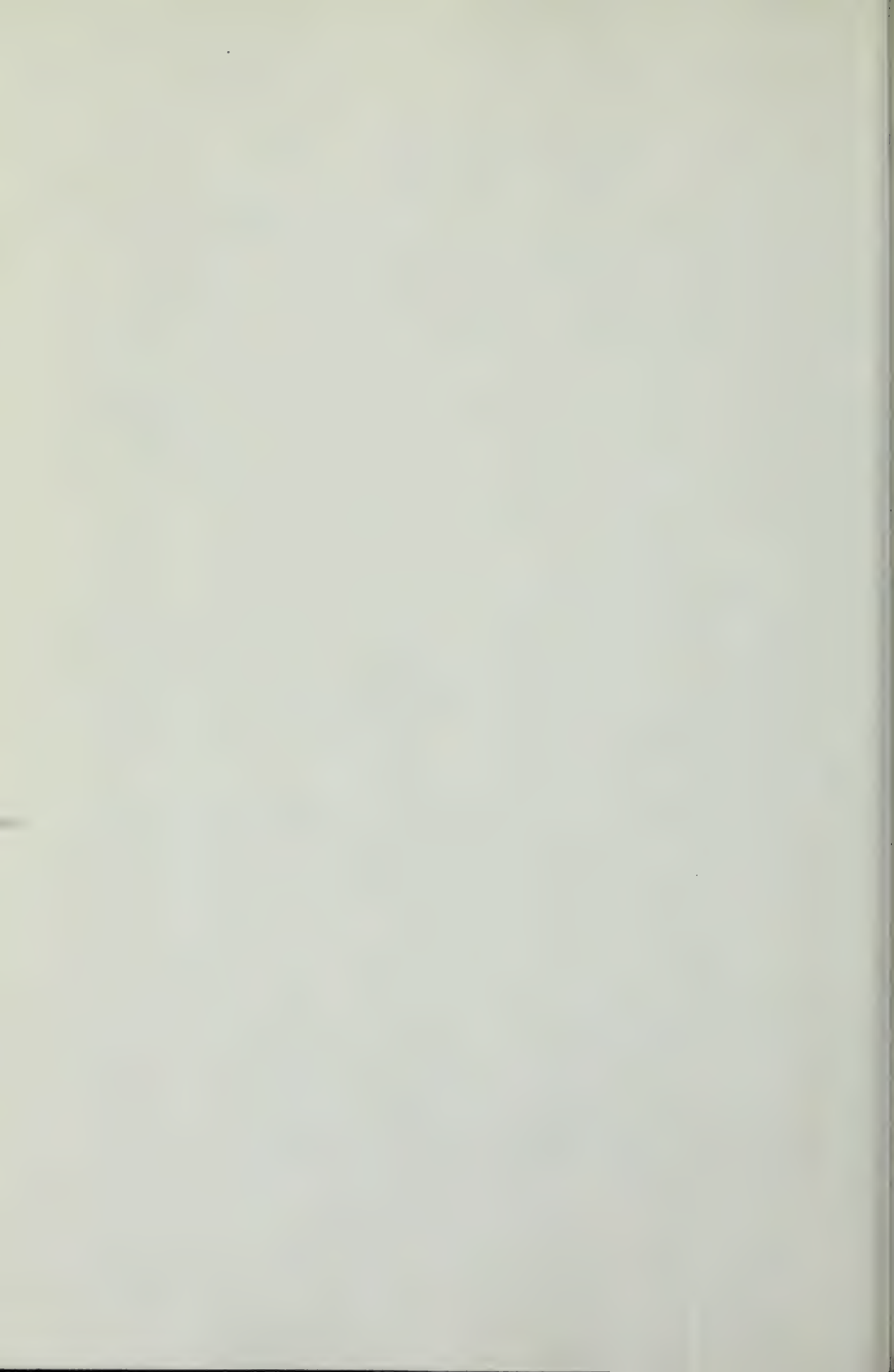
1942 The Bureau of Examinations was renamed Division of Examinations. The division was responsible for auditing every California insurer at least once every three years.

### Division of Actuarial References

#### Bureau of Actuarial References

1941 The Bureau of Actuarial References was established in 1941 when the department was organized in 1941.

1942 The Bureau was renamed the Division in 1942.





## Division of Statement Analysis

### Bureau of Statement Analysis

1941 The Bureau of Statement Analysis was established in the Department of Insurance when that department was organized in 1941.

### Division of Statement Analysis

1942 The Bureau of Statement Analysis was renamed Division of Statement Analysis in 1942. This division was created for the purpose of administering the tax functions of the department.

## Division of Documents

### Bureau of Documents

1941 The Bureau of Documents was established in the Department of Insurance when that department was organized in 1941.

### Division of Documents

1942 The name was changed from "bureau" to "division."

## Division of Licenses

### Bureau of Licenses

The Bureau of Licenses consisted of the Department of Issuances and the Department of Examination. The bureau was organized in the Department of Insurance in 1941.

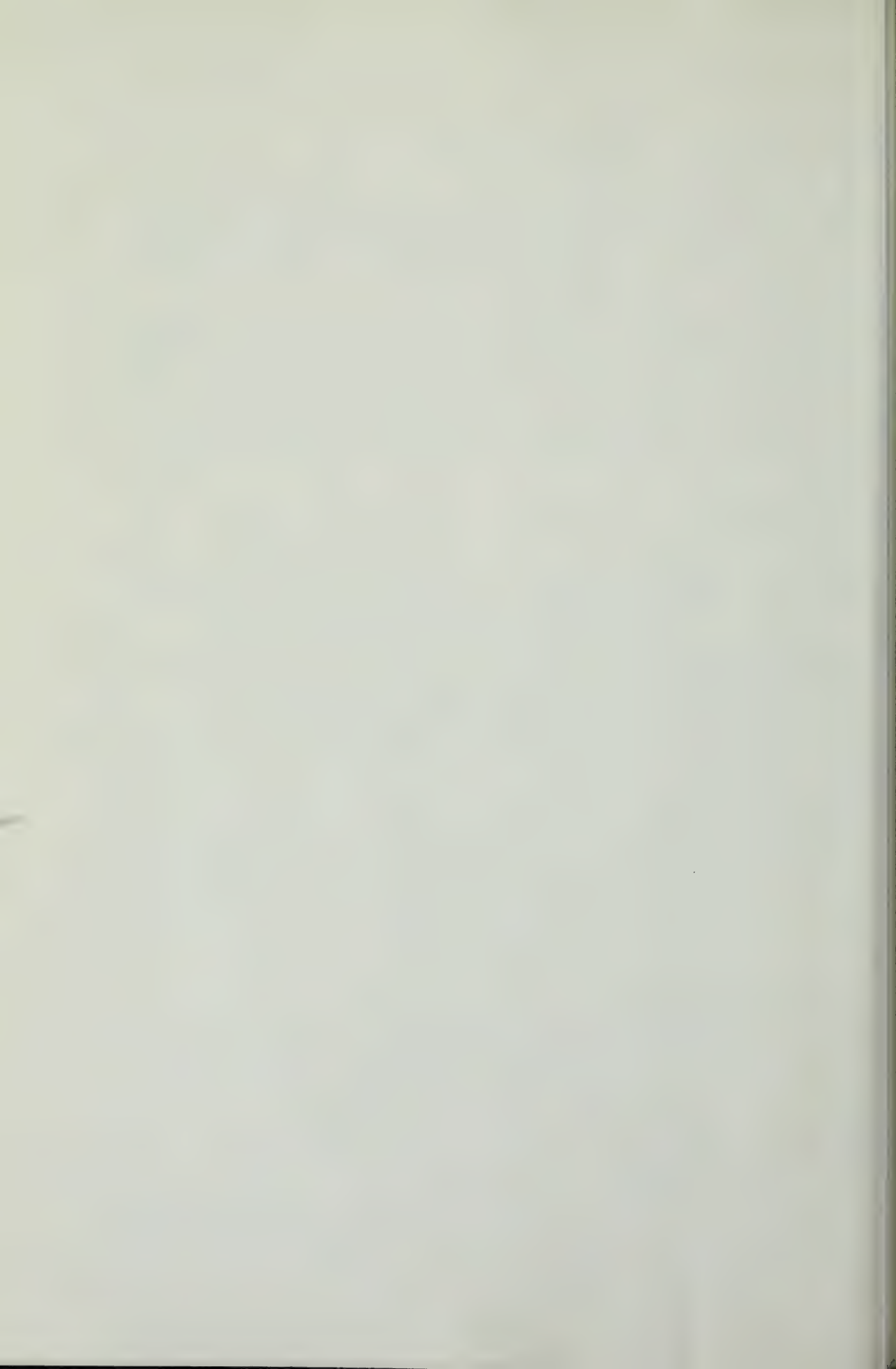
### Division of Licenses

1942 The "bureau" was renamed "division." The two departments (Issuances and Examination) under the division remained the same.

## Division of Complaints

### Bureau of Complaints

1941 The Bureau of Complaints was established in the Department



of Insurance, its functions were divided into three departments:  
Policy Complaints, License Complaints, and Hearings.

#### Division of Complaints

1942 The name was changed from "bureau" to "division." The three departments (Policy Complaints, License Complaints, and Hearings) under the division remained the same.

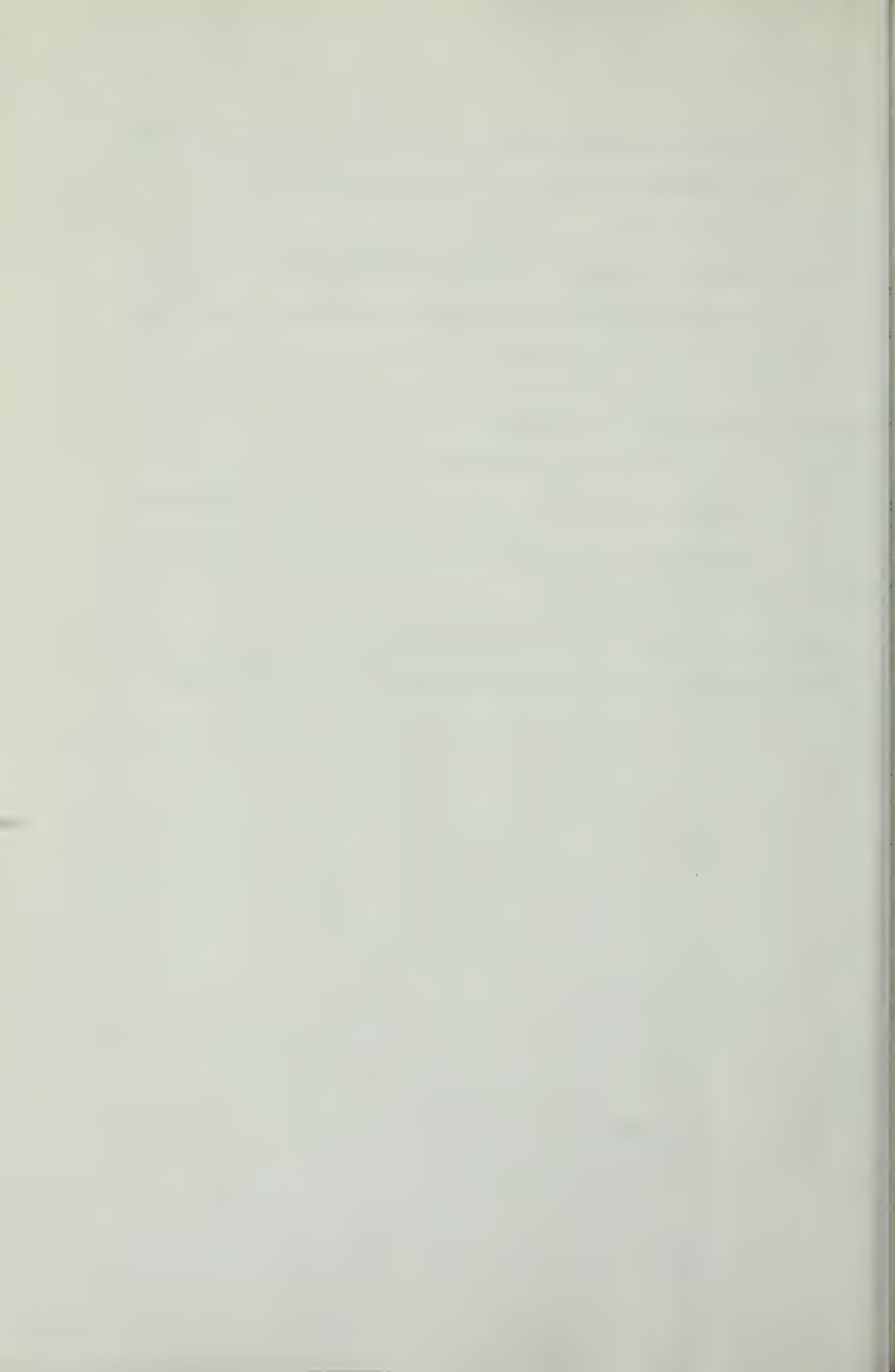
#### Division of Conservations and Liquidations

##### Bureau of Conservations and Liquidations

1941 The Bureau of Conservations and Liquidations was established in the Department of Insurance when the department was organized in 1941.

##### Division of Conservations and Liquidations

1942 The name of the "bureau" was changed to "division" in 1942.



## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

AS COMPLETED JANUARY 1949

The reorganization of the Department of Insurance was completed in 1946, and was brought about in order to eliminate some weaknesses as dual responsibility, lack of coordination, lack of accountability and integration, and lack of a detailed operational plan. The department was organized into five divisions: Administration Division, Comptroller and Legal Division, Division of Examination and Financial Analysis, Division of Licenses, and Division of Conservations and Liquidations. Each division is headed by a chief who is responsible to the Insurance Commissioner, except the Administration Division, which is headed by the Chief Assistant Insurance Commissioner.

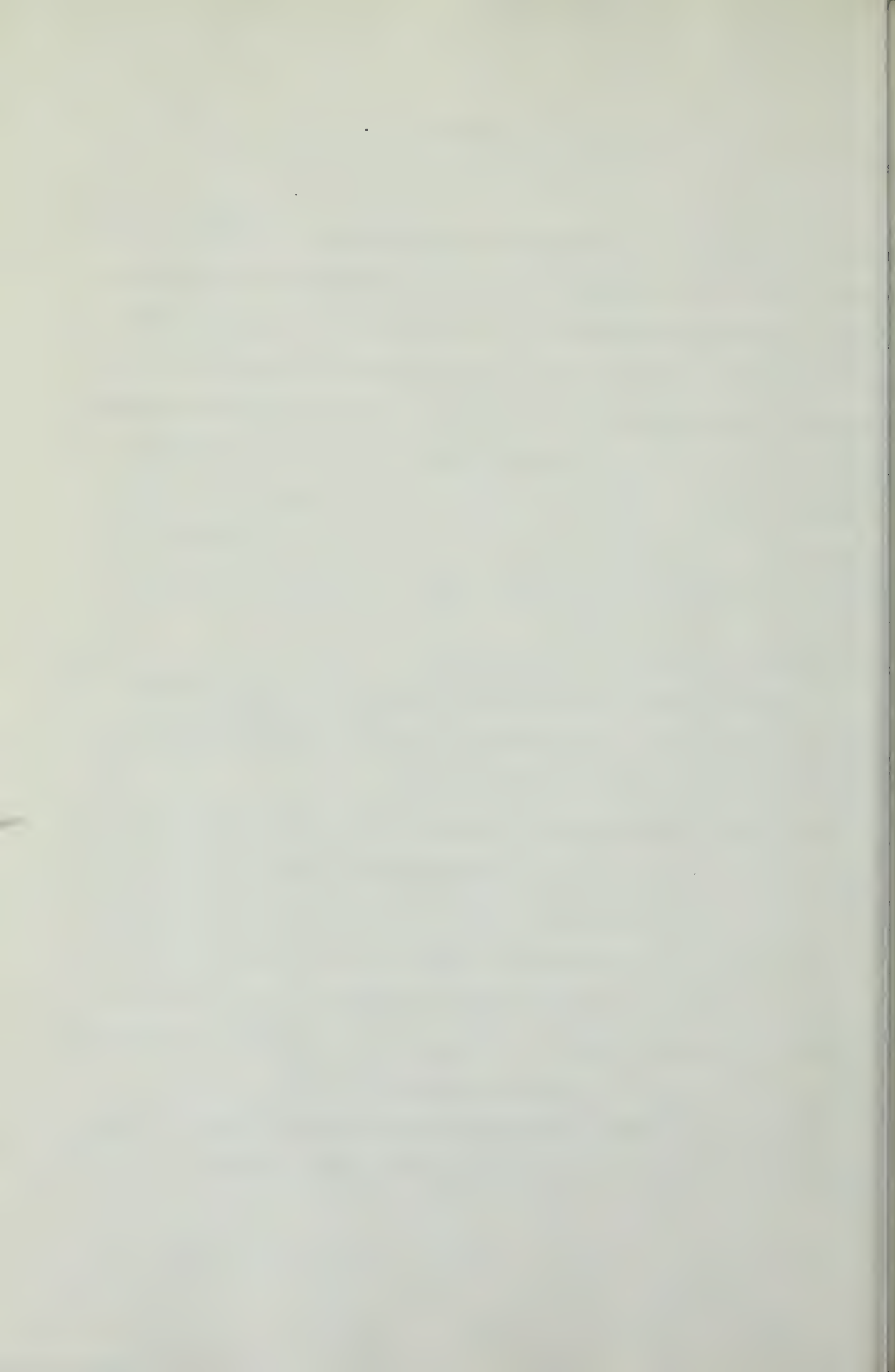
### Administration Division

The executive and the housekeeping functions of the department have been integrated into the Administration Division. The division is headed by the Chief Assistant Insurance Commissioner.

The division incorporates two other units, (1) the Actuarial Section headed by the Chief Actuary, and (2) the Bureau of Insurance Rate Regulation headed by the Chief Rate Analyst. Both of these units were added in 1947.

The Chief Actuary succeeded the former Consulting Actuary. In addition to the performance of its own functions, the Actuarial Section advises and assists the Division of Examination and Financial Analysis and the Comptroller and Legal Division in the actuarial aspects of their work.

The Bureau of Rate Regulation regulates rates to the extent that they shall not be inadequate, excessive, or unfairly discriminatory."



## Compliance and Legal Division

The Compliance and Legal Division is one of the most important in the Department. All of the legal work of a strictly departmental nature is carried on in this division. The division absorbed the Division of Documents and the Division of Complaints in 1944. The division operates under a chief who is responsible to the Insurance Commissioner. At the present time the division consists of the Bureau of Compliance, Bureau of Policy Complaints, Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Disciplinary Proceedings.

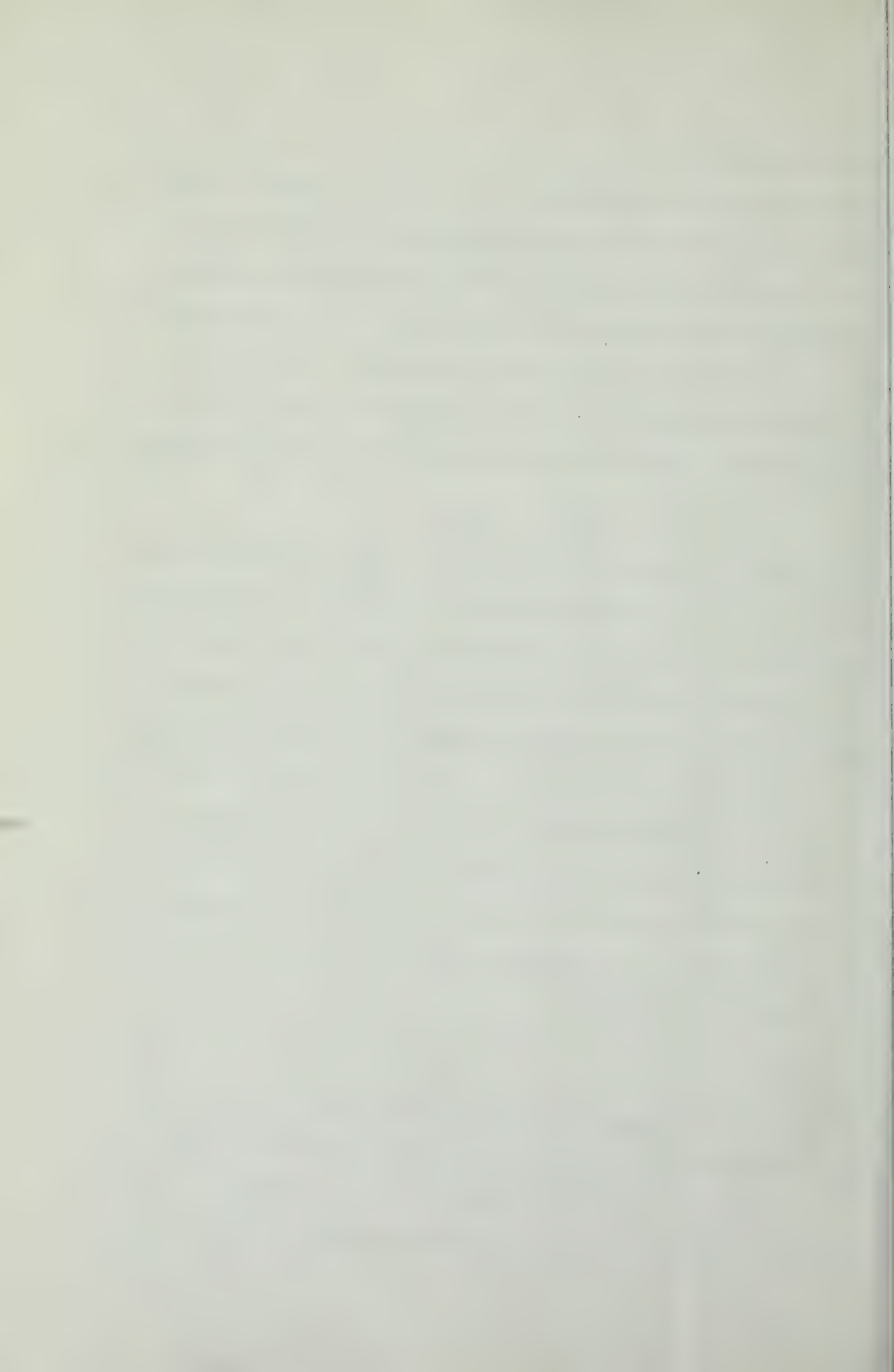
## Division of Examination and Financial Analysis

The Division of Examination and Financial Analysis represents the Insurance Commissioner in determining the financial solvency of all insurance companies practicing in the State of California. The division absorbed the Division of Examinations and the Division of Statement Analysis when the Department of Insurance was reorganized in 1945. At the present time the division is divided into (1) the Bureau of Examinations, which examines into the financial condition and practices of admitted insurers, and (2) the Bureau of Financial Analysis, which analyzes annual and quarterly financial statements of insurers, computes the premium tax payable into the State General Fund, and does other statistical work, including the preparation of the annual report to the Governor.

## Division of Licenses

The Division of Licenses is composed of two units, (1) the Licensing Section, which issues the licenses for the transaction of insurance by agents, brokers, adjusters, life underwriters, and insurance companies, and (2) the Examination Qualification Section, which administers the tests which

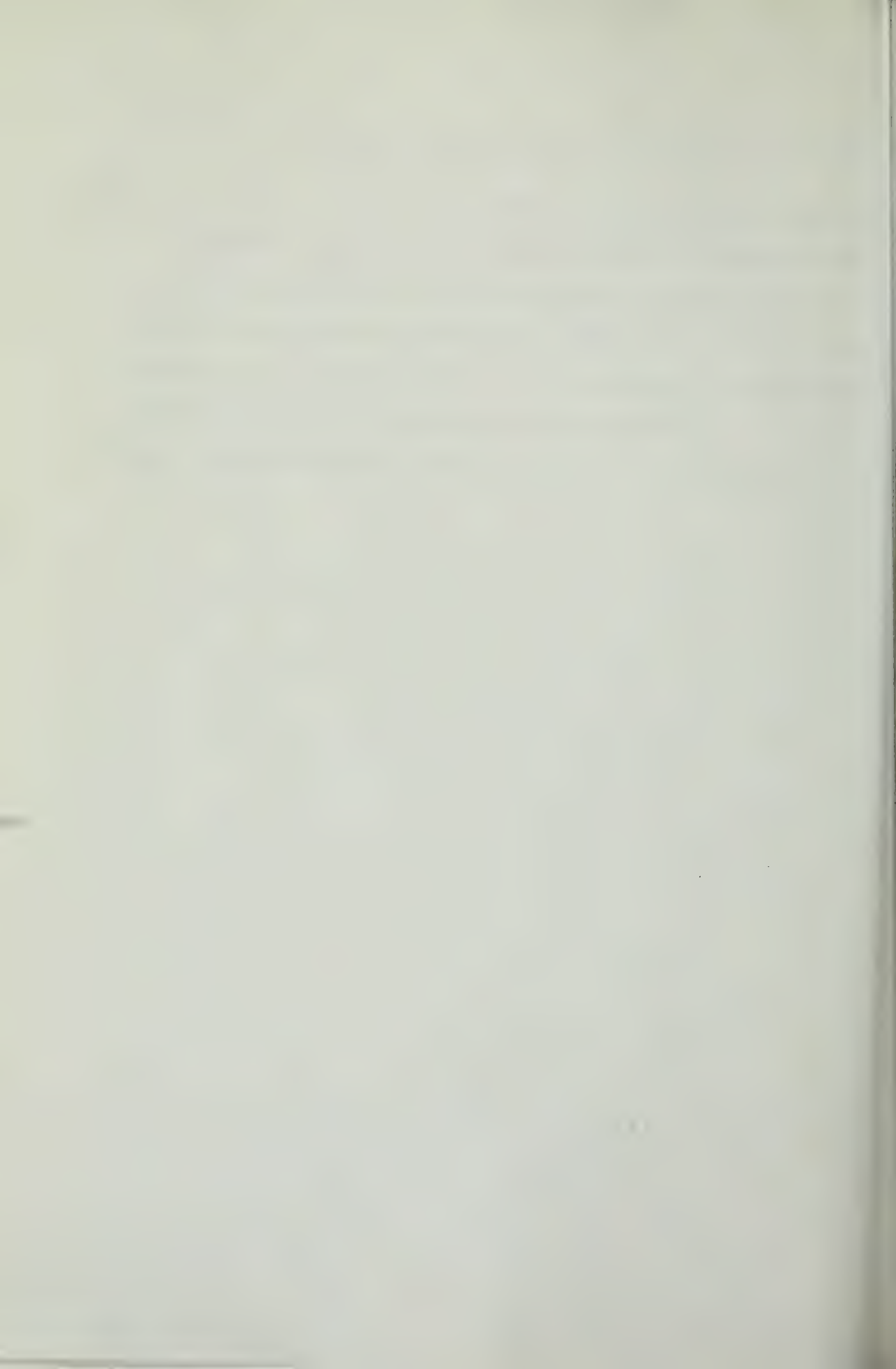




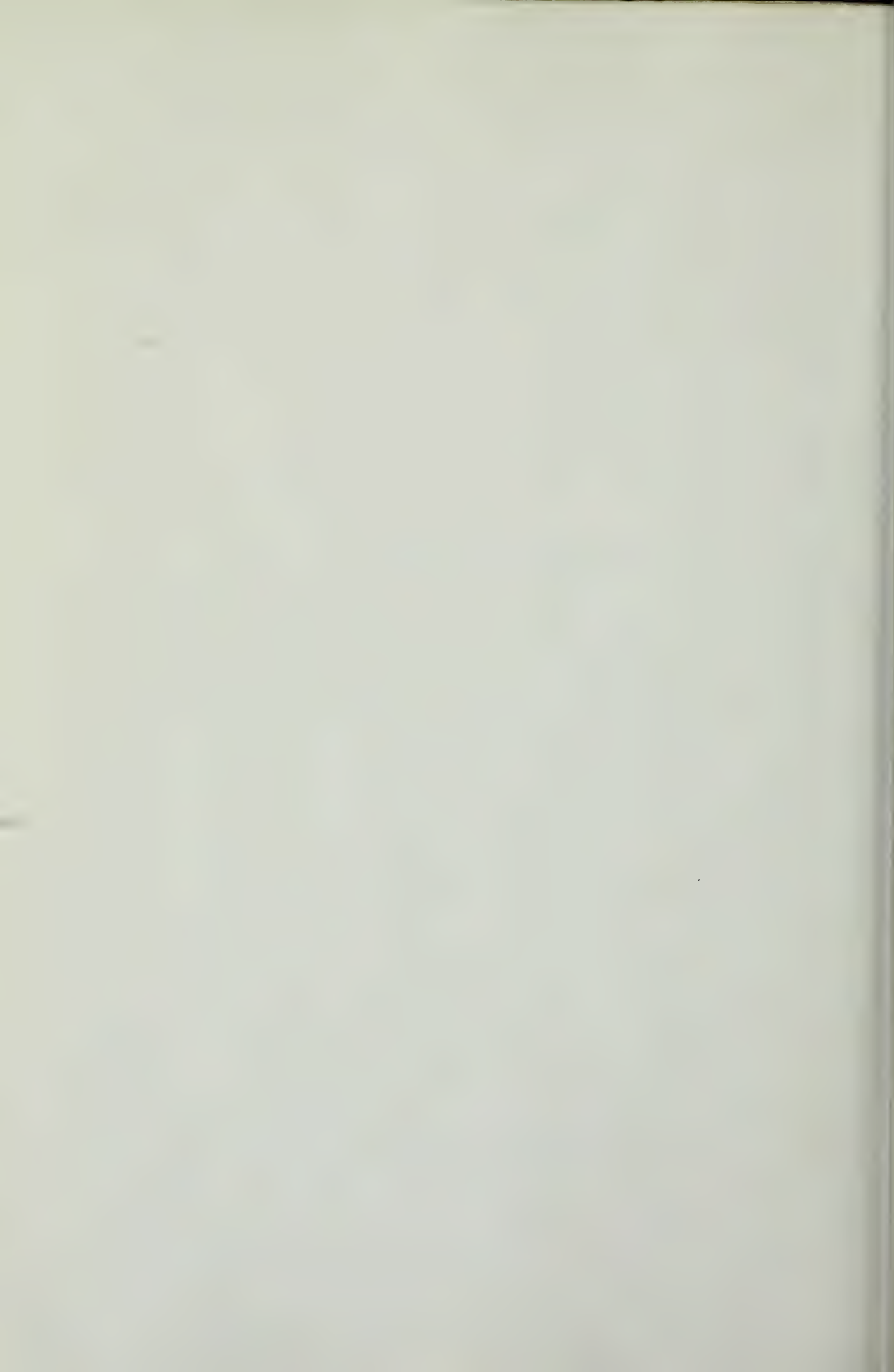
applicants must pass in order to obtain permanent licenses.

#### Division of Conservations and Liquidations

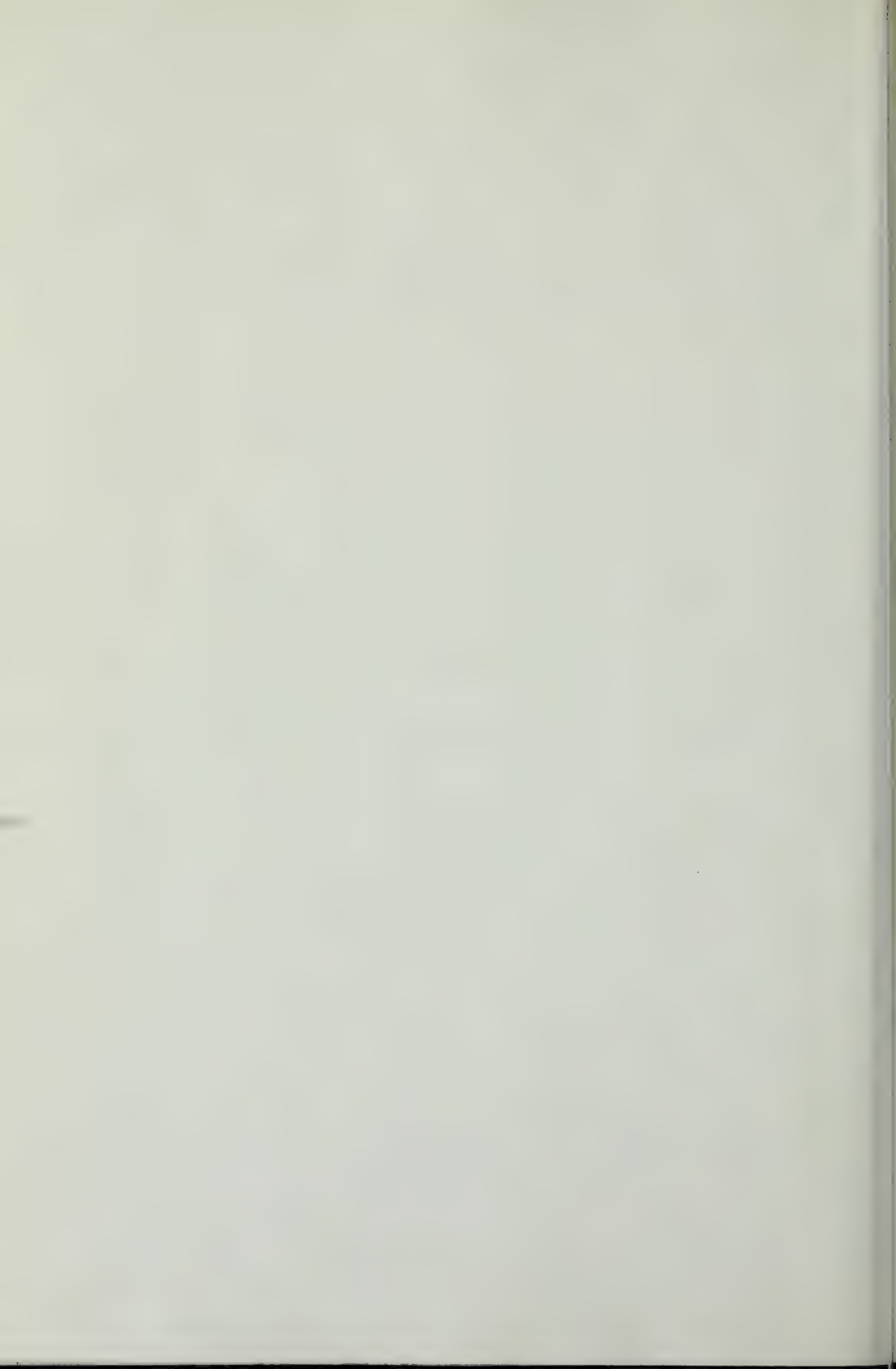
The Division of Conservations and Liquidations is one in which the Insurance Commissioner, appointed by the courts as Conservator or Liquidator, takes over the affairs of insurers. When possible, insurers are conserved by the commissioner and returned to their policyholders or stockholders as going concerns. The estates of insolvent insurers are wound up, following the sale of properties and other assets and the payment of creditors' claims.



THE END OF THE WORLD



ORGANIZATIONAL CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE





DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT

As organized June 1949

BOARD OF INVESTMENT

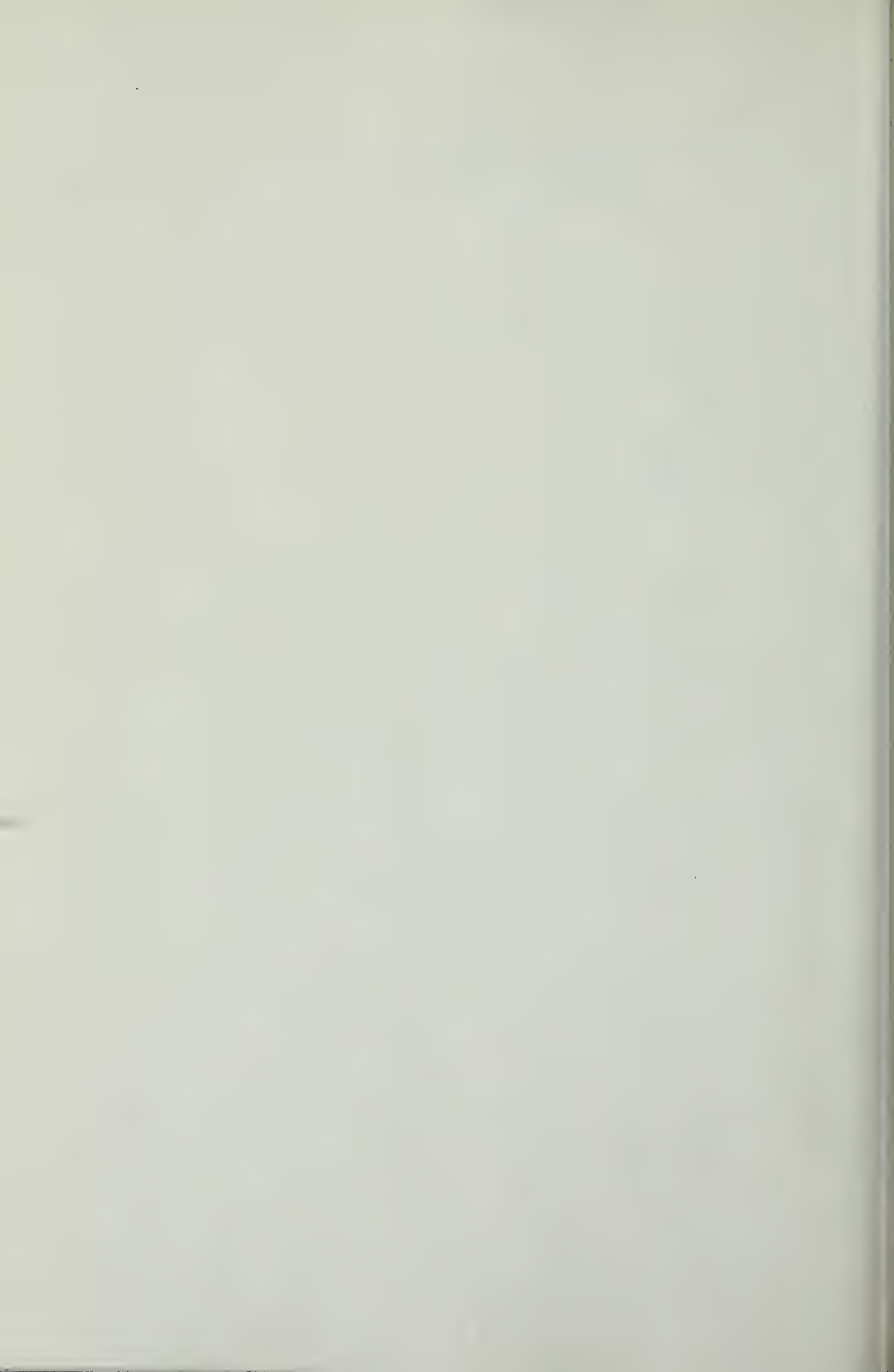
DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS

DIVISION OF BUILDING AND LOAN

DIVISION OF BANKING

DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE

Real Estate Board



The Department of Investment is composed of the Corporations Division, the Banking Division, the Real Estate Division, and the Building and Loan Division. The directorship of the department rotates on a six-month period among the members of the Board of Investment. The directorship is composed of the heads of each of the divisions of the Department of Investment and the Department of Insurance.

The Department of Investment does not follow the usual pattern of a single unified body with administrative subdivisions but is rather a federation of four independent departments that are brought together by the Board of Investment.

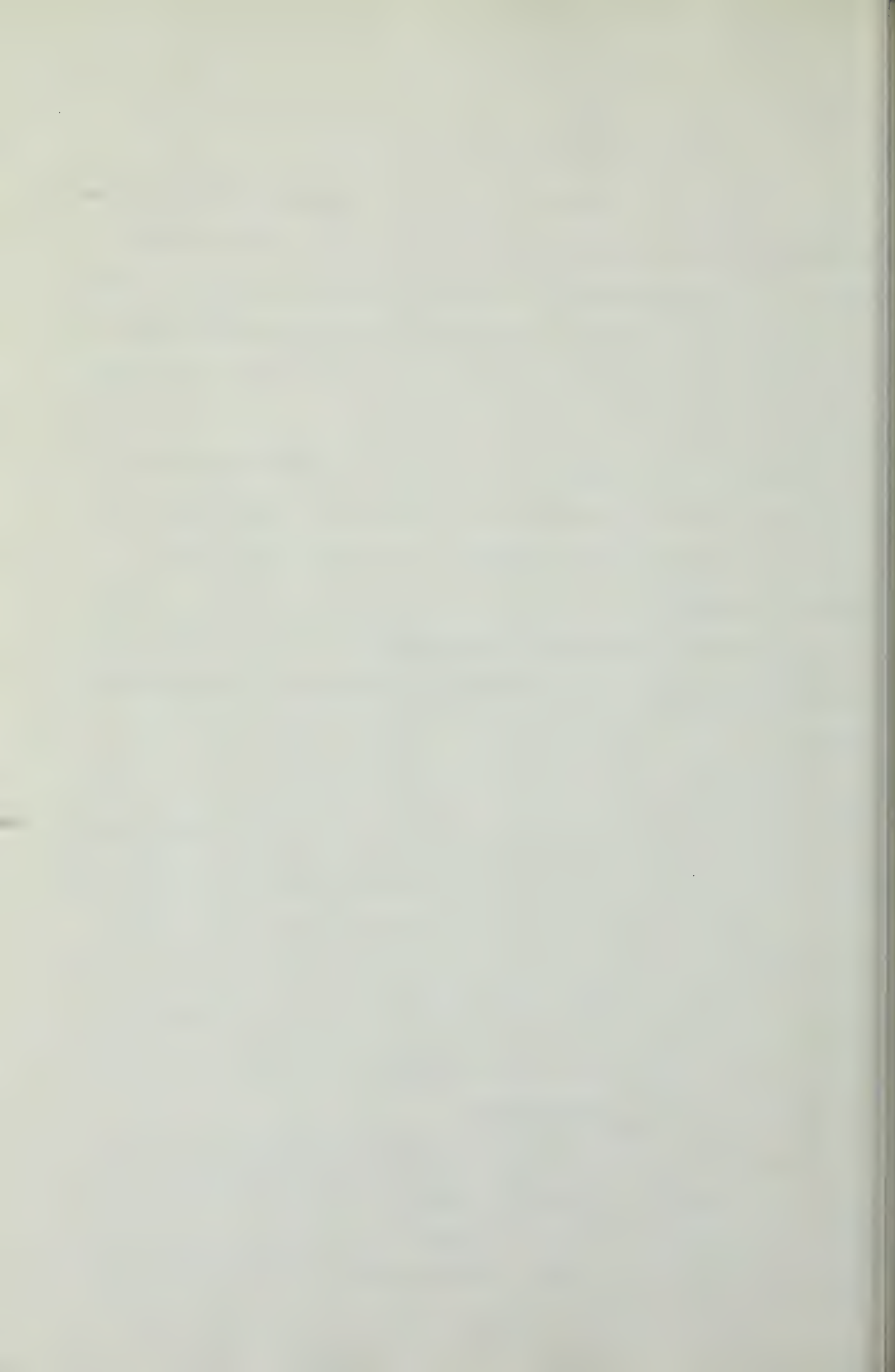
The Department of Investment was organized in 1929 in order that certain related agencies of the state would be represented on the Governor's Council.

#### Board of Investment

The Board of Investment is composed of the Governor, the Commissioner of Corporations; the Commissioner of Banking; the Commissioner of Real Estate; the Commissioner of Building and Loan; and the Insurance Commissioner, Department of Insurance. Powers vested by law in the various agencies whose heads make up the Board of Investment are not transferred to the board, but remain in the agencies--the board acts as an information center where the division heads make monthly reports on their divisional activities.

When the Division of Insurance, Department of Investment, was made a separate Department of Insurance in 1941, the Insurance Commissioner remained on the Board of Investment.

Chapter 1130, S. 2935. Approved July 15, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.



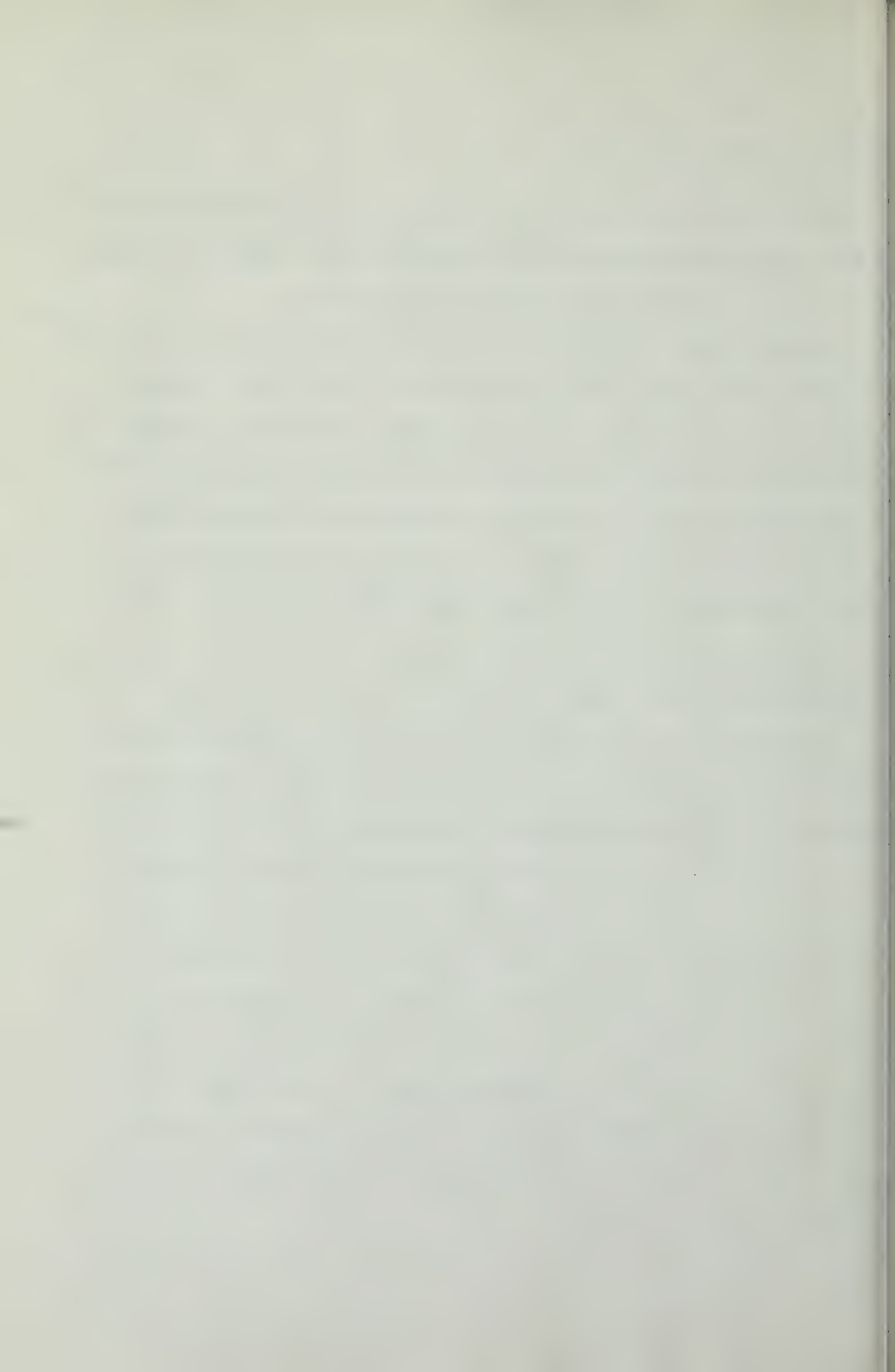
Division of Corporations  
Commissioner of Corporations

The Division of Corporations was placed in the Department of Investment in 1909 when several departments of the state government dealing with investments were consolidated into the Department of Investment.

The Commissioner of Corporations heads the division and has control over the following laws: Check Sellers and Cashers Act (1947); Corporate Securities Act (1917); Commercial Code Act (1917); Bank Shop Act (1923); Credit Union Act (1937) Revised (1939); Personal Property Brokers Acts (1931) Revised (1939); United National Building Corporation and Community Land Chest Acts (1933); Security Holders Protective Committee Act (1937); California Small Loan Acts (1939); and Retirement Systems Act (1945).

Division of Building and Loan Associations  
Commissioner of Building and Loan Associations

The regulation and supervision of building and loan associations were originally vested in the bank commissioners. The first association was established in California in 1901 under the provisions of the Land and Building Corporation Act. They were first brought under state regulation in 1912, and placed under the jurisdiction of the bank commissioners. In 1993 these responsibilities were transferred from the jurisdiction of the bank commissioners and assigned to the newly created Department of Building and Loan. It was established as one of several units of the Department of Investment and Finance. Since 1911 the division has operated under the supervision of the Department of Investment and Finance, subject to confirmation by the Governor.



The Commissioner has wide powers over building and loan associations, examination, supervision, and liquidation thereof, and approval or disapproval of transactions of the associations in cases where the law requires the Commissioner's consent. He also has power to grant or deny applications for new associations.

#### Division of Banking Superintendent of Banks

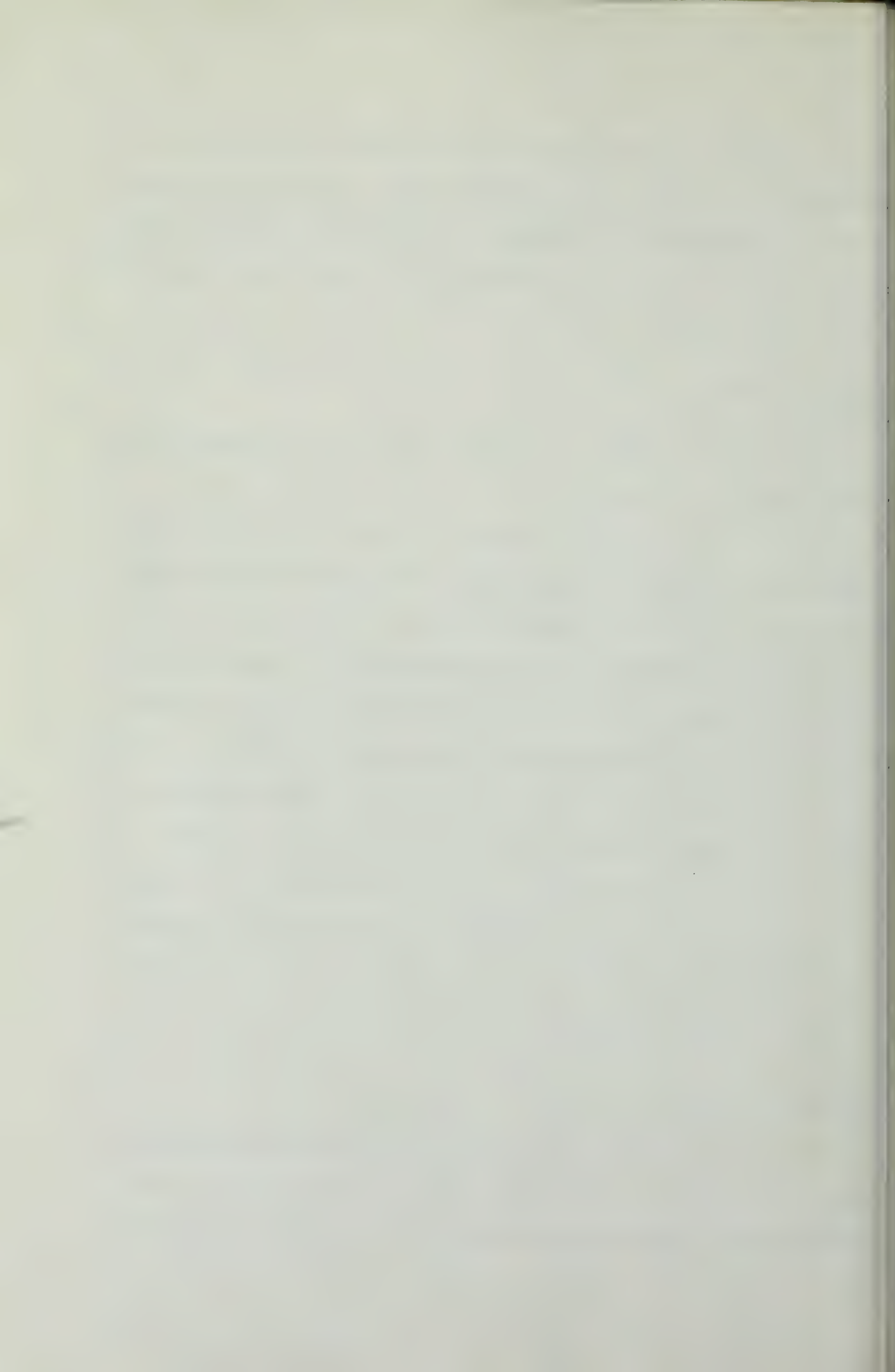
As of October 1, 1949, the Bank Act of 1909 will be superseded by the Banking Code (Stats. 1949, ch. 755).

Under the new Banking Code, the term of office of the Superintendent of Banks remains at pleasure of the Governor. The superintendent will still grant charters to new banks, examine and supervise operating state banks, and liquidate failed banks. The superintendent will no longer be charged with the investigation and certification of securities to the public which are declared legal. Under the new Banking Code, certain securities are set up, and if a bond issue meets the standard, the bonds are eligible without any action by the superintendent. The superintendent will be required to see that all investments were legally made. The superintendent is a member of the Governor's Council and ex officio member of the California District Securities Commission. The division is supported by funds derived from assessments levied on banks.

#### Division of Real Estate Real Estate Commissioner

The second California Real Estate Act was passed by the Legislature in 1917, after the first act of 1917 was held to be unconstitutional. The Division of Real Estate was established in the Department of Investment in





1929 and is headed by the Real Estate Commissioner, who is responsible for full enforcement of the act.

Under the real estate law, supervision is exercised over brokers and salesmen in real estate, business opportunity, cemetery, and mineral, oil, and gas transactions. The object of these laws is to protect the public and licensees against dishonest and unscrupulous operators, promoters, and subdividers.

The real estate laws were codified in the Business and Professions Code in 1943 (ch. 127, p. 828. Approved April 13, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943).

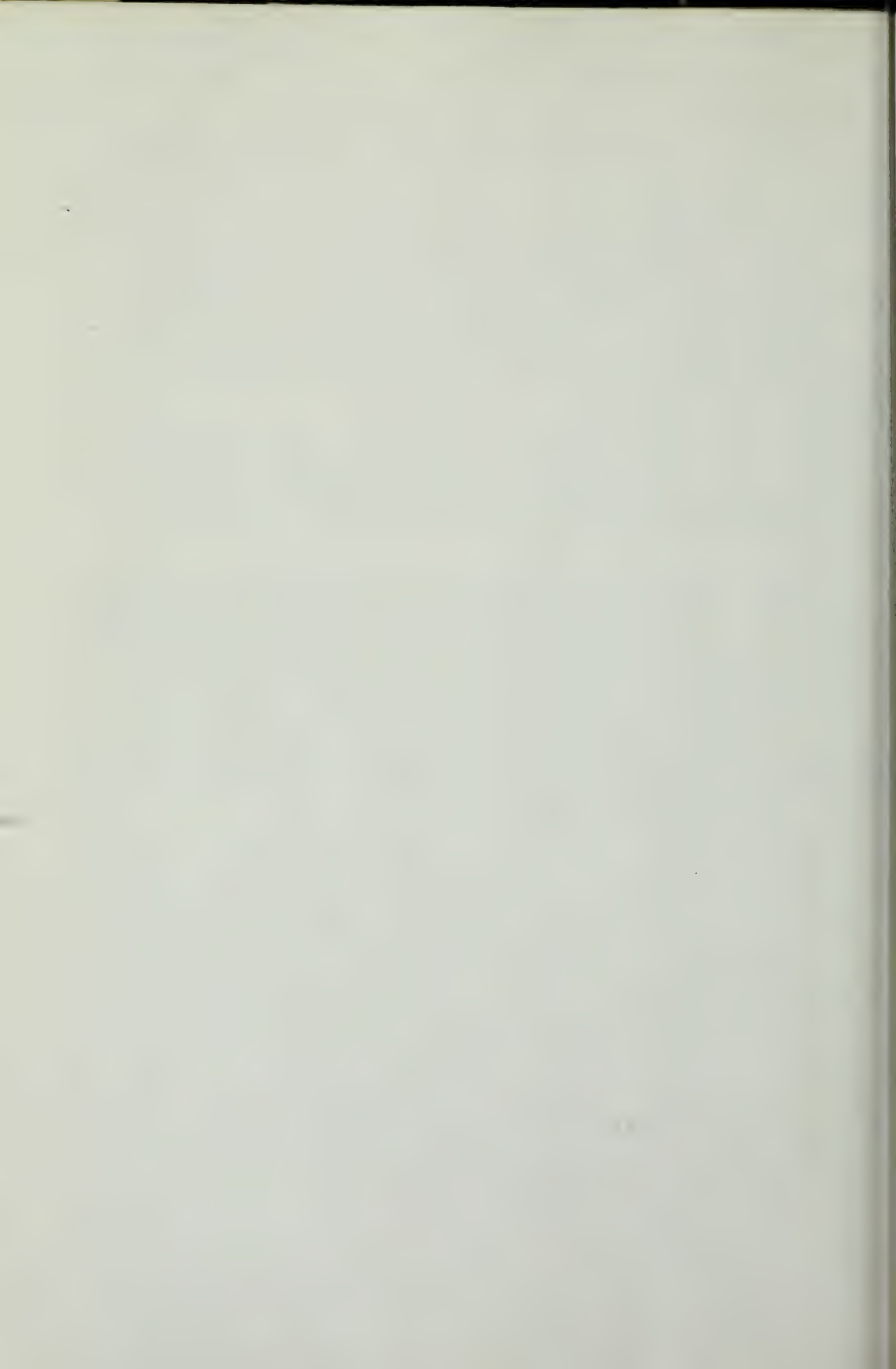
In 1921 the Department of Land and Water Conservation was created for all lands as agricultural or rural acreage or for land colonization purposes were, by legislative action, placed under the Real Estate Commissioner.

Under the Department, in 1933 supervision of the sale of subdivided lands for either agricultural, residential, or business purposes was placed under the Real Estate Commissioner.

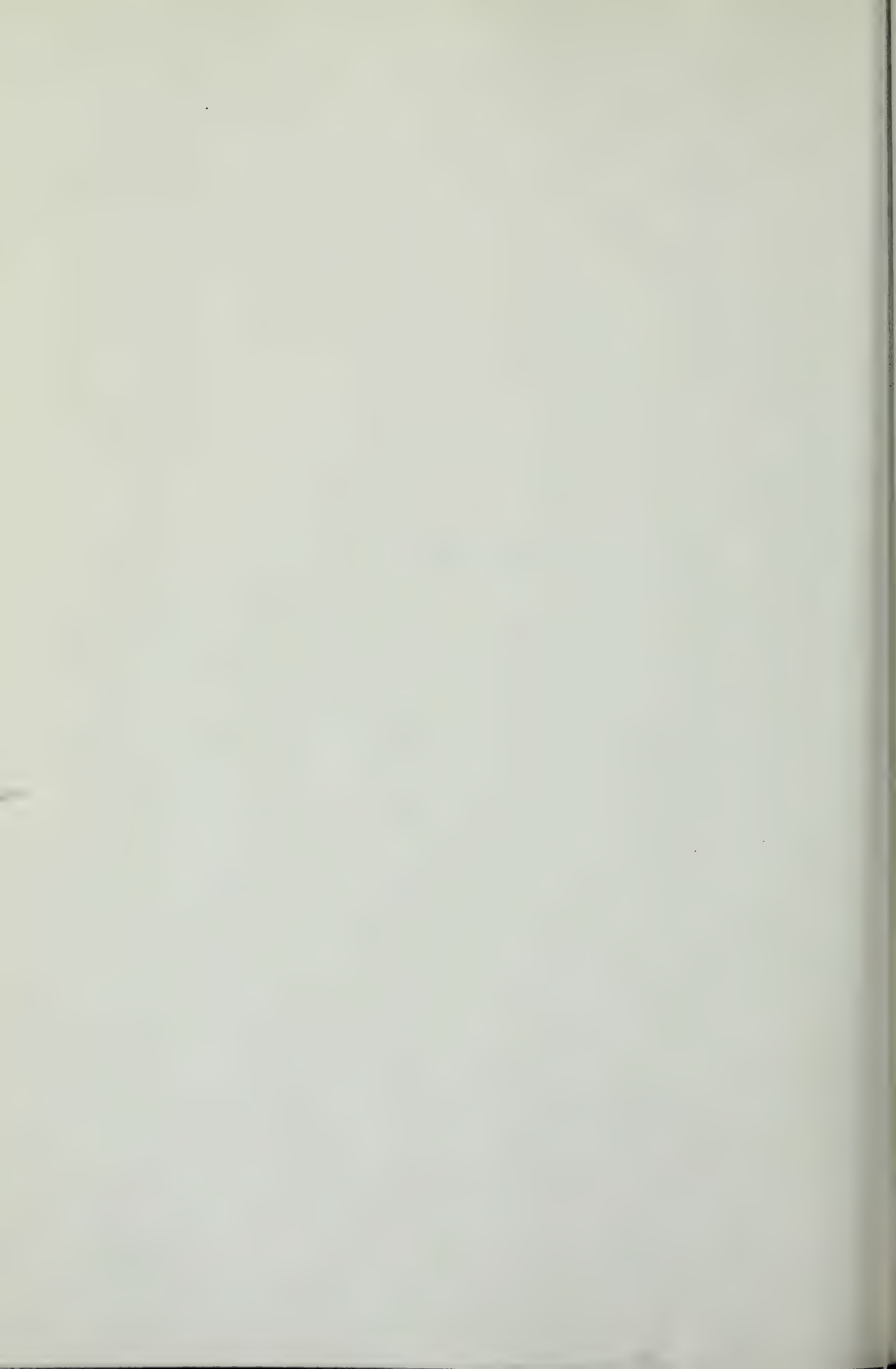
### (b) Real Estate Board

A Real Estate Board was created in the division in 1936 composed of seven members, six of whom are licensed real estate brokers for terms of four years, and the seventh member is the Real Estate Commissioner, who is chairman of the board.

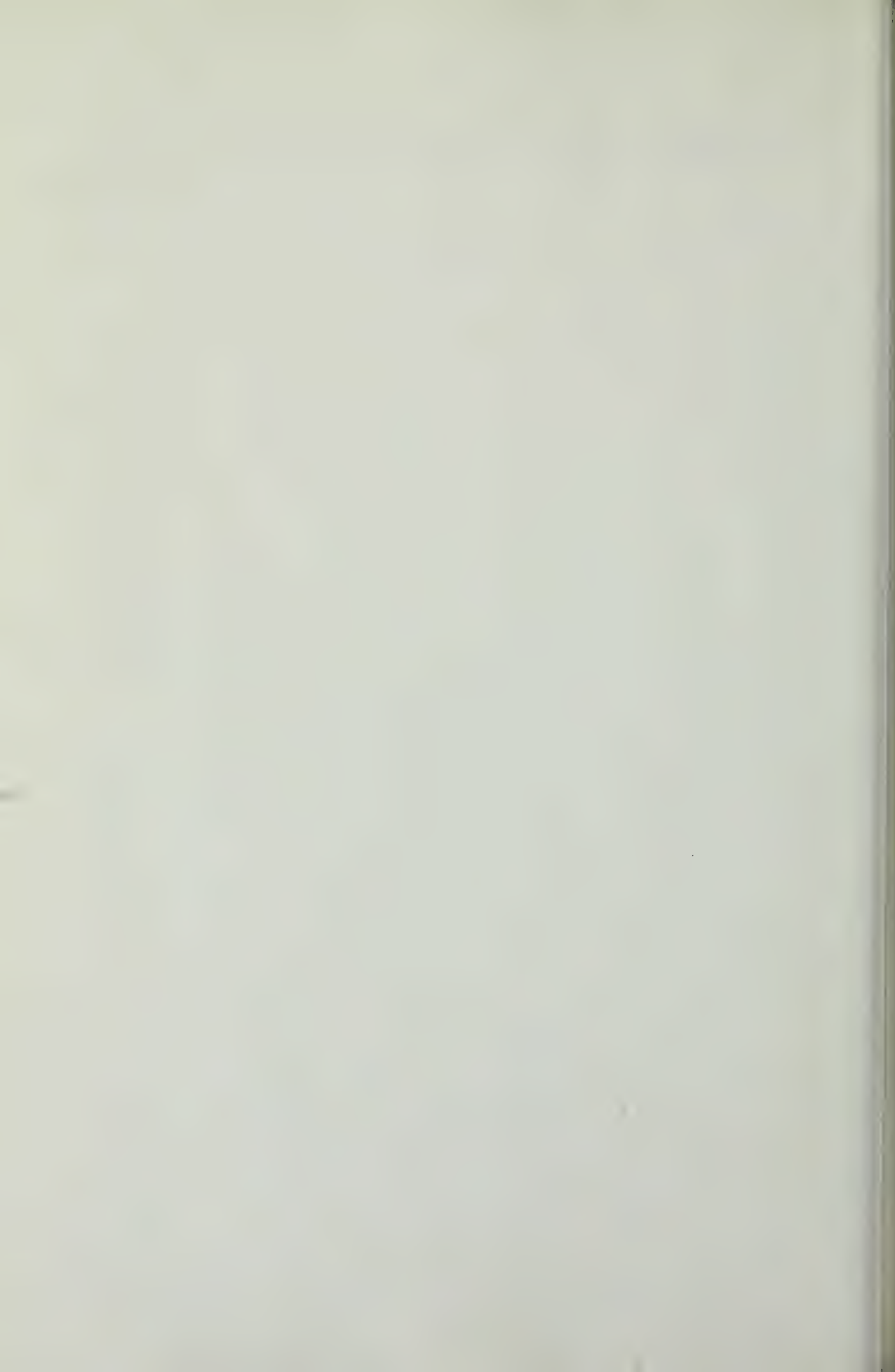
The board is authorized to inquire into the needs of the real estate licensees of California, the functions of the Division of Real Estate, and the needs of the public.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE





DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AS ORGANIZED JANUARY 1, 1940

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

1. Executive Office
2. Bureau of Accounts
3. Bureau of Information and Correspondence
4. Bureau of Statistics

- a. *[illegible]*
- b. *[illegible]*
- c. *[illegible]*

DIVISION OF CIVIL LAW

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL LAW

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

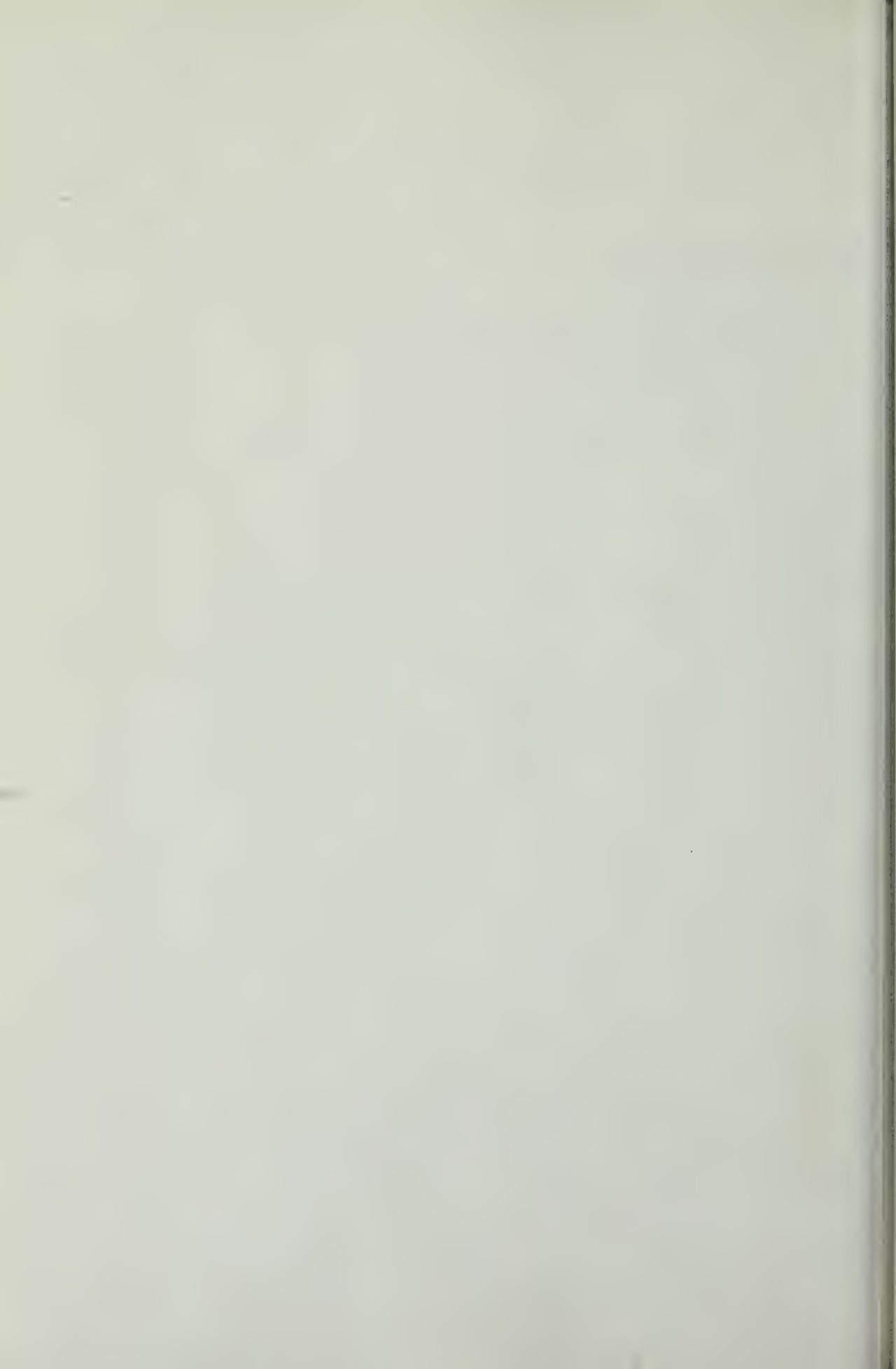
1. *[illegible]*

- a. *[illegible]*
- b. *[illegible]*
- c. *[illegible]*
- d. *[illegible]*
- e. *[illegible]*

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- v. *[illegible]*
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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

DIVISION OF FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY



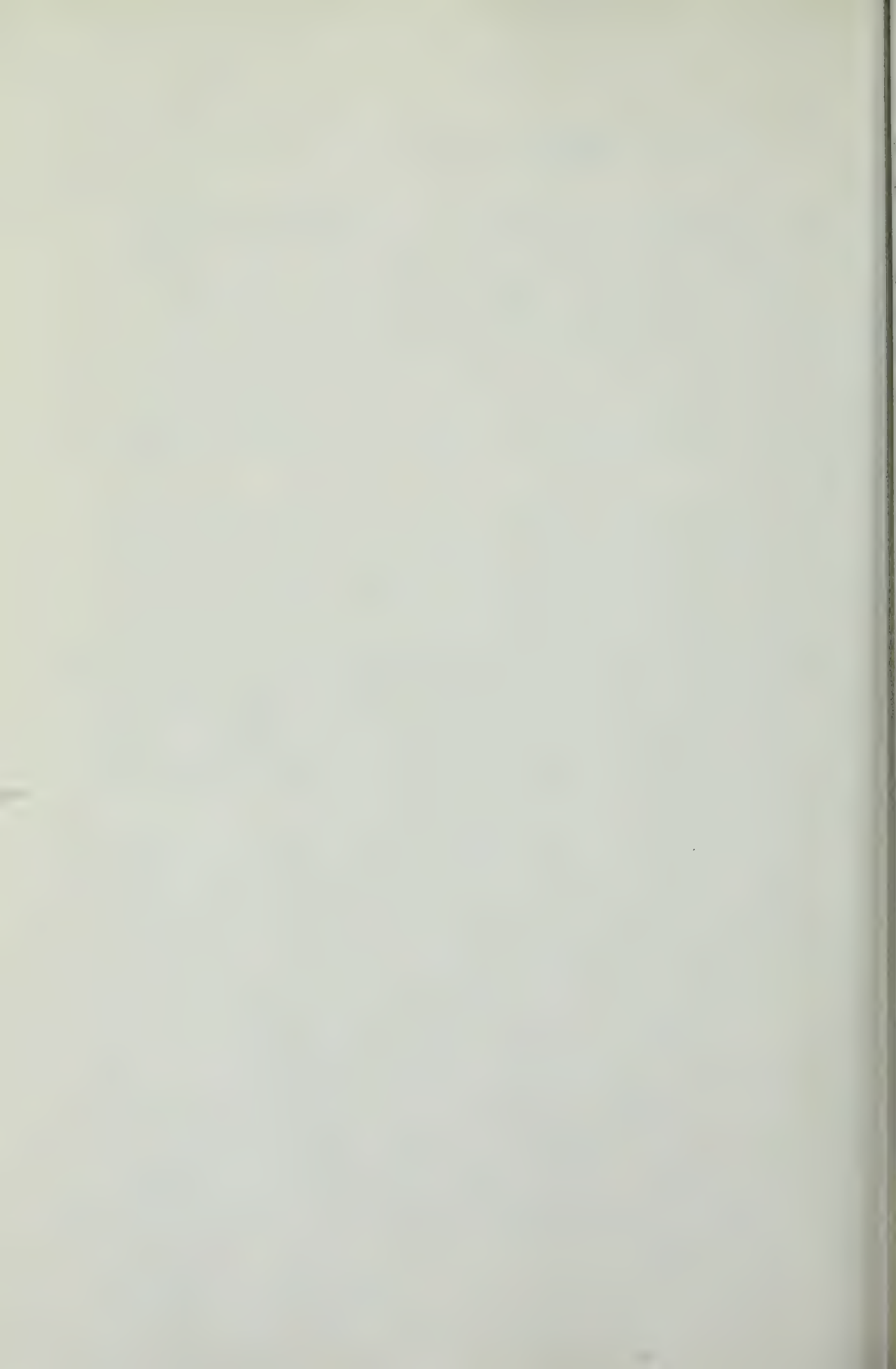
## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The reorganization of California's penal and correctional system was effected by the Statutes of 1944 (3rd Ex. Sess., ch. 2, p. 21. Approved Feb. 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944). The Department of Justice then created consisted of the Office of the Attorney General, the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and the Division of Narcotic Enforcement. (The latter two agencies were formerly within the Department of Penology.)

The recommendations made by the Department of Finance on the reorganization of these three agencies into one department were adopted under the structural organization of five divisions: Division of Administration, Division of Civil Law, Division of Criminal Law, Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation (now a Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation), and Division of Narcotic Enforcement. Some organizational consolidations have been effected.

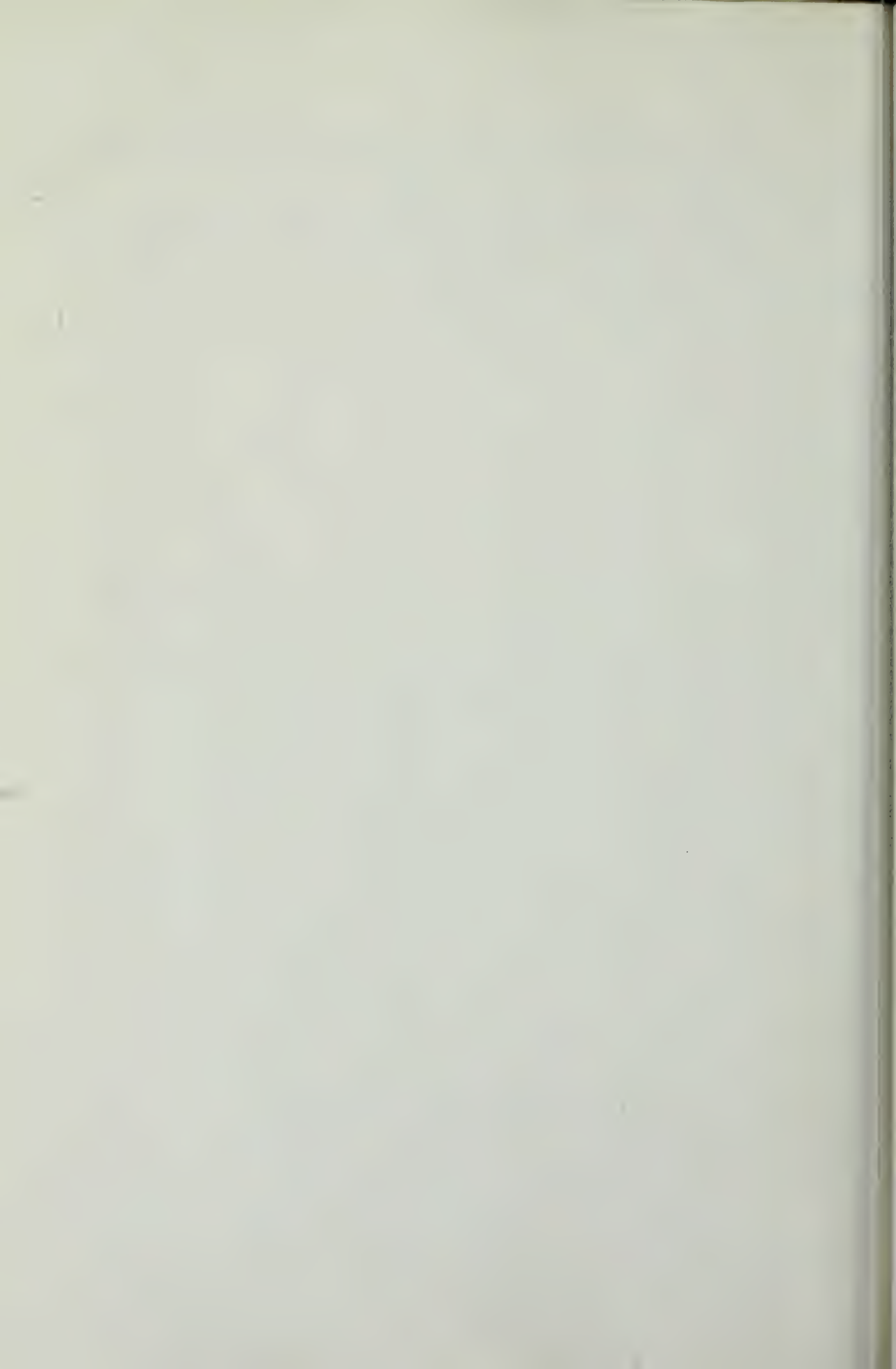
Created as a board of directors by ch. 723, p. 1391, the Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation was administered until 1944 by a board of managers of four members, the Attorney General and three members appointed by the Attorney General. The board of managers and imposed by law upon the Attorney General with respect to the Narcotic Identification.

The department is under the direction and control of the Attorney General. In 1945 a deputy director was added to



the staff as civil executive officer (Stats. 1945, ch. 1219, p. 2216. Approved July 9, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945).

For the current provisions under which the department operates, the latest Government Code should be consulted.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Division of Administration

The headquarters functions of the Department of Justice are grouped in the Division of Administration. It consists of the Executive Office, the Bureau of Accounts and Records, the Bureau of Information and Correspondence, and the Bureau of Statistics.

#### Executive Office

1944 The Executive Office includes the Attorney General, the Deputy Director, and personnel immediately responsible to the department head.

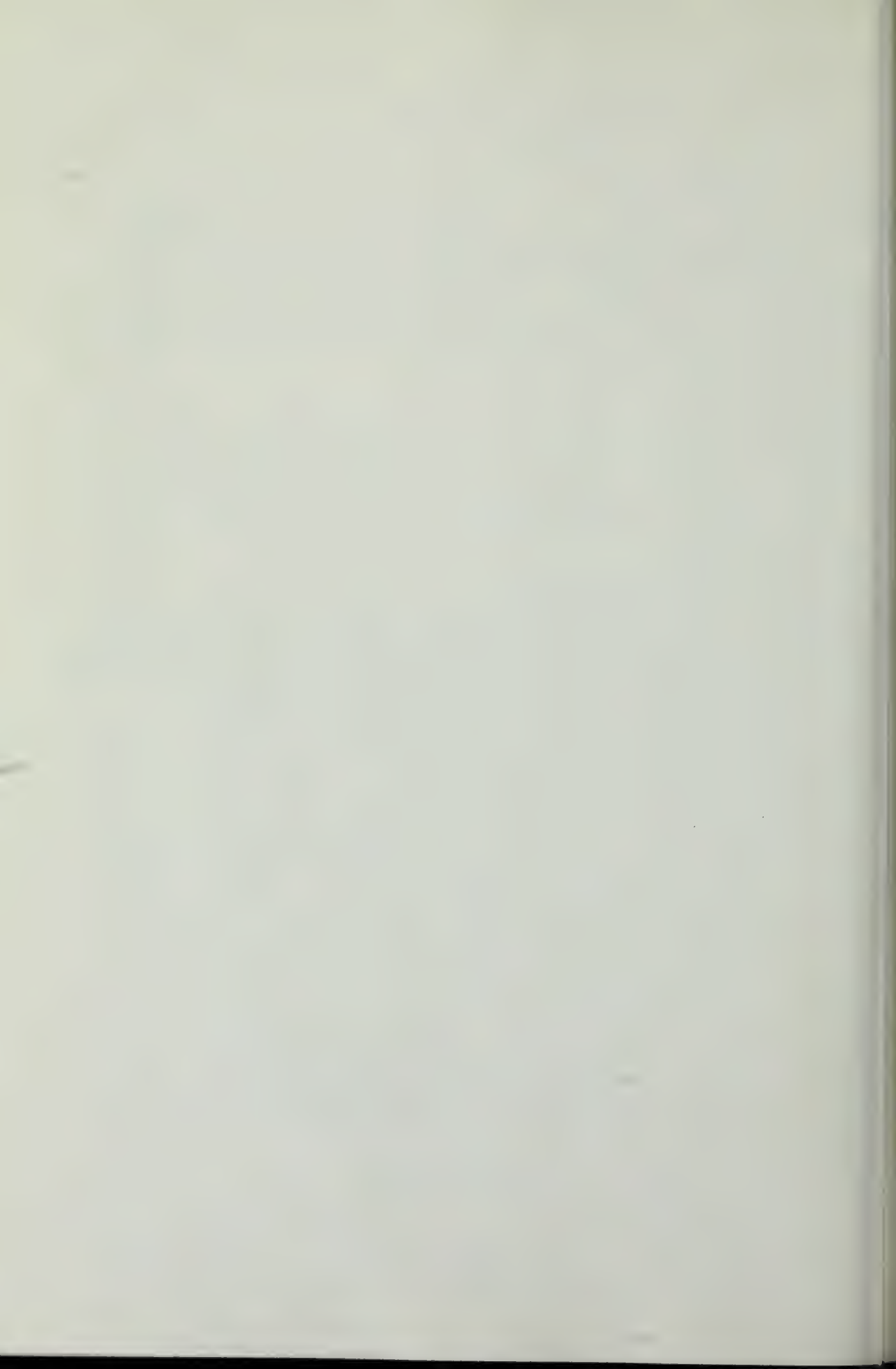
#### Bureau of Accounts and Records

1944 The control of fiscal matters, the preparation of the departmental budget, the keeping of accounts, purchasing, and maintenance of departmental property are the functions of this bureau.

#### Bureau of Information and Correspondence

1944 The duties of this bureau are divided into two types of operations. The first type of service involves secretarial, clerical, information and communication functions. It includes the preparation and distribution of correspondence, the maintenance of all departmental records, and the operation of the departmental teletype system. The teletype system now includes 99 stations. The second type of service is located in the former Division of Investigation, Department of Penology.





## Bureau of Statistics

1945 The Bureau of Statistics is the central statistical unit of the department. The bureau compiles and analyzes administrative, population, and general crime statistics for the Department of Justice, Department of Corrections, and the Youth Authority. The bureau is organized into the following units: Justice Unit, which collaborates with the Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation, using materials processed by that division as the primary source of data; Correction Unit, which maintains certain criminal administrative records that serve as the basis for departmental operating statistics and as a source of analytical data; and Youth Authority Unit, which performs a record function for the Authority from which administrative and general statistics are obtained.

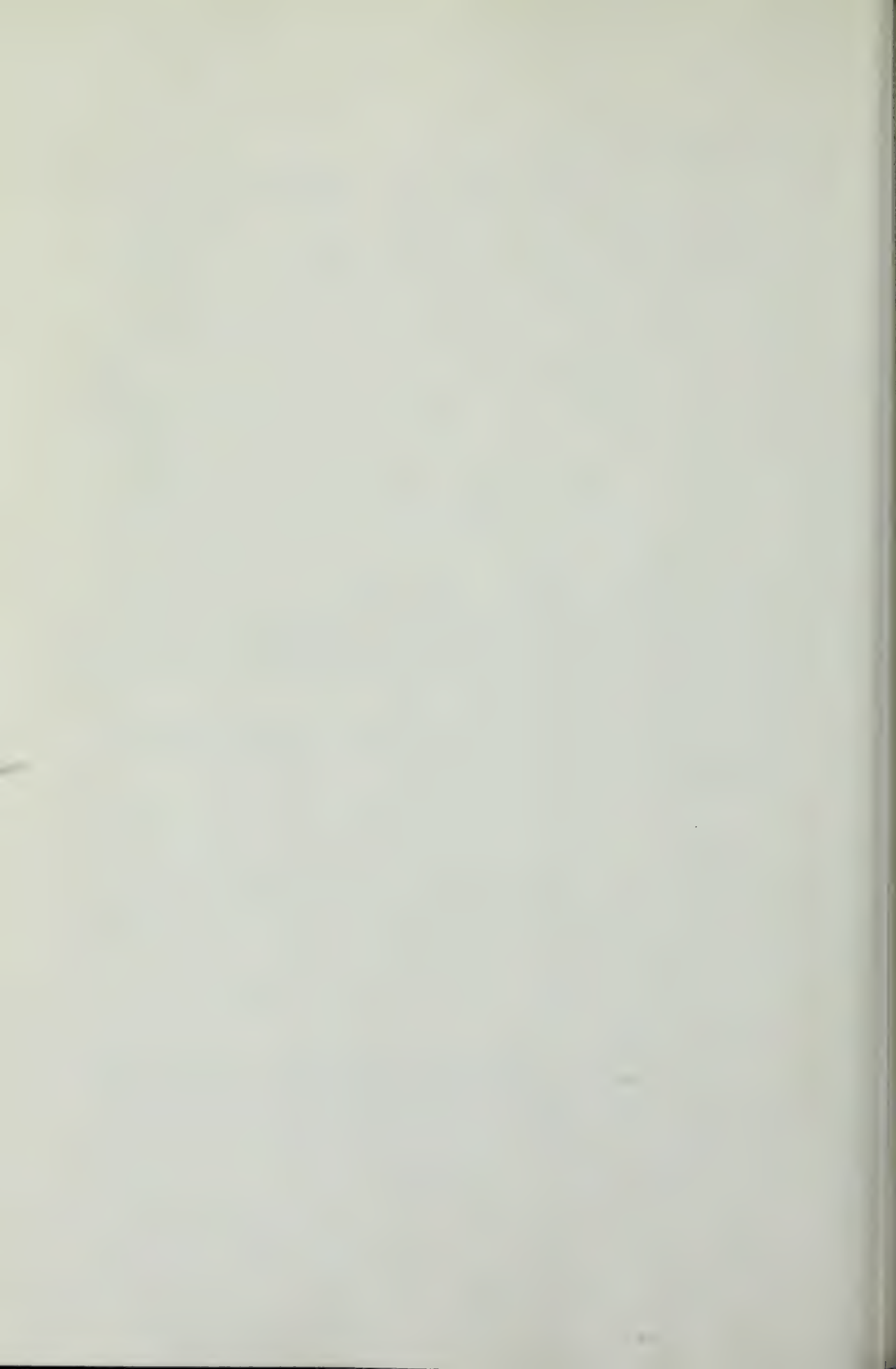
State of California. Department of Justice, Biennial Report  
1946-1947 to 1948-1949.

## Division of Civil Law

The Division of Civil Law is headed by an Assistant Attorney General. The principal duties of this division are responsibility for legal counsel, court representation, and rendition of opinions.

## Division of Criminal Law

The Division of Criminal Law is headed by an Assistant Attorney General. The division is responsible for providing legal counsel, court representation, and rendition of opinions.



## Division of Criminal Identification

The Division of Criminal Identification is subdivided into the following sections: Index card, fingerprint, record, and laboratory. The record section includes the following units: Crimes against persons, crimes against property, fraud prevention, miscellaneous crimes, property identification, and questioned documents.

## Division of Investigation

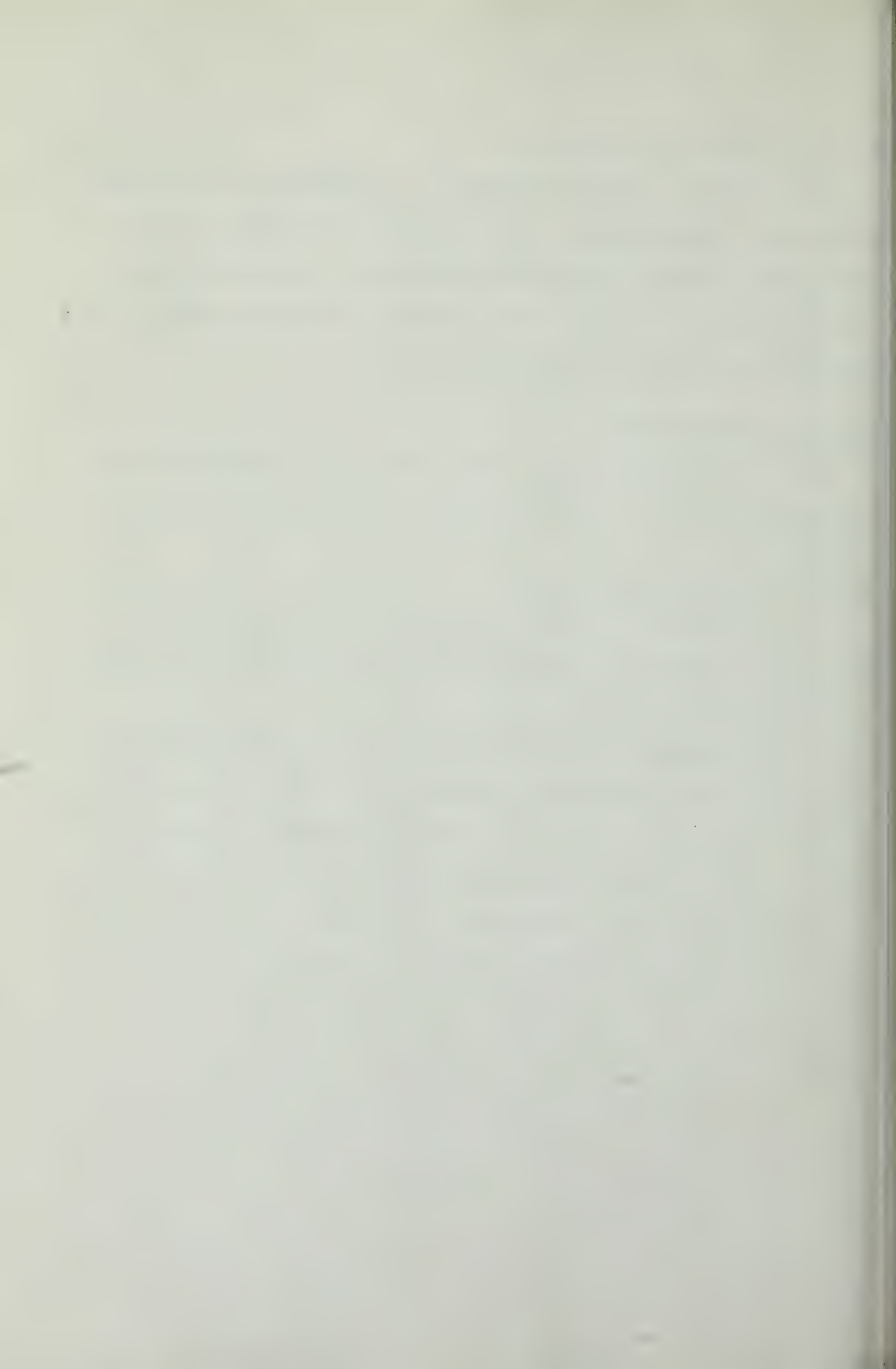
The Division of Investigation performs all civil and criminal investigations requested of the department and may institute similar actions.

## Division of Narcotic Enforcement

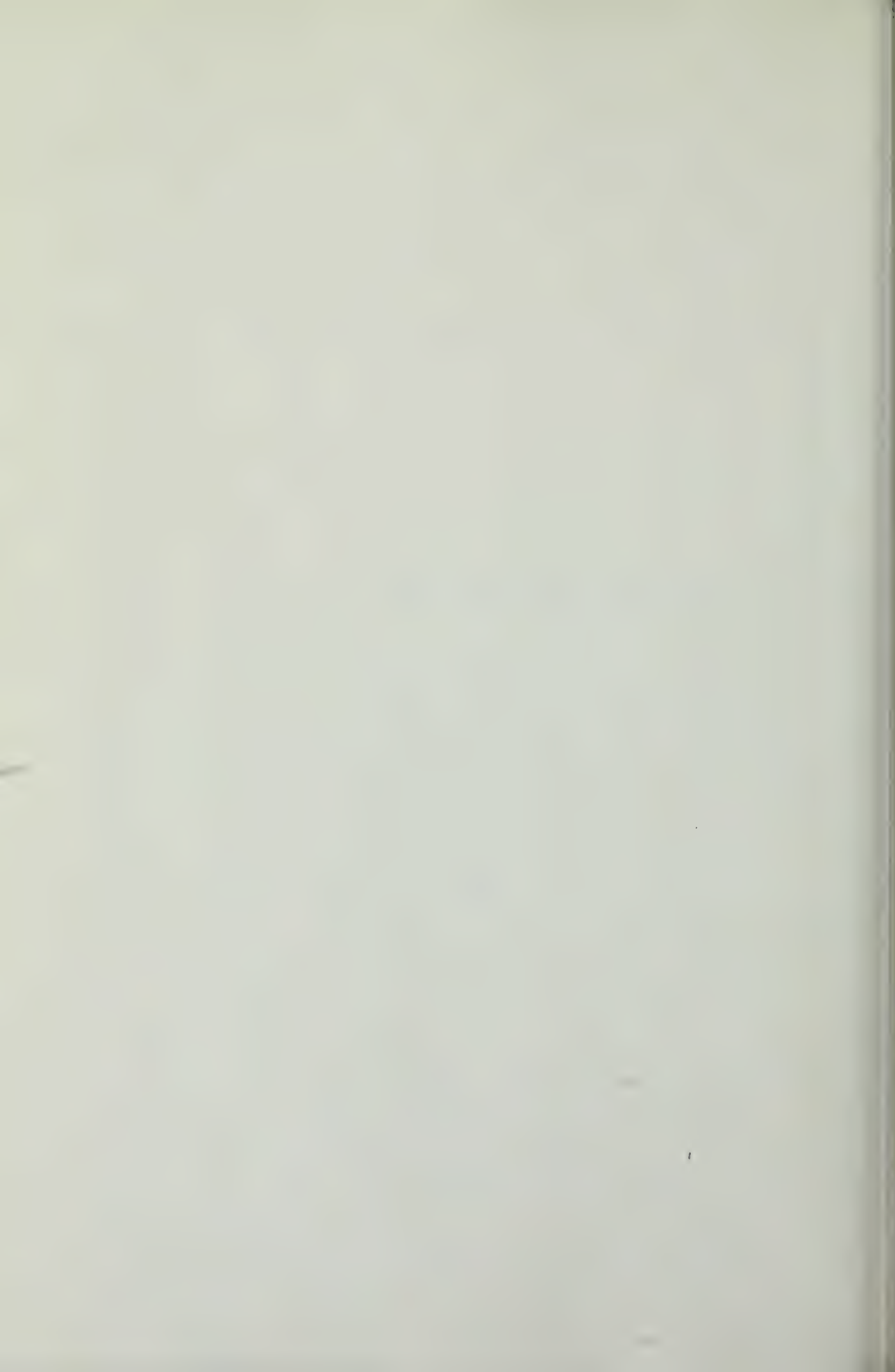
In 1929 the State Narcotic Law was placed on the statute books of California. In 1939 the act was codified and became a part of the Health and Safety Code, Chapter 10.

From 1929 until 1944 the Division of Narcotic Enforcement functioned under the Department of Forestry. In 1944 the Narcotic Enforcement Division became a part of the newly established Department of Justice.

The Division is under a chief who is appointed by the Attorney General pursuant to the State Civil Service Act. The division enforces all laws relating to the cultivation, production, sale, giving away, procuring, administering, furnishing, or having in possession, of narcotics.



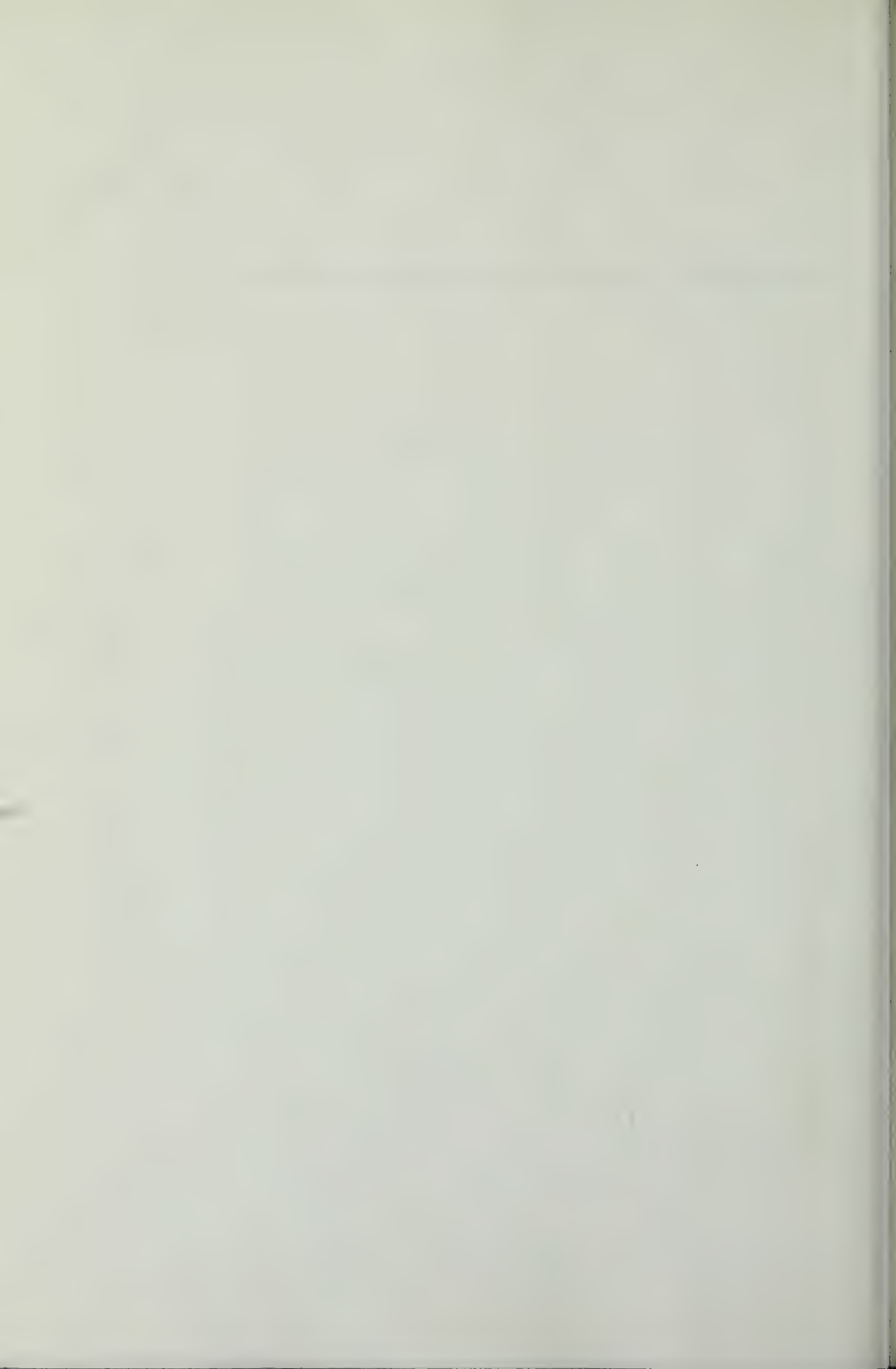
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES





# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE



As organized June 1949

As organized June 1949

## MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

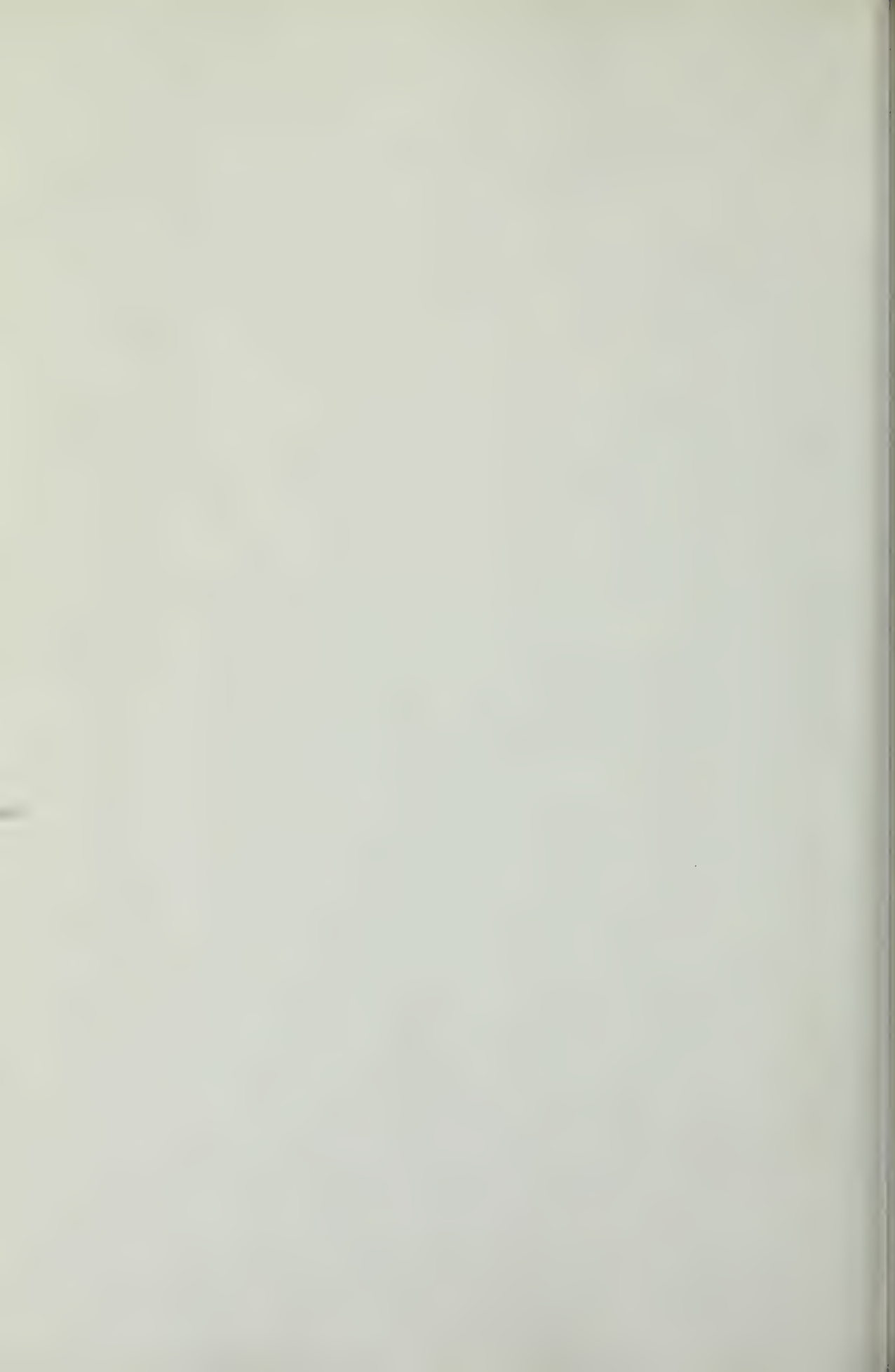
Langley Porter Clinic  
 Alameda State Hospital  
 Camarillo State Hospital  
 Siskiyou State Hospital  
 Mendocino State Hospital  
 Modesto State Hospital  
 Napa State Hospital  
 Newark State Hospital  
 Patton State Hospital  
 Redwood State Hospital

Pacific Colony

Georgia State R

Agene Clinic, Fresno

1900-1901

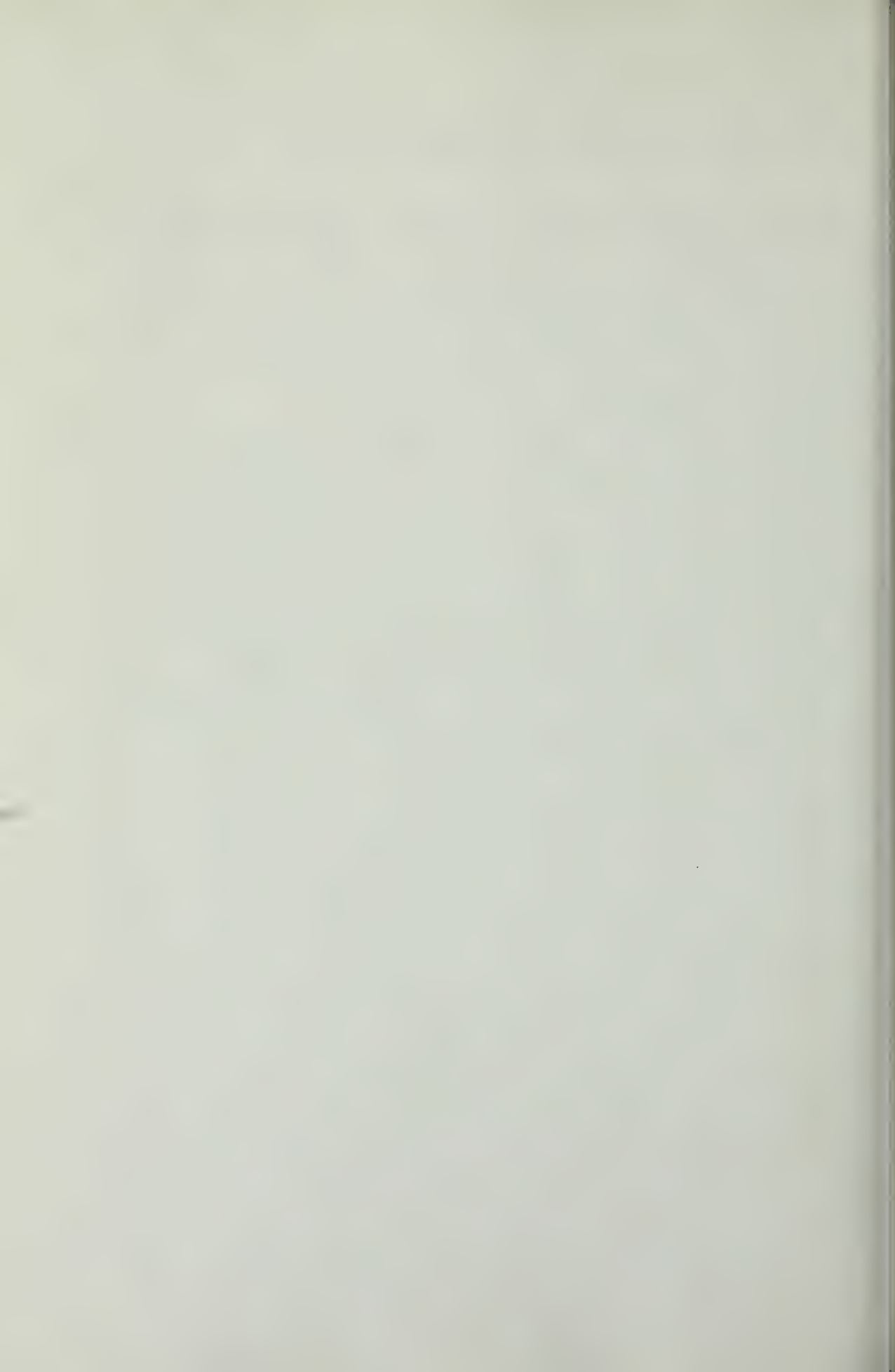


## BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR LANGLEY PORTER CLINIC

A Board of Trustees was established for the Langley Porter Clinic in 1941 for the purpose of arbitrating any possible differences which might arise between the Department of Institutions (now Department of Mental Hygiene) and the Regents of the University of California because of the close coordination, management, and control of the clinic.

1941 The Board was to consist of five persons appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. Two of the five members appointed were to be selected from the faculty or administrative staff of the University of California Medical School. The members received no compensation other than necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duty.

Stats. 1941, ch. 163, p. 2576. Approved July 12, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.



## DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

The Department of Mental Hygiene was created by an act of the Legislature in 1925 (S. 465, p. 137) that replaced the abolished State Department of Institutions, organized in 1921.

The department is under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Mental Hygiene. The Director of Mental Hygiene is appointed by and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director, as administrative head of the department, has full responsibility for the administrative policies of the state institutions within the jurisdiction of the department. At the present time there are twelve institutions and five mental clinics under the control of the department:

Aspen State Hospital (Hospital III)  
Columbia State Hospital (Hospital II)  
Washington State Hospital (Hospital III)  
Lawrence State Hospital (Hospital III)  
Pacifica State Hospital (Hospital III)  
Pacifica State Hospital (Hospital III)  
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Pacifica State Hospital (Hospital III)  
Pacifica State Hospital (Hospital III)

The Department of Mental Hygiene has "jurisdiction over the execution of the laws relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the insane, blind, deaf, dumb, feeble-minded, epileptic, and other non-consistent persons as provided in the Welfare and Institutions Code." The functions of the department may be considered as those of hospitalization, rehabilitation, prevention, research and education, and inspection.



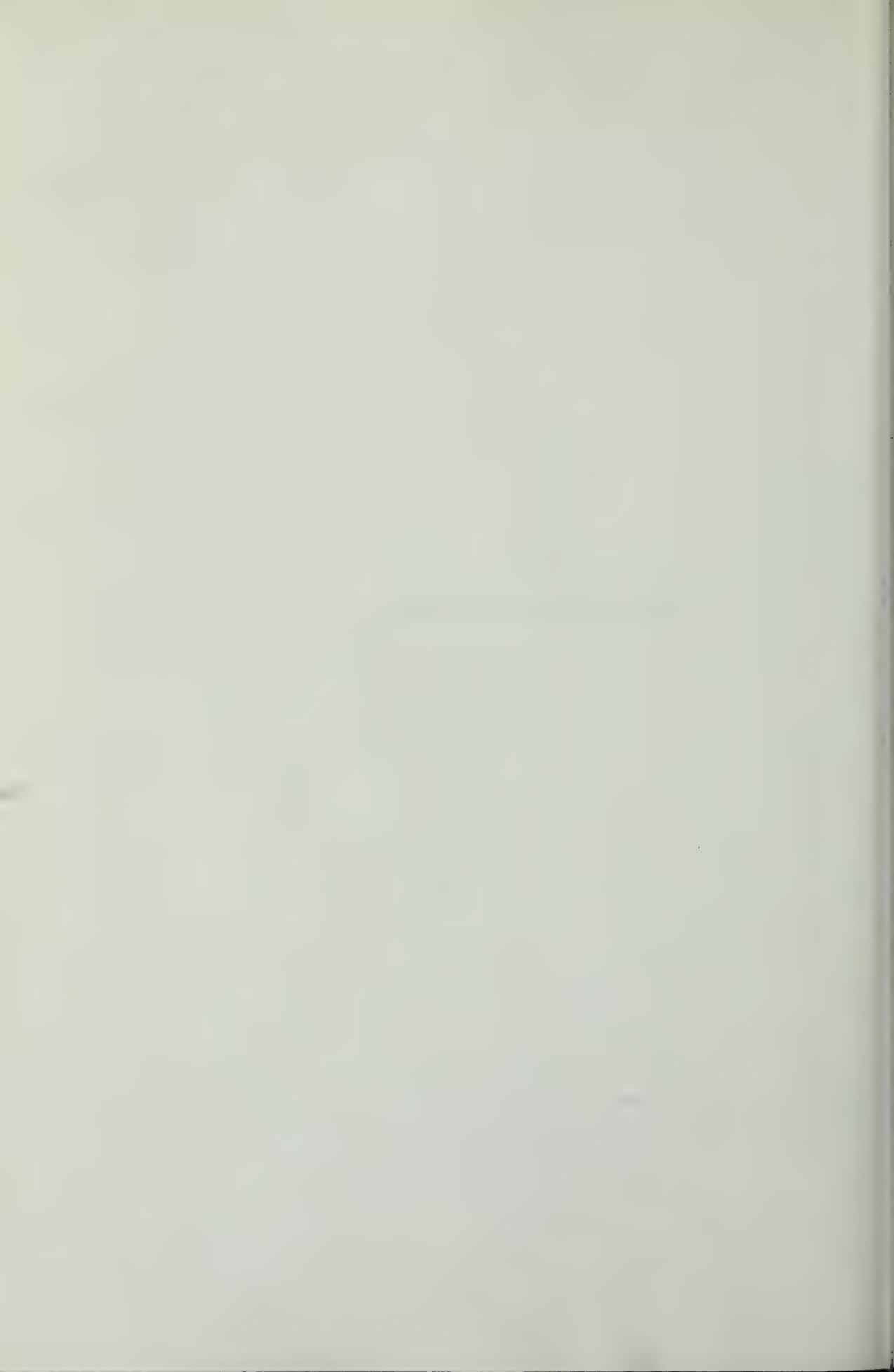


Unlike other departments of the government, the Department of Mental Hygiene is organized on the basis of the individual institutions which comprise it. The only divisions within the departmental organization are the Business Administration Division and the Medical Division.

For the current legal provisions under which the Department operates, the latest Welfare and Institutions Code should be consulted.



DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR



## DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

The Department of Institutions was designated as the Department of Mental Hygiene in 1945 (ch. 666, p. 1134. Approved June 4, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945). The changes that have taken place in the Department of Institutions from 1937-1945 are noted below. See Department of Mental Hygiene for the new organization.

### Folsom State Hospital

1937 The Folsom State Hospital was transferred from the Department of Institutions to the State Board of Prison Directors (part of Folsom State Prison).

Stats. 1937, ch. 835, p. 2449. Approved July 1, 1937; in effect Sept. 13, 1937.

### Division of Extramural Care

1941 The Division of Extramural Care was established in the Department of Institutions under the control of the Medical Superintendent of Extramural Care. It was created to provide for the care of persons on escape from the institutions under the care of the department.

Stats. 1941, ch. 1131, p. 2810. Approved June 13, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.

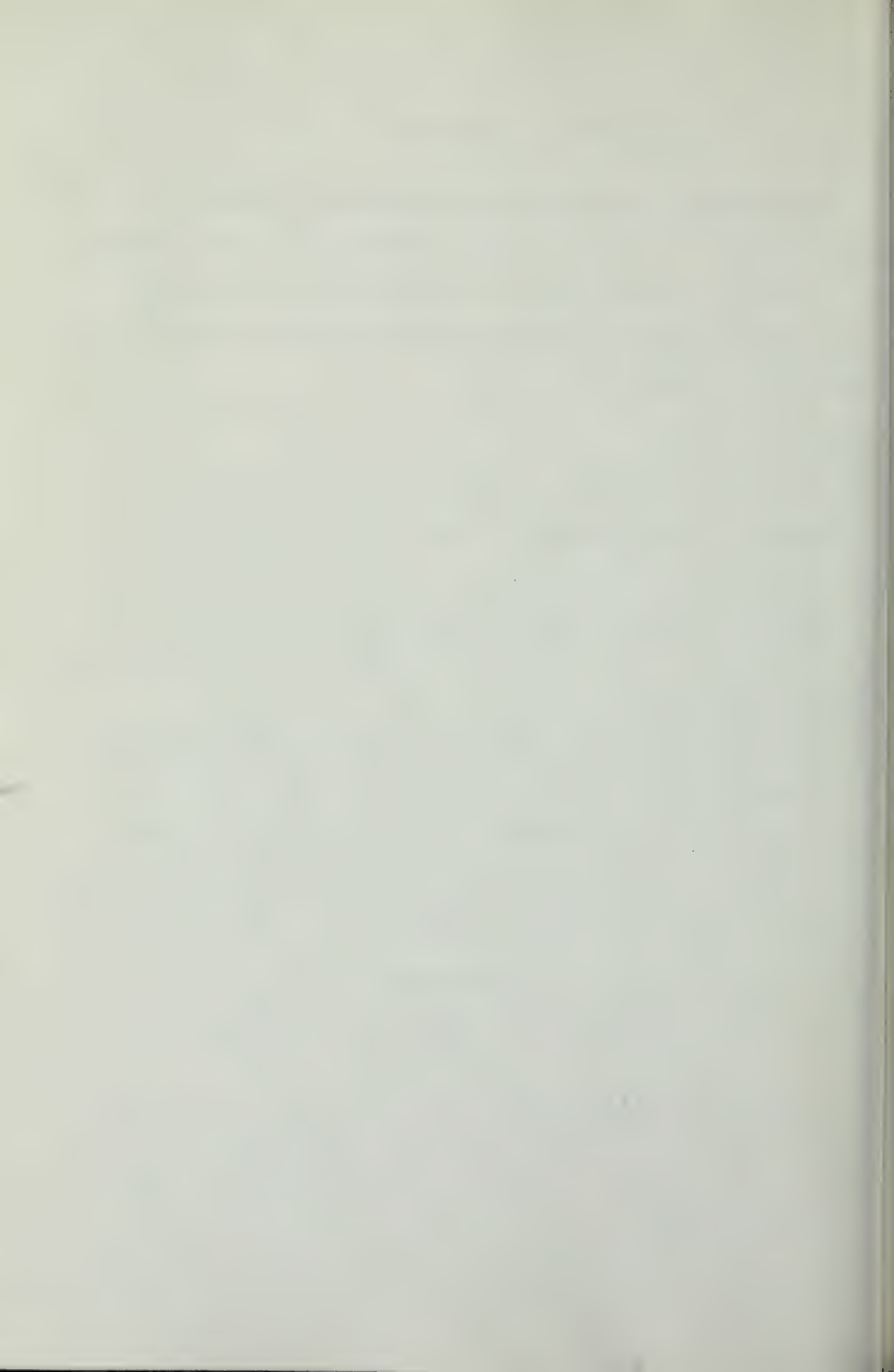
1945 The Division of Extramural Care was abolished.

Stats. 1945, ch. 666, p. 1134. Approved June 4, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

### California Bureau of Juvenile Research

1941 The California Bureau of Juvenile Research was abolished.

Stats. 1941, ch. 849, p. 2103. Approved June 10, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.





## Institutions in the Department of Institutions

1943 The Department of Institutions had jurisdiction over the following institutions:

Agnew State Hospital  
Camarillo State Hospital  
Industrial Home for the Adult Blind  
Industrial Workshop for the Blind  
Hendocino State Hospital  
Mesa State Hospital  
Morwalk State Hospital  
Pacific Colony  
Patton State Hospital  
Sonoma State Home  
State Blind Shop  
Stockton State Hospital  
The Langley Porter Clinic

Stats. 1943, ch. 481, p. 2013. Approved May 15, 1943; in effect August 4, 1943.

## Correctional Schools

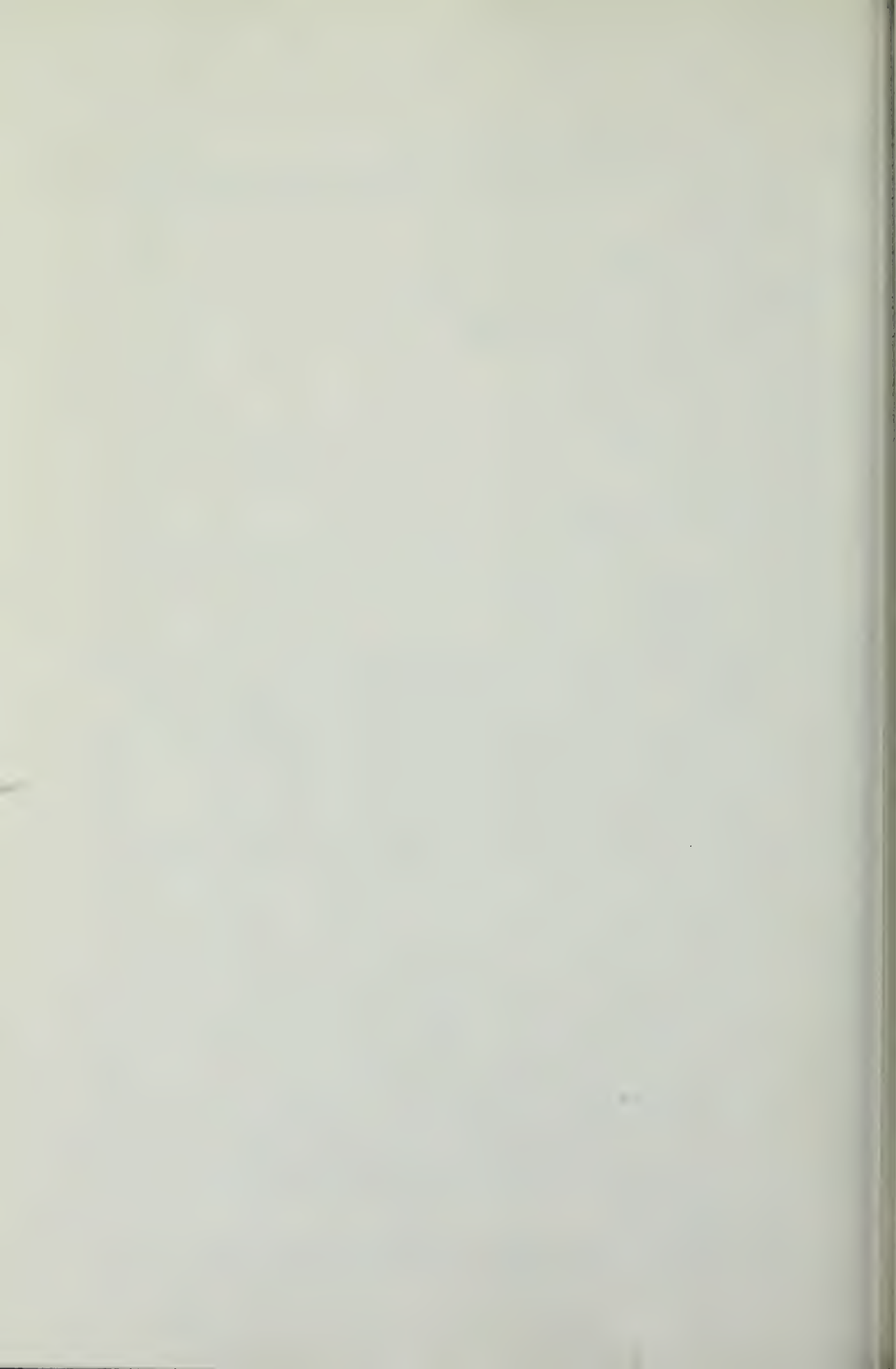
1943 The Correctional Schools, Fred C. Wells (formerly called the Miller State School), Preston School of Industry, and Ventura School for Girls were transferred to the control of the Youth Authority, Department of Corrections, from the Department of Institutions.

Stats. 1943, ch. 481, p. 2021. Approved May 15, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

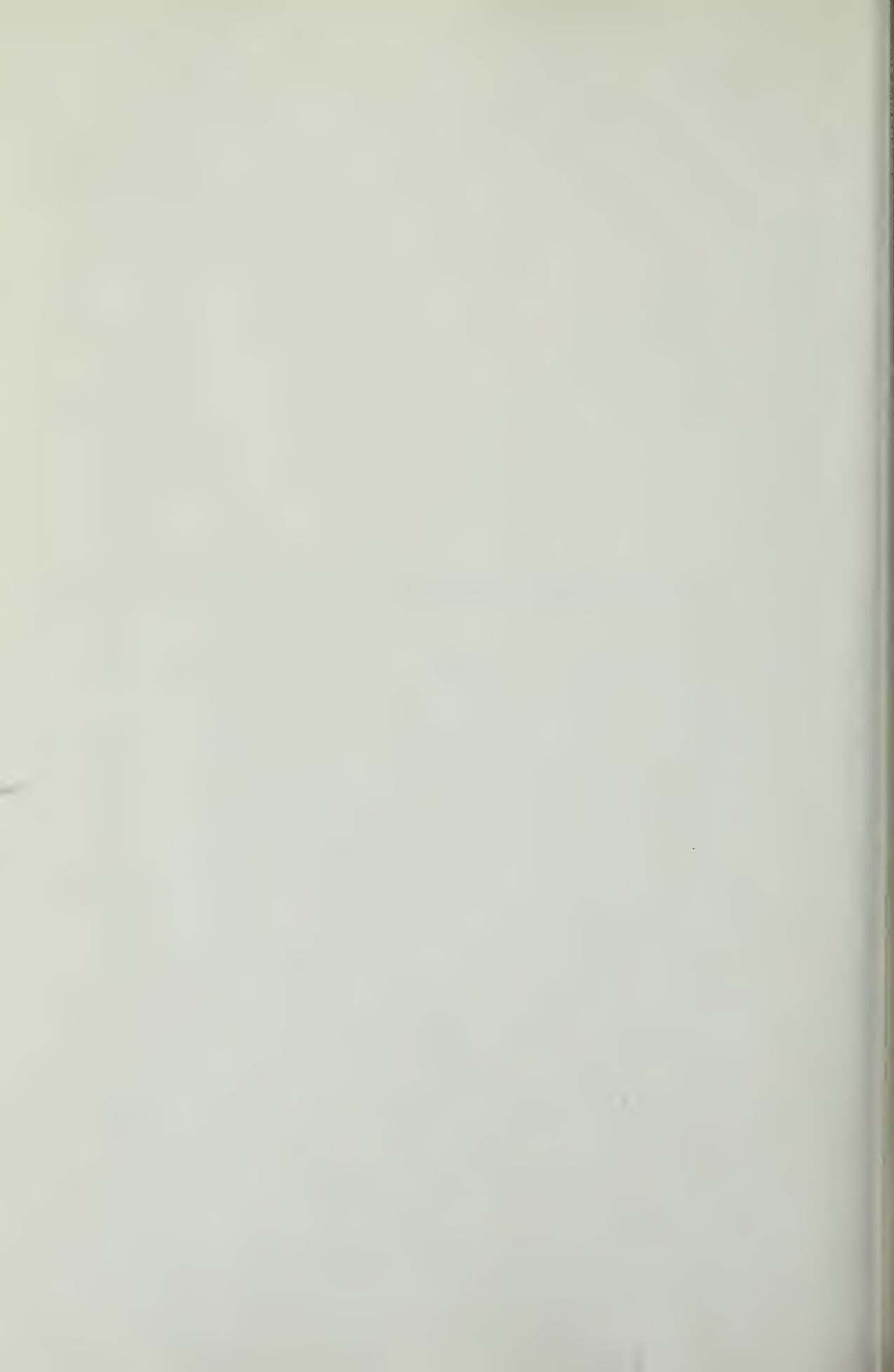
## Other Institutions

... were transferred from the Department of Institutions to the Department of Education and remained Training Centers for the Adult Blind (including: Training Center for the Adult Blind, Concord; Training Center for the Blind, Los Angeles; and the State Blind Shop, San Diego), and located in the Division of Special Schools and Services, Department of Education.

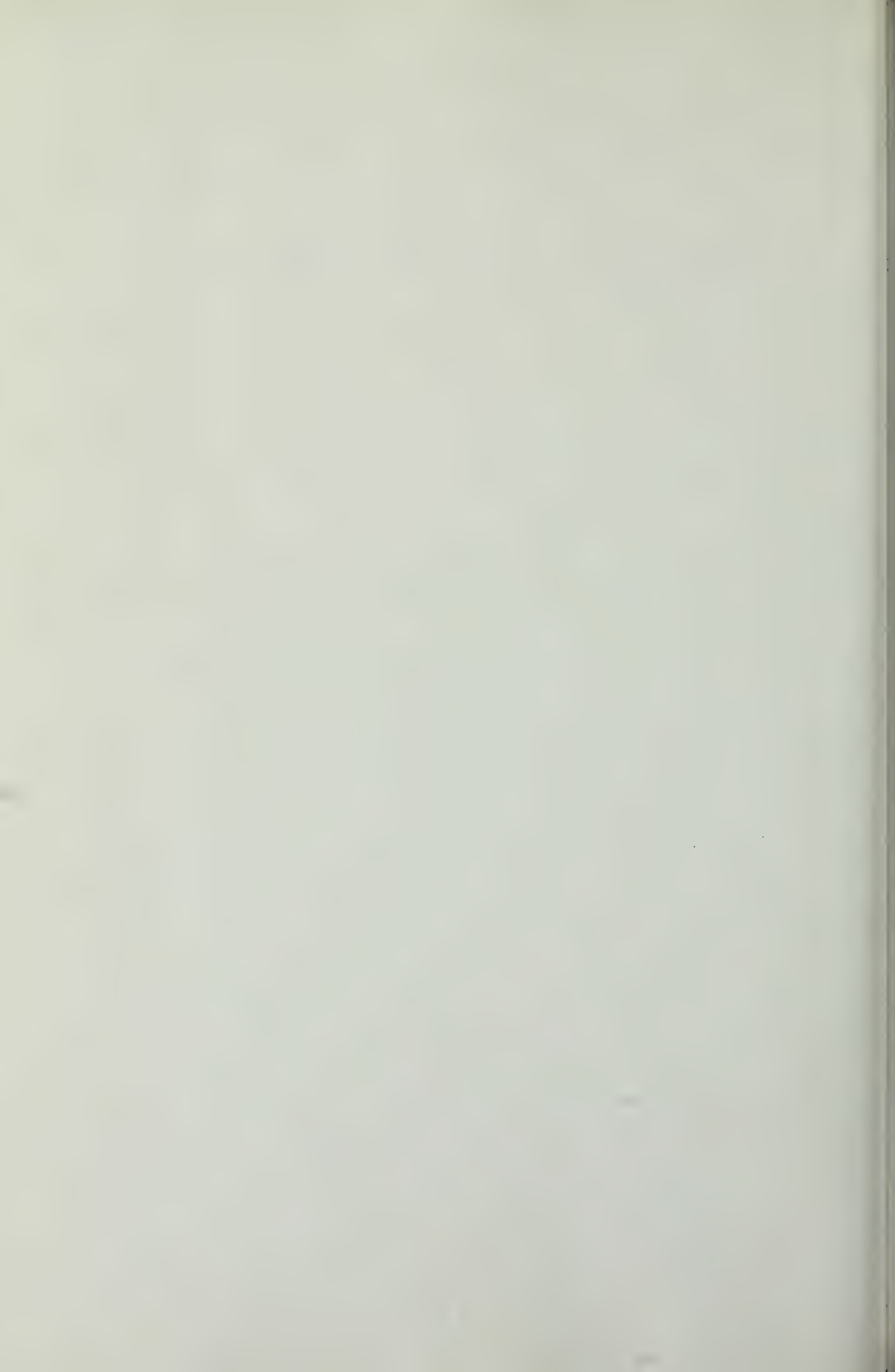
Stats. 1945, ch. 908, p. 1892. Approved June 15, 1945; in effect June 15, 1945.



THE END OF THE WORLD



ORIENTATIONS : 100 OF THE DEPARTMENT



## DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

As organized June 1949

### DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

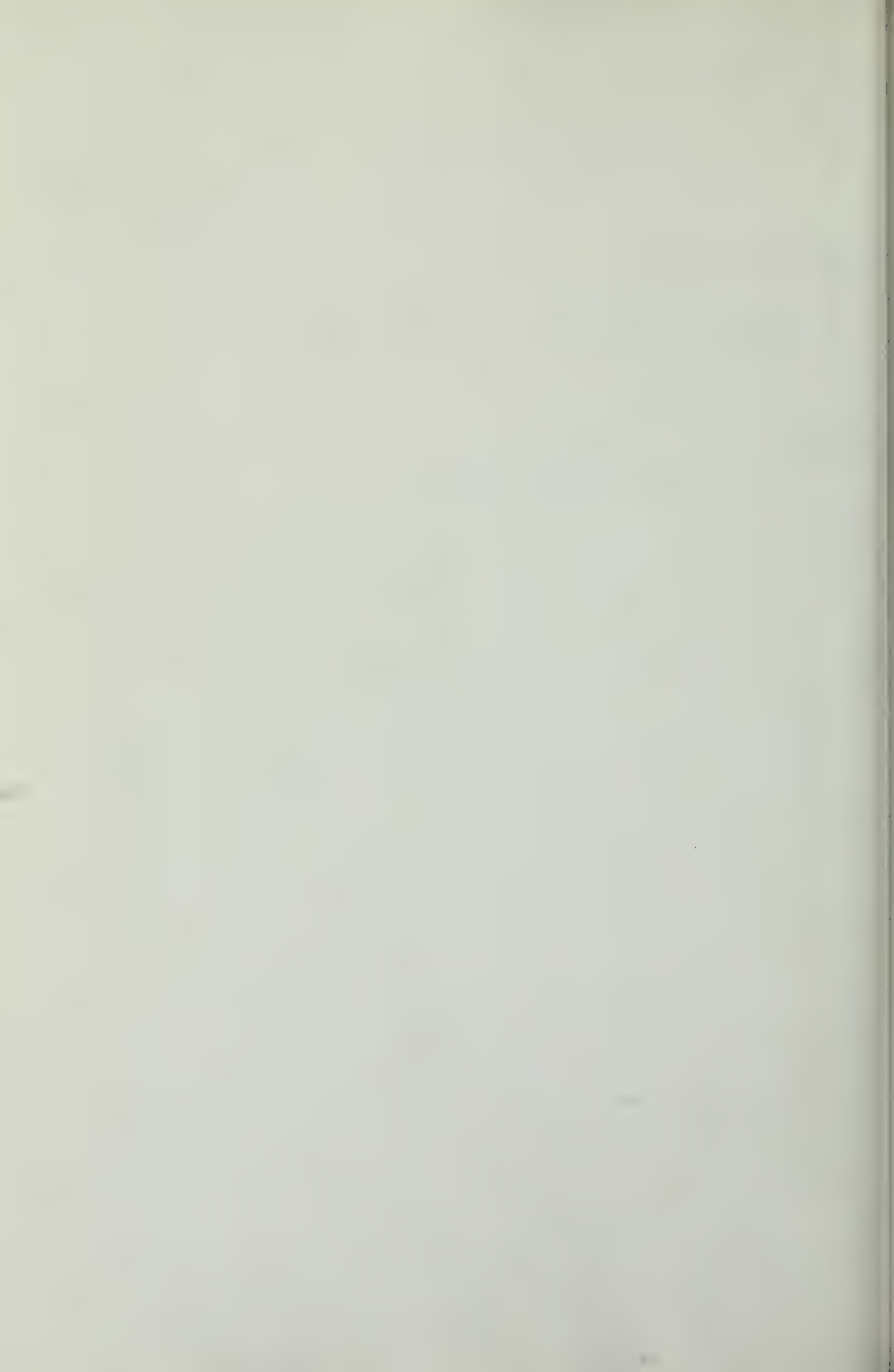
1. Bureau of Accounting
2. Bureau of Service, Supplies and Building Maintenance
3. Bureau of Personnel

### DIVISION OF REGISTRATION

### DIVISION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES

1. Financial Responsibility Function





## DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Department of Motor Vehicles was reorganized in 1944 with the approval of the Governor into four divisions: Division of Administration; Division of Law Enforcement (California Highway Patrol); Division of Registration; and Division of Motor Licenses.

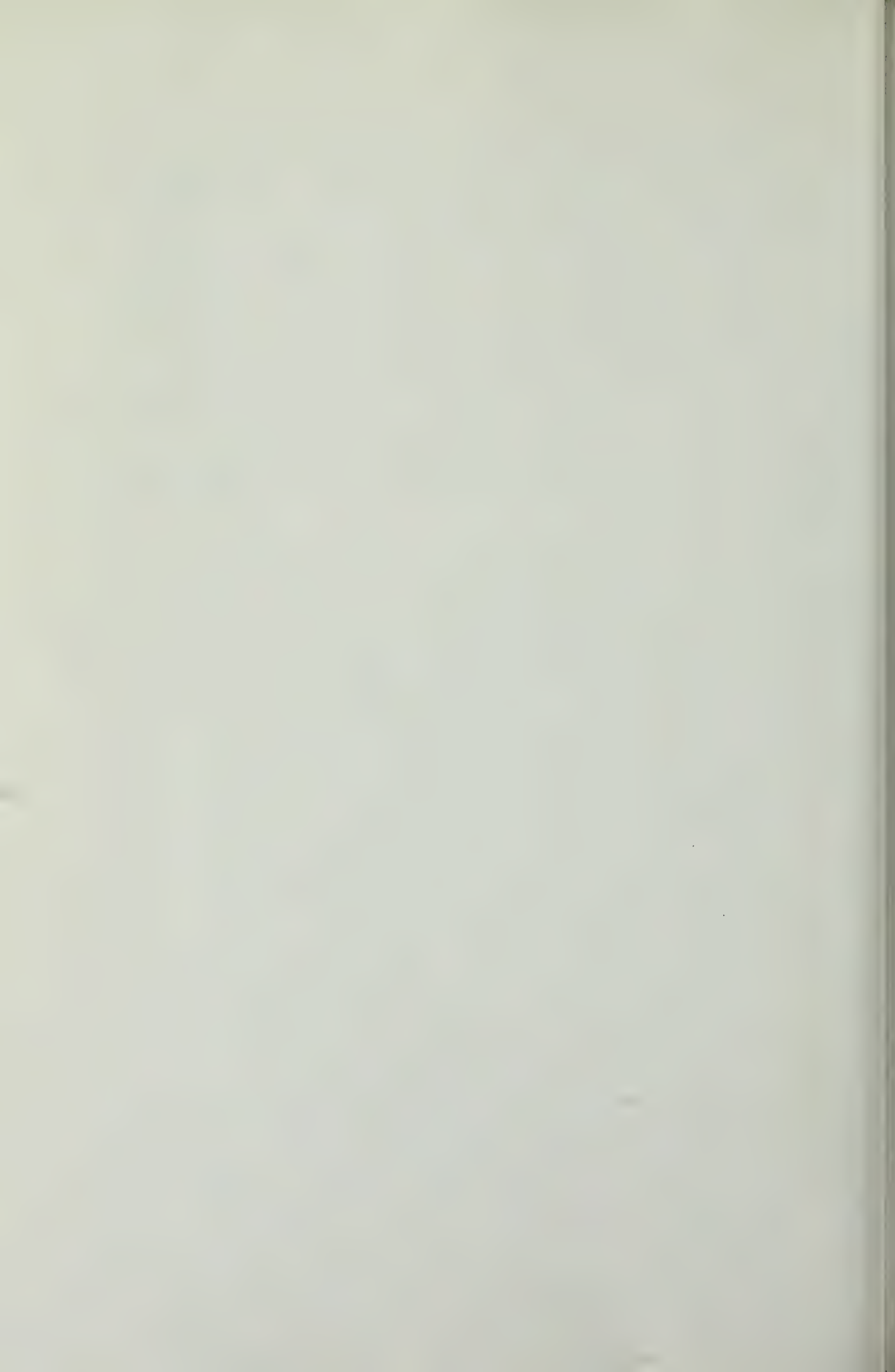
The Division of Administration was created in 1944 and it absorbed the former Bureau of Equipment, Division of Enforcement; and the Division of Accounting. The new bureaus created in the Division of Administration were Bureau of Accounting (1944); Bureau of Service, Buildings and Building Maintenance (1944); Bureau of Mechanical Analysis; and Bureau of Traffic Accident Prevention (1946).

In 1947 the Division of Enforcement was made a new Department of California Highway Patrol. Prior to the organization of the Department of California Highway Patrol, the Governor of California had a number of California Highway Patrol units under his direct administrative control over the Patrol. (Stats. 1945, ch. 1473, p. 2770. Approved May 18, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945). The Bureau of Equipment, Bureau of Service, Bureau of Mechanical Analysis, and Bureau of Accident Prevention were transferred from the Division of Administration, Department of Motor Vehicles, to the Department of California Highway Patrol. (Department of California Highway Patrol, Report to Gov. Council, Oct. 1947, p. 2.) The reorganization of the Patrol in 1945 eliminated many of the top positions and the Patrol districts were increased from 10 to 15.



At the present time the Department of Motor Vehicles is composed of three divisions: Division of Administration, Division of Registration, and the Division of Drivers' Licenses; the law specifies that there should be at least two divisions: the Division of Registration and the Division of Drivers' Licenses. (Stats. 1947, ch. 16, First Ex. Sess., p. 3816. Approved July 10, 1947; in effect Sept. 23, 1947.) In order to manage and control the Department of the Department of Motor Vehicles, a Northern and a Southern District were created (Director's Bulletin H388, June 23, 1947).

For current legal provisions under which the department operates, see the Motor Vehicle Code.



DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES  
Present Organization: After 1936

Division of Administration

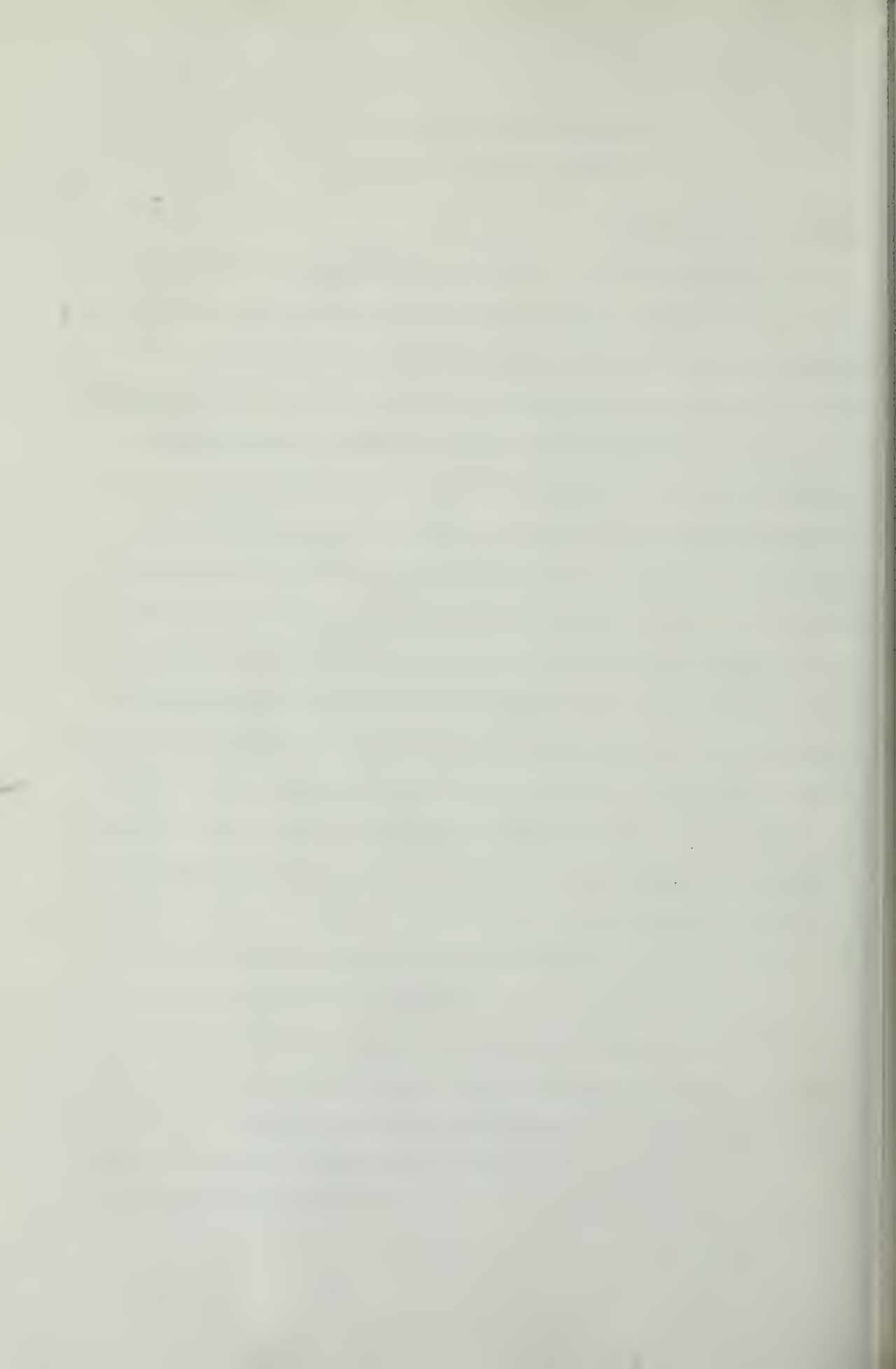
This division comprises the staff of the Director. In order to make this division a central controlling force within the department it was re-organized in 1924 and 1925 by administrative order of the Director. The Division of Accounting was abolished, and its fiscal functions were placed in the Division of Administration under the Director of Motor Vehicles. The division comprised five bureaus: Bureau of Accounting, headed by the Financial Adviser; Bureau of Service, Supplies and Building Maintenance, headed by the Chief Clerk; Bureau of Personnel, headed by the Personnel Officer; Bureau of Statistics, headed by the Chief Statistician; and the Bureau of Accident Prevention, headed by a chief. All branch offices of the Department are controlled directly by the Division of Administration. In 1927, when the Division of Enforcement became the Department of California Highway Patrol, the following bureaus were transferred from the Division of Administration to the Patrol: Bureau of Equipment, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Accident Prevention, and Bureau of Mechanical Analysis.

1. Bureau of Accounting

1924. The Bureau of Accounting was formerly a separate Division of Accounting in the Department of Motor Vehicles until transferred to the Division of Administration in 1924.  
(Rept. to the Gov. Council, Aug. 1924, p. 3.)

2. Bureau of Service, Supplies and Building Maintenance

1927. This bureau comprises the former Bureau of Equipment, Division of Enforcement, which was transferred to the Division





of Administration and General Services, supplies  
and equipment.

1947 The functions of the Bureau of Equipment were transferred to the Department of California Highway Patrol (Dept. of Calif. Highway Patrol, Rept. to Gov. Council, Oct. 1947, p. 11).

### 3. Bureau of Personnel

The Bureau of Personnel is one of the original subdivisions of the Division of Administration, having been organized in 1935.

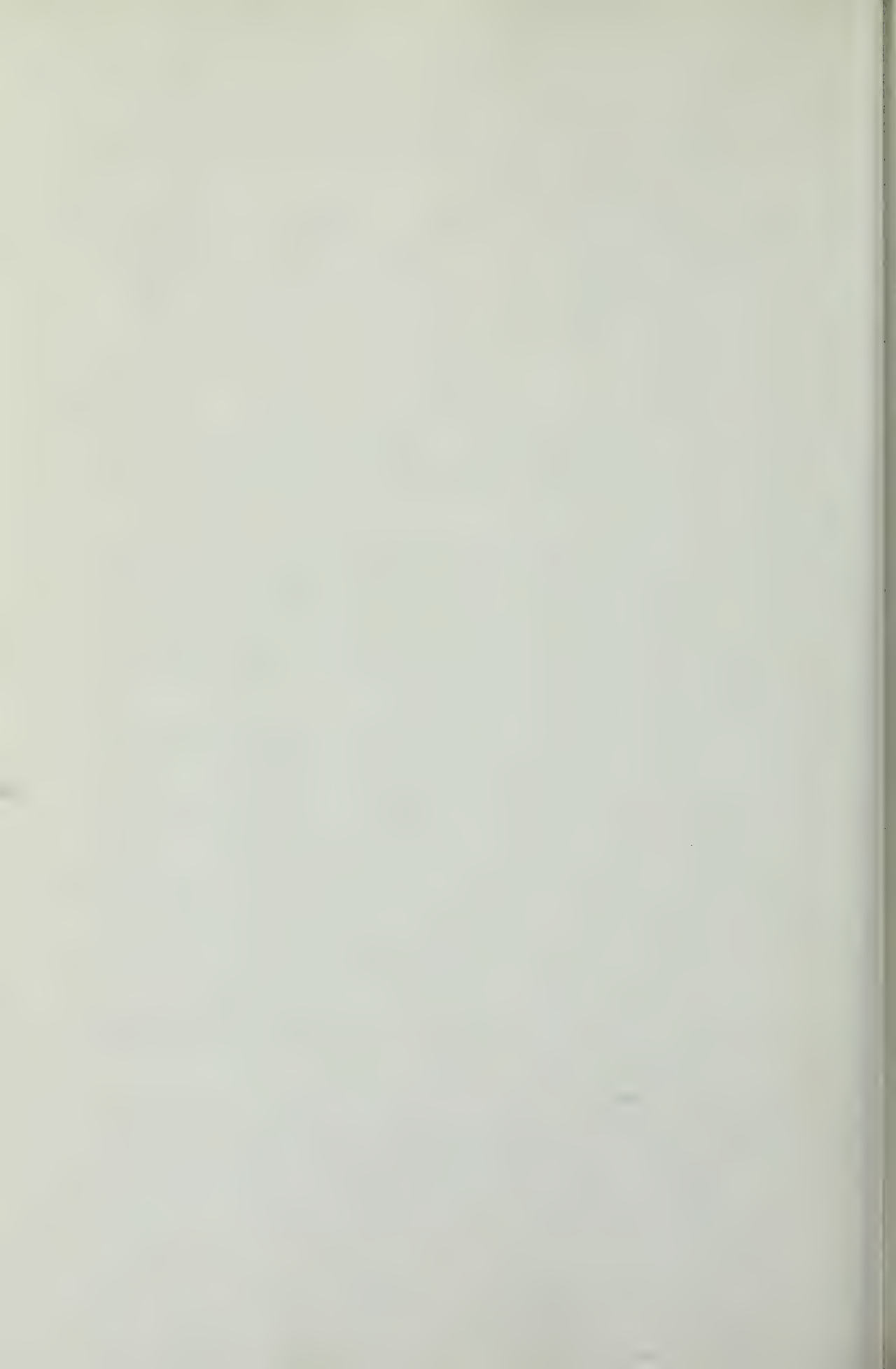
#### A. Bureau of Statistics

1947 The Bureau of Statistics was transferred to the Department of California Highway Patrol. (Calif. Highway Patrol, Rept. to Gov. Council, Oct. 1947, p. 2.)

### 4. Bureau of Traffic Accident Prevention

1946 The Bureau of Traffic Accident Prevention was organized in the Division of Administration, July 1946, absorbing the Bureau of Traffic Safety Education, Division of Drivers' Licenses. The chief function of the Bureau is to act as a field agency in encouraging the formation of community safety councils and in coordinating, supervising, and conducting safety programs on a state-wide basis. The Bureau is headed by a chief. (Calif. Highway Patrolman 10:7, July 1946)

1947 The Bureau of Accident Prevention was transferred to the Department of California Highway Patrol. (Dept. of Calif. Highway Patrol, Rept. to Gov. Council, Nov. 1947, p. 6.)



6. Bureau of Motor Vehicle License

1947 The Bureau of Motor Vehicle License was transferred to the Department of California Highway Patrol. (Dept. of Calif. Highway Patrol, Rept. to Gov. Council, Oct. 1947, p. 2.)

Department of California Highway Patrol

Division of Enforcement (California Highway Patrol)

1947 The Division of Enforcement was abolished and a Department of Highway Patrol was established.

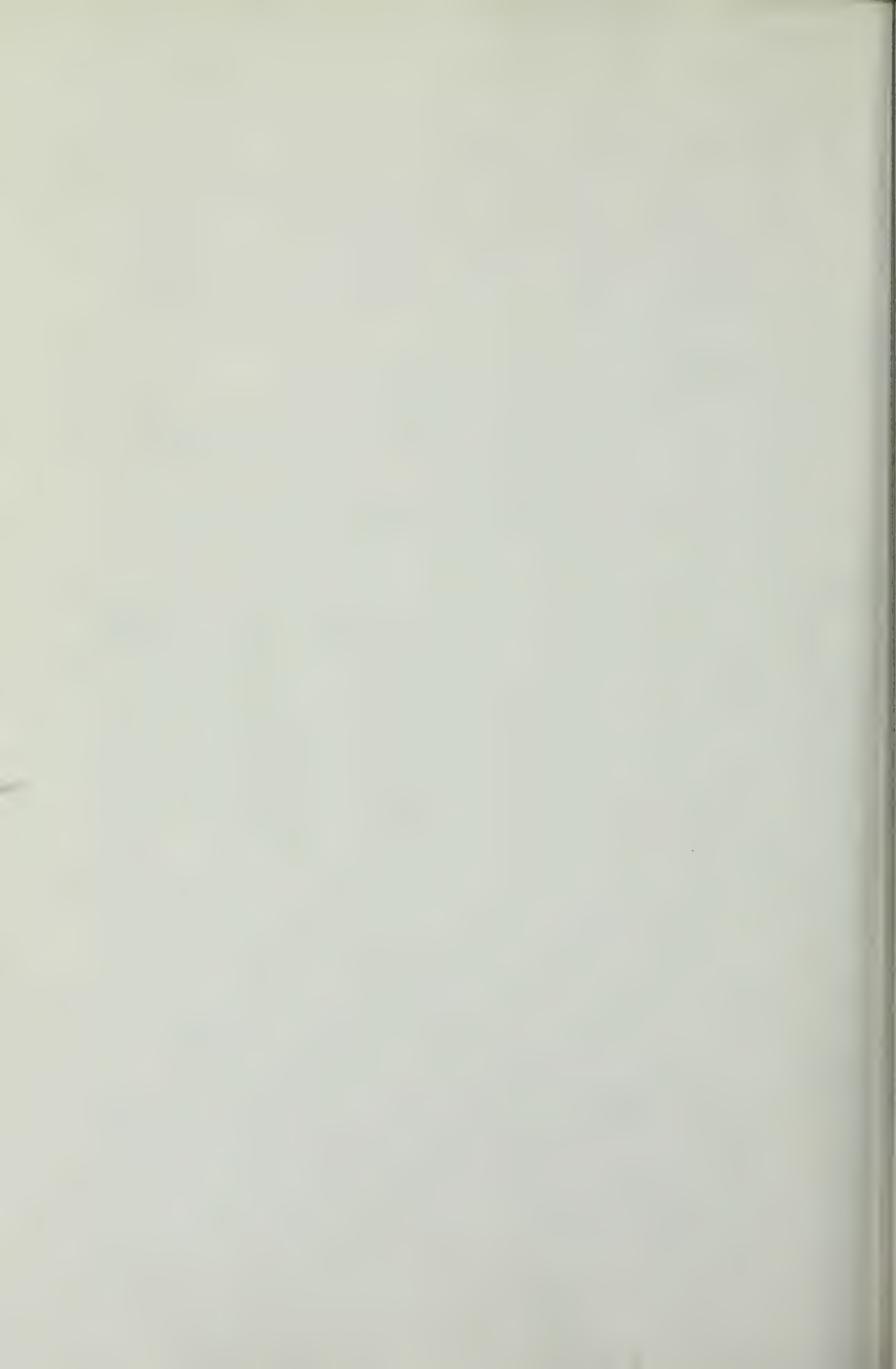
Stats. 1947, ch. 16 (First Ex. Sess.), p. 3216. Approved July 10, 1947; in effect Sept. 23, 1947.

Division of Registration

The functions of the Division of Registration are to license annually all motor vehicles owned and operated by California residents and to keep registration and ownership records of such vehicles. These functions are carried on by some thirty-three bureaus. The latest bureau created was the Bureau of Vehicle License Fee (1947, Calif. Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Director's Bulletin 94, July 1, 1947).

Division of Drivers' Licenses

The Division of Drivers' Licenses, under the administration of a chief, has been functioning in the department since 1933, when it was created by administrative order. The functions of this division consist of: examining applicants for licenses; revoking, suspending, or canceling the licenses; and maintaining records of a driver's license. It was established as a formal division by act of the 1947 legislature. (Ch. 16, 1st ex. sess., p. 3216.)



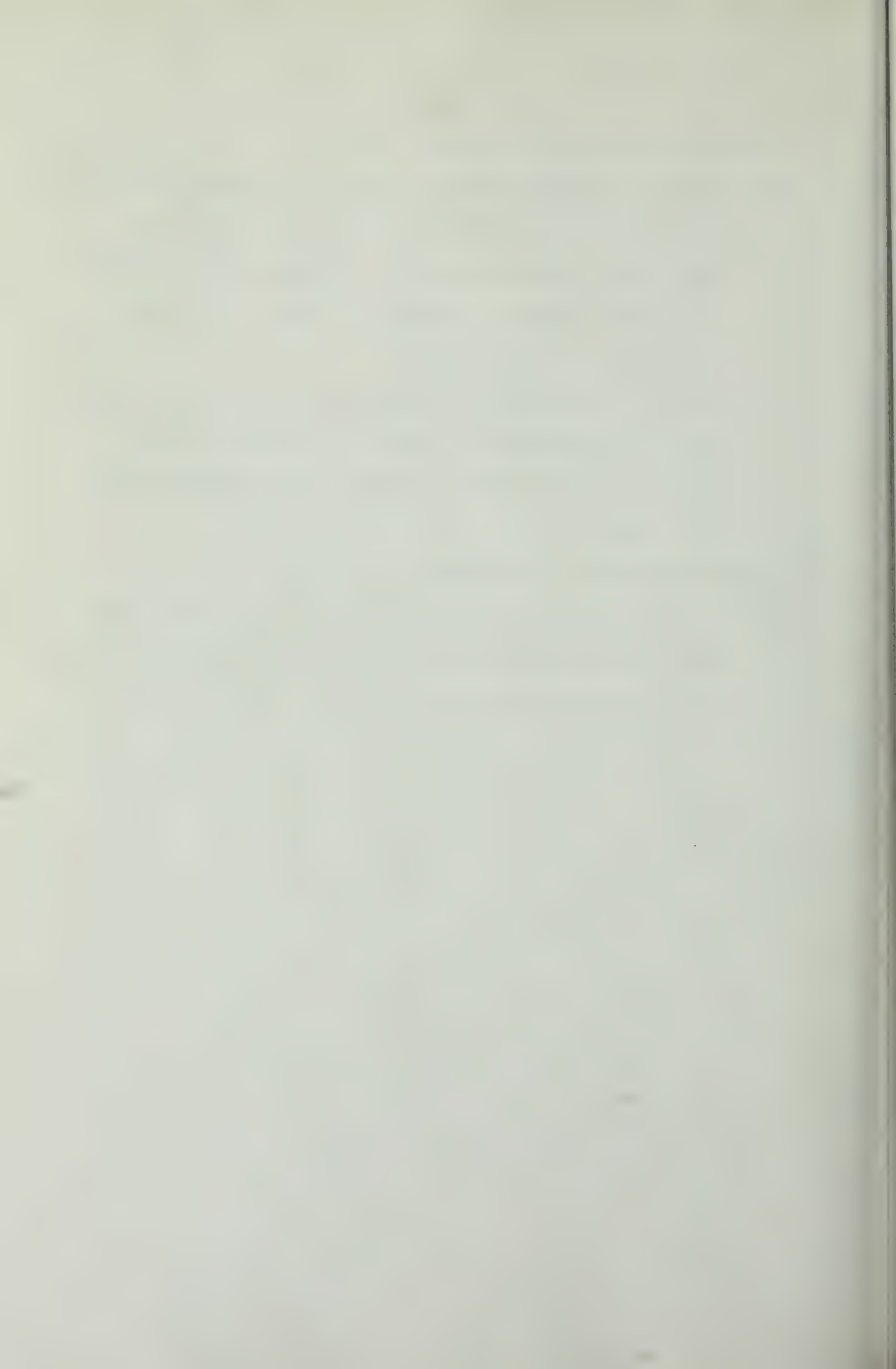
1. Bureau of Traffic Safety Education

1943 The bureau, formerly under the Division of Administration, was transferred to the Division of Drivers' Licenses in 1943. The bureau served as the coordinating channel through which safety education material was released. (Rept. to Gov. Council, July 1943, p. 19.)

1946 The Bureau of Traffic Safety Education was abolished and its duties were absorbed by the Bureau of Accident Prevention, Division of Administration. (Calif. Highway Patrolman 10:7, July 1946.)

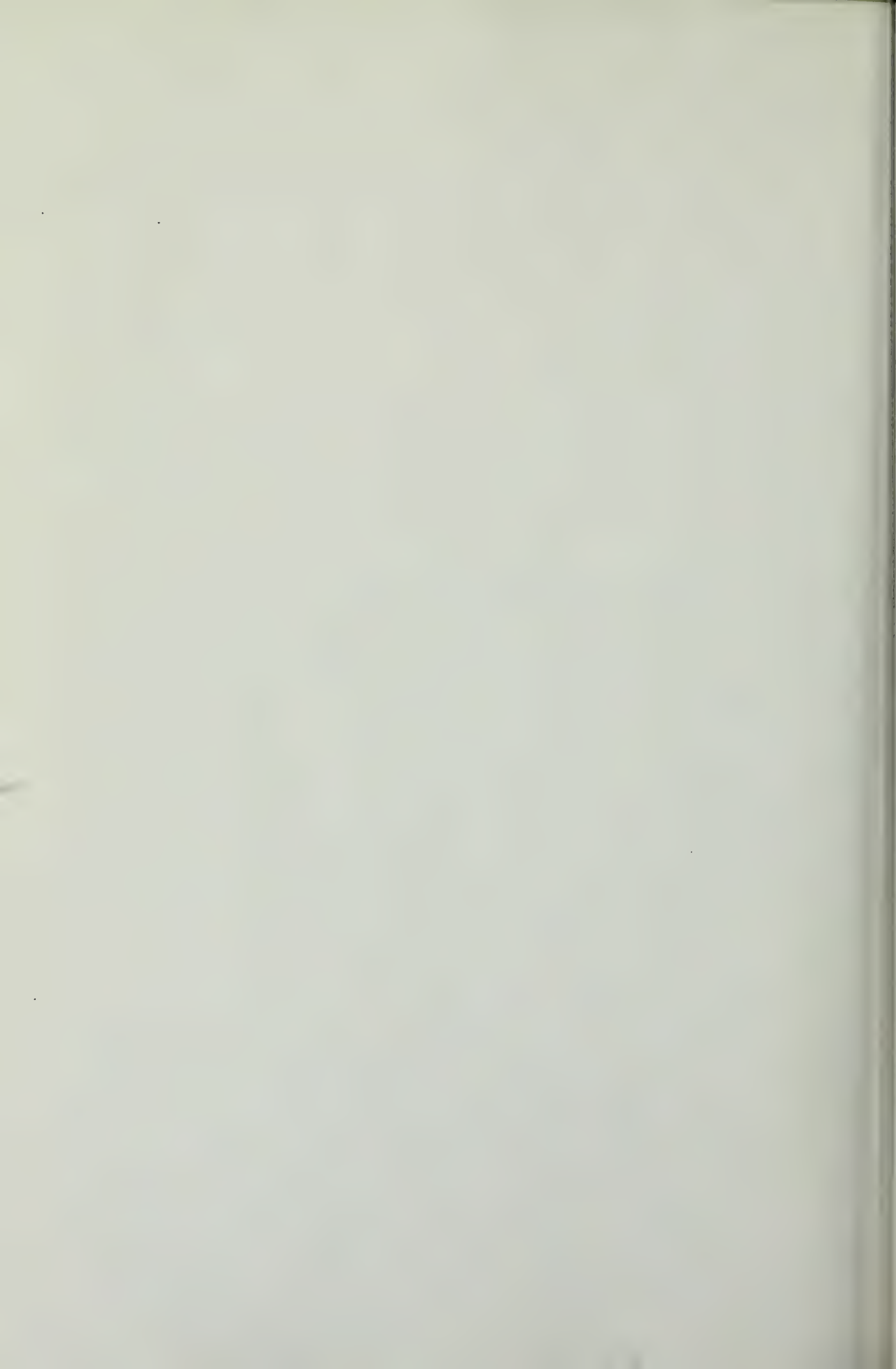
2. Financial Responsibility Function

1948 This function was organized prior to the July 1, 1948, operative date of the Financial Responsibility Law, to administer that new statute (Calif. L.W., ch. 22, p. 101).

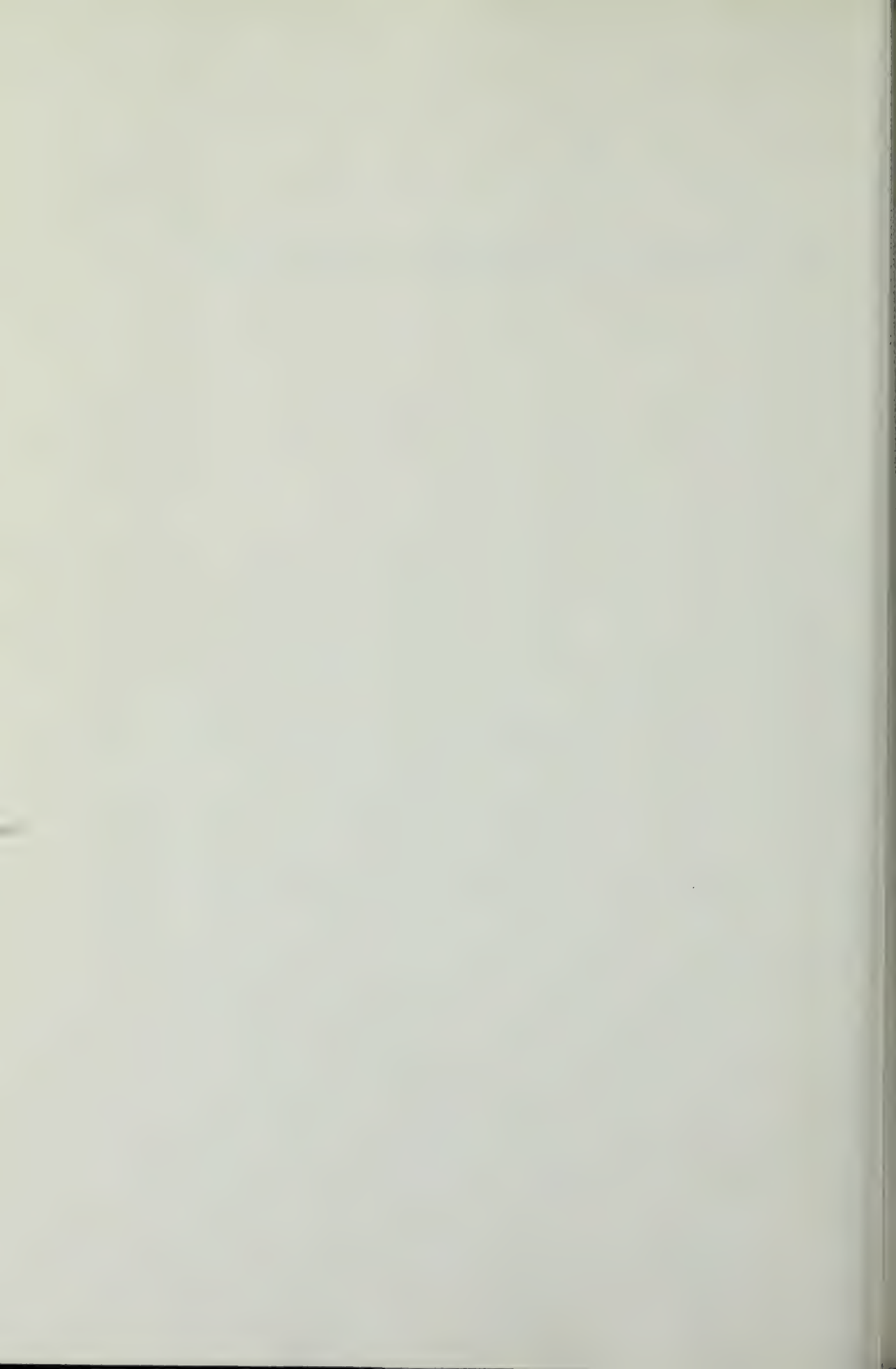


DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES





ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Examined June 1942

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

Fish and Game Commission

1. Bureau of Fish Commission
2. Bureau of Game Commission
3. Bureau of Fish and Game
4. Bureau of Fish and Game
5. Bureau of Fish and Game

DIVISION OF MINES

State Park Commission

DIVISION OF MINES

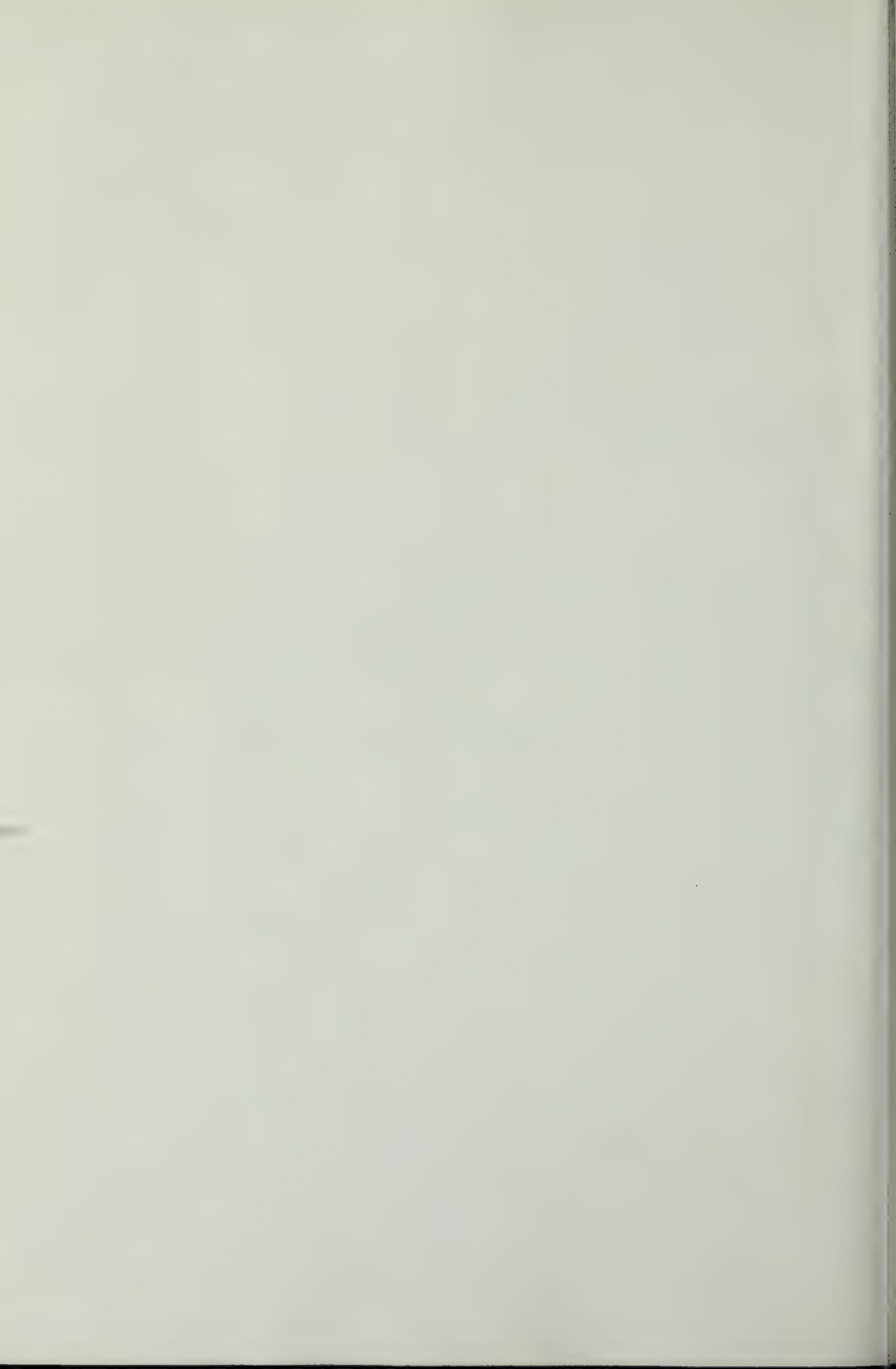
State Park Commission

DIVISION OF MINES

State Park Commission

DIVISION OF MINES

State Park Commission



## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

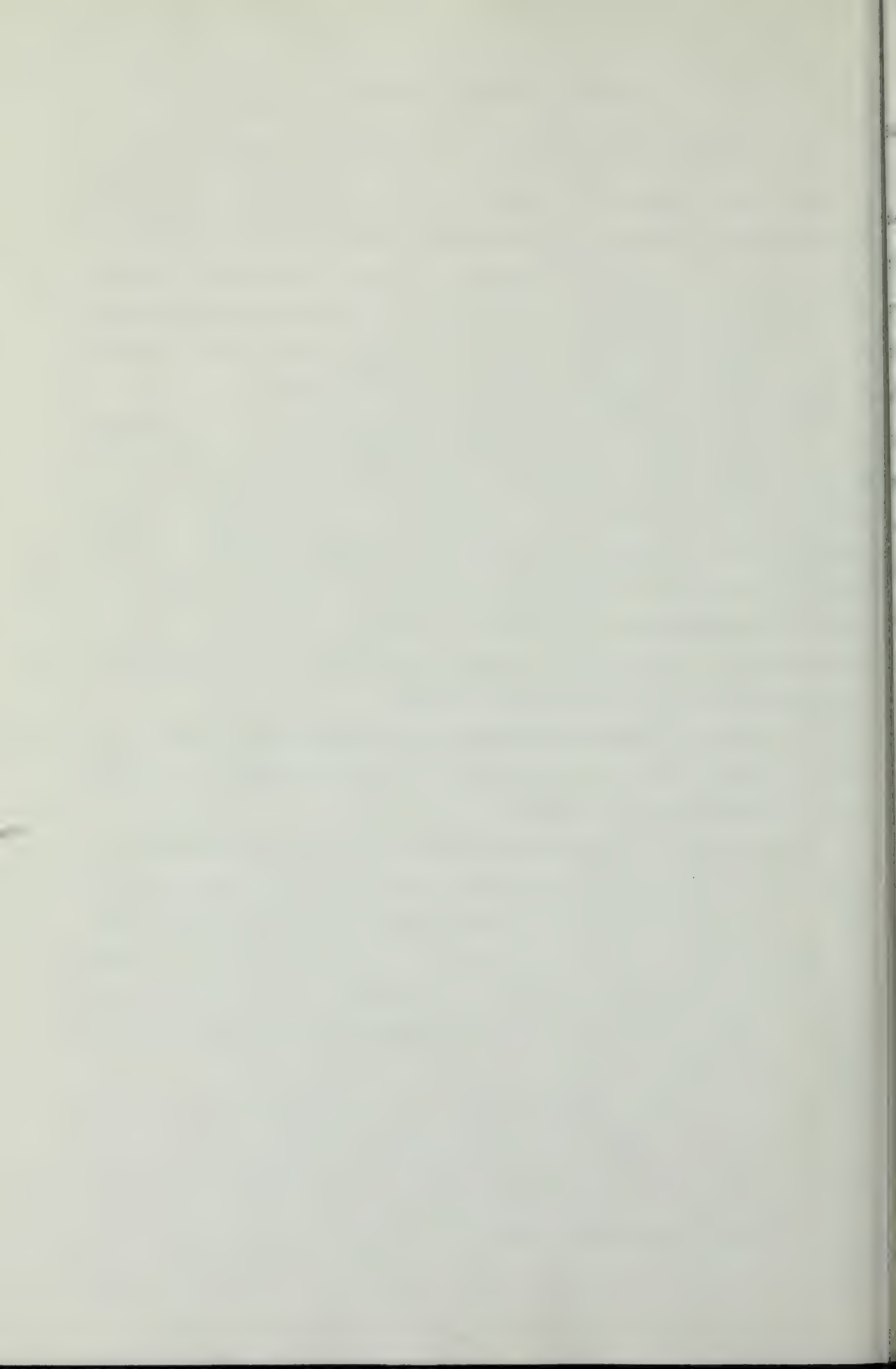
The Department of Natural Resources was created in 1927 (ch. 123, p. 37). Four divisions are specified by law: Division of Forestry under the State Forester as chief, the Division of Mines under the State Mineralogist as chief, the Division of Beaches and Parks under a chief, the Division of Fish and Game under the Fish and Game Commission, and the Division of Oil and Gas under a State Oil and Gas Commissioner (Stats. 1941, ch. 540, p. 1915. Approved June 2, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941).

The State Board of Forestry determines general policy for the guidance of the Division of Forestry, a Fish and Game Commission administers the Division of Fish and Game, a State Beach and Park Commission determines general policies for the Division of Beaches and Parks, and a State Park Commission administers general policies for the administration of the state beach and park system. The Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, created in 1949, has authority to recommend to the State Park Commission the qualifications for acceptance of registered historical buildings and landmarks.

The Director of Natural Resources is appointed and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor. In his office the general administrative functions of the department are coordinated.

Other agencies that are closely related to the department are the Marine Research Committee of nine members created in 1947 (ch. 1276, p. 273); the Wildlife Conservation Board of three members (Stats. 1941, ch. 540, p. 1915); and the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, a tri-state commission with members from Washington, Oregon, and California, created in 1947 (ch. 1277, p. 3014). For detailed organization, see Independent Agencies, Public Resources and Conservation.

For current legal provisions under which the Division of Fish and Game administers the latest Fish and Game Code should be consulted; for the laws governing the administration of the department and the other four divisions see the latest Public Resources Code.



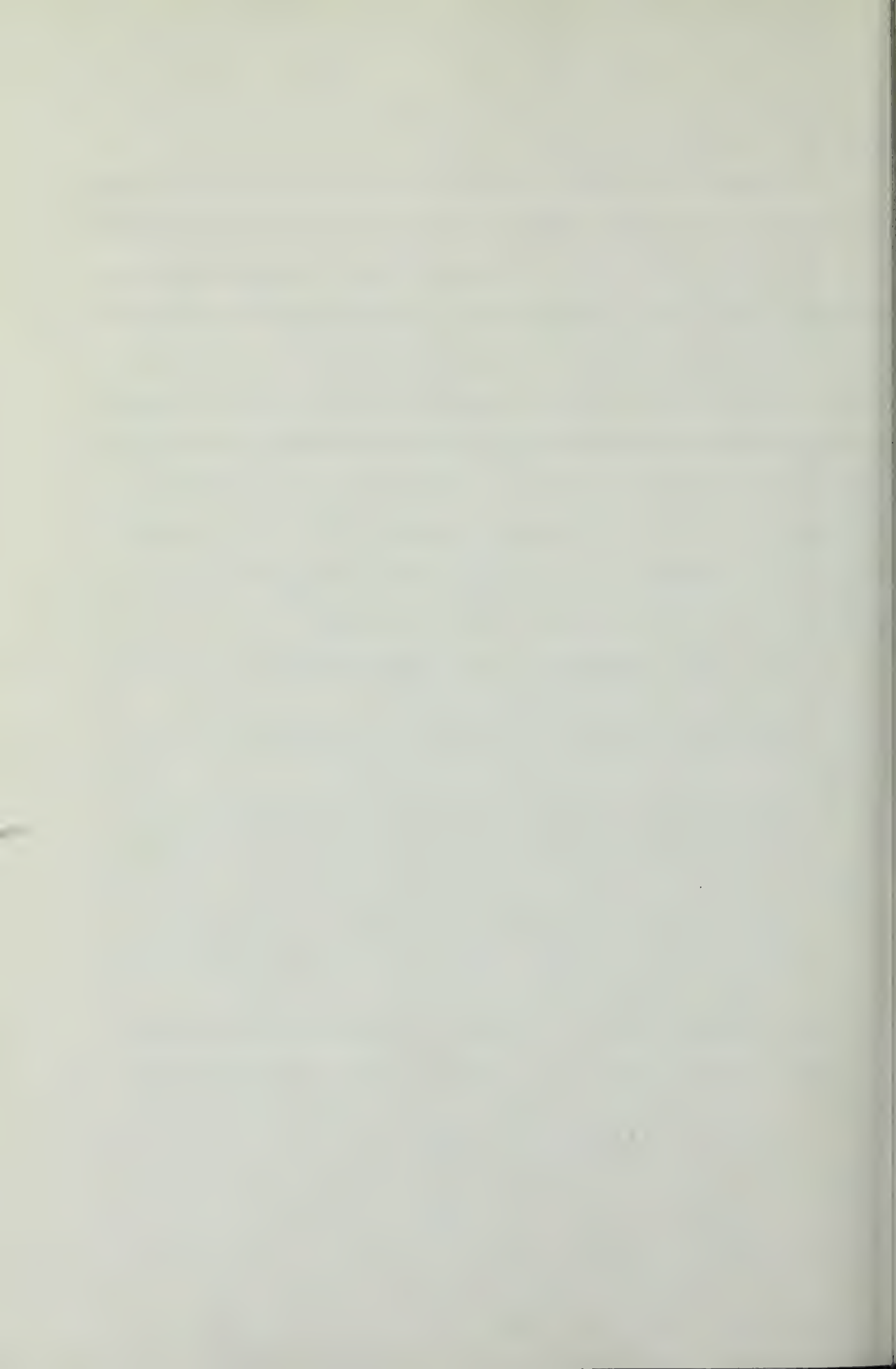
## State Soil Conservation Commission

By amendment of the Public Resources Code, the 1949 Legislature placed the State Soil Conservation Commission in the Department of Natural Resources. (See Independent Agencies, Public Resources and Conservation.) The commission shall consist of five members: the State Engineer, a member of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, serving ex officio, and three former members to be appointed by the Governor (subject to the confirmation of the Senate) with equal representation from the northern, central, and southern portions of the state. It is charged with carrying out the purposes and policy of Division 9 of the Public Resources Code, and is responsible to the Director of Natural Resources for the proper carrying out of its functions under this division.

1. The commission shall assist in the formation, organization, and operation of soil conservation districts.
2. It may investigate any proposed new soil conservation district or addition of land to a district.
3. It may assist in the formation of soil conservation districts, and may advise and cooperate with such districts in the carrying out of their purposes, and may receive and use contributions of funds or services or both in the control of runoff or the control or prevention of soil erosion.
4. It may cooperate with the public, private, or voluntary organizations, districts, groups, or persons in the carrying out of the purposes of this division, and to that end may receive and use contributions of funds or services or both in the control of runoff or the control or prevention of soil erosion.

The commission appoints a secretary. Its headquarters are at Berkeley. State. 1949, ch. 1031. Approved July 20, 1949; in effect October 1, 1949.





## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

As organized June 1949

### Division of Administration

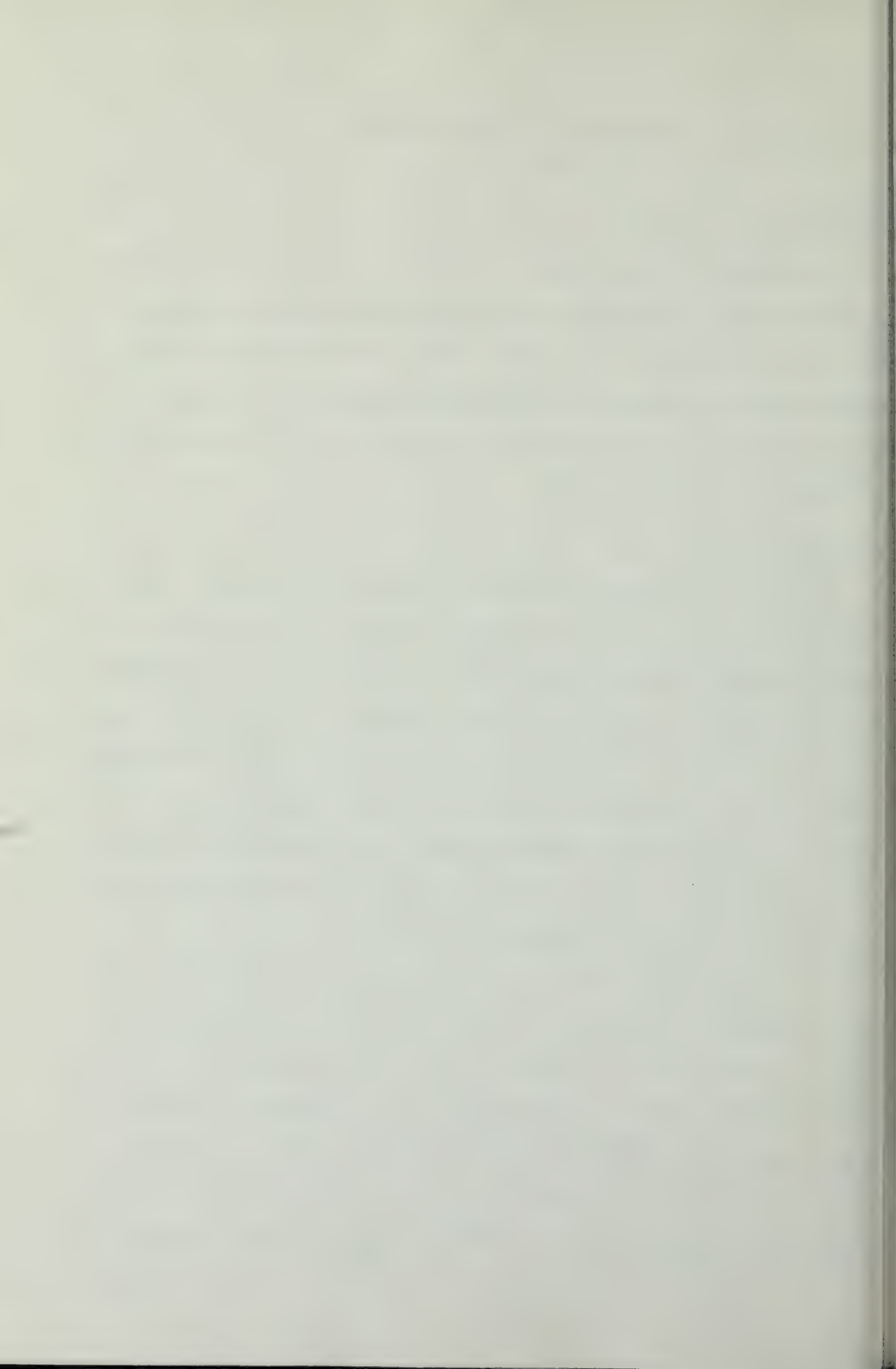
The Division of Administration was created in the Department of Natural Resources in 1927. Under the direction and supervision of the director, the deputy director controller administers a division of administration which consists of three sections, accounting, personnel, and property. Under the director function a secretary, an assistant to the secretary, and a chief of conservation education.

### Division of Fish and Game

At present there are five bureaus in the division: Bureau of Fish Conservation; Bureau of Game Conservation; Bureau of Marine Fisheries; Bureau of Patrol and Law Enforcement; and Bureau of Licenses. A reorganization of the division provided for an administrative office under the direction of an executive officer. In this office such activities as personnel, fiscal, library, conservation education, and public information are performed. Although statutory references are included in the outline whenever possible, for the current legal provisions under which the division operates the latest Fish and Game Code should be consulted.

### Fish and Game Commission

The Division of Fish and Game was specified in the Act which created the Department of Natural Resources in 1927. It is administered by the Fish and Game Commission, a body which has been in continuous existence since 1870. In 1937 the Legislature provided for a five-man commission, and in 1945 a constitutional amendment was adopted that provided for a six-year staggered term for the commission members. The Fish and Game Commission



that was established by statute was abolished and its powers and duties were transferred to the Fish and Game Commission created by the State Constitution (Stats. 1941, ch. 752, p. 2238. Approved June 14, 1941; in effect Aug. 1, 1941). In 1945 the Legislature delegated to the commission regulatory powers to establish the seasons, bag limits, and other regulations affecting the taking of the sporting species of fish and game (Stats. 1945, ch. 348, p. 1222. Approved Aug. 1, 1945; in effect Oct. 15, 1945).

## 1. Bureau of Fish Conservation

1938 The Bureau of Fish Conservation expanded its biological management by increasing the staff to six biologists and by dividing the state into seven biological districts as a basis for organizing the work. The pollution control work was transferred to the Bureau of Fish Conservation in 1940.

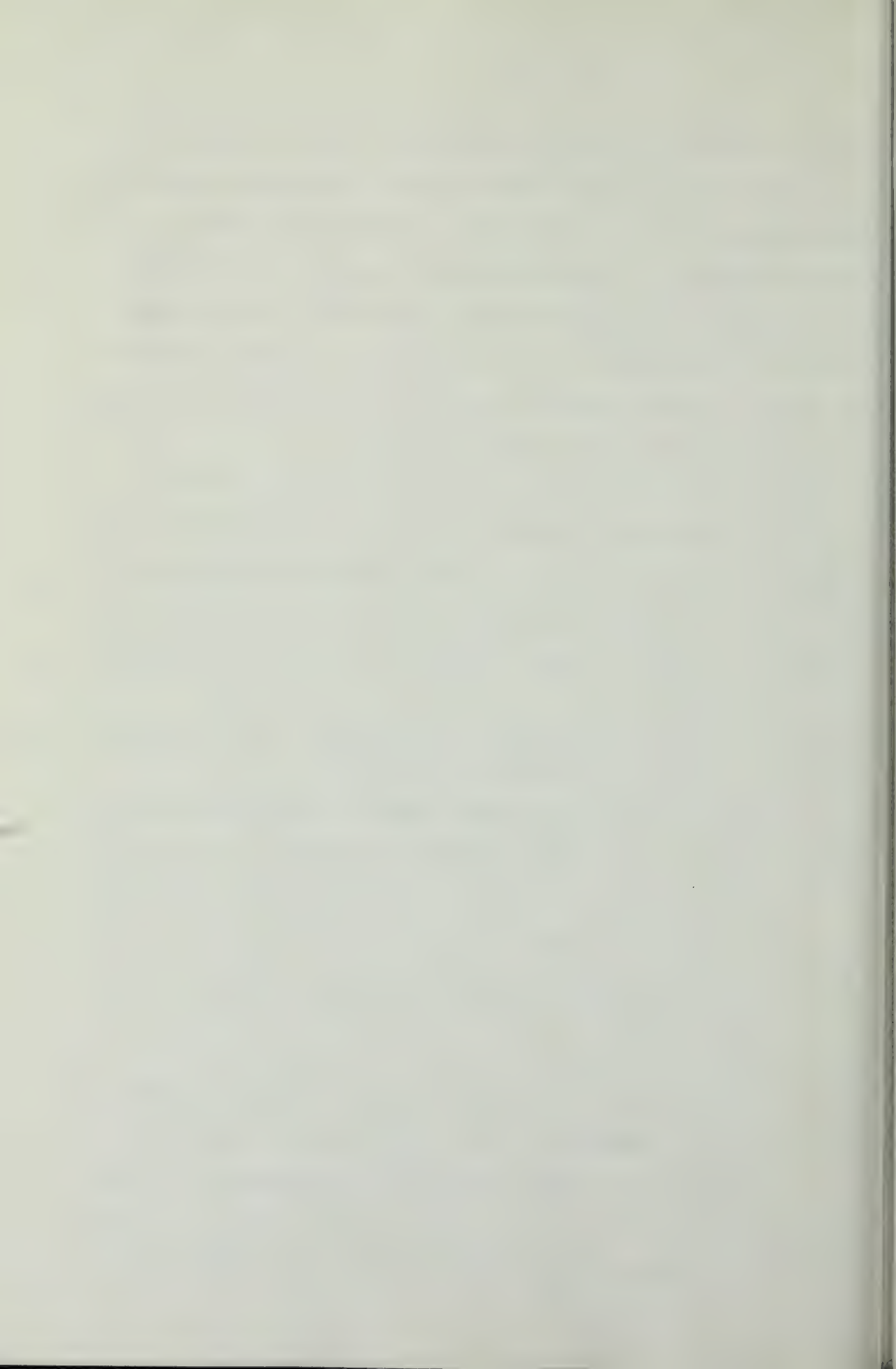
California. Dept. of Natural Resources. Division of Fish and Game. 39th Biennial Report, 1944-1945, p. 12.

1945 The Bureau of Fish Conservation succeeded to the fish screen and ladder maintenance when the Bureau of Engineering was abolished. This activity is interrelated with the Bureau of Marine Fisheries.

California. Dept. of Natural Resources. Division of Fish and Game. 39th Biennial Report, 1944-1945, p. 12.

## 2. Bureau of Game Conservation

The Bureau of Game Conservation consists of the game farms and the game warden units. The state is divided into five districts for predatory animal control purposes, with a supervising warden in each district. In 1939 the bureau administered the Pittman-Robertson Game Warden Act. The game farms



appeared as a separate Bureau in 1933; in 1947 the game farms were placed under the Bureau of Game Conservation as a unit.

#### Bureau of Game Farms

1938 The Bureau of Game Farms appeared as a separate bureau in the Report to the Gov. Council, Nov. 23, 1938, p. 5. The state was divided into three districts for the supervision of game farms. In 1939 the Bureau of Game Farms was given control of the game management program.

1947 The Bureau of Game Farms was incorporated into the Bureau of Game Conservation.

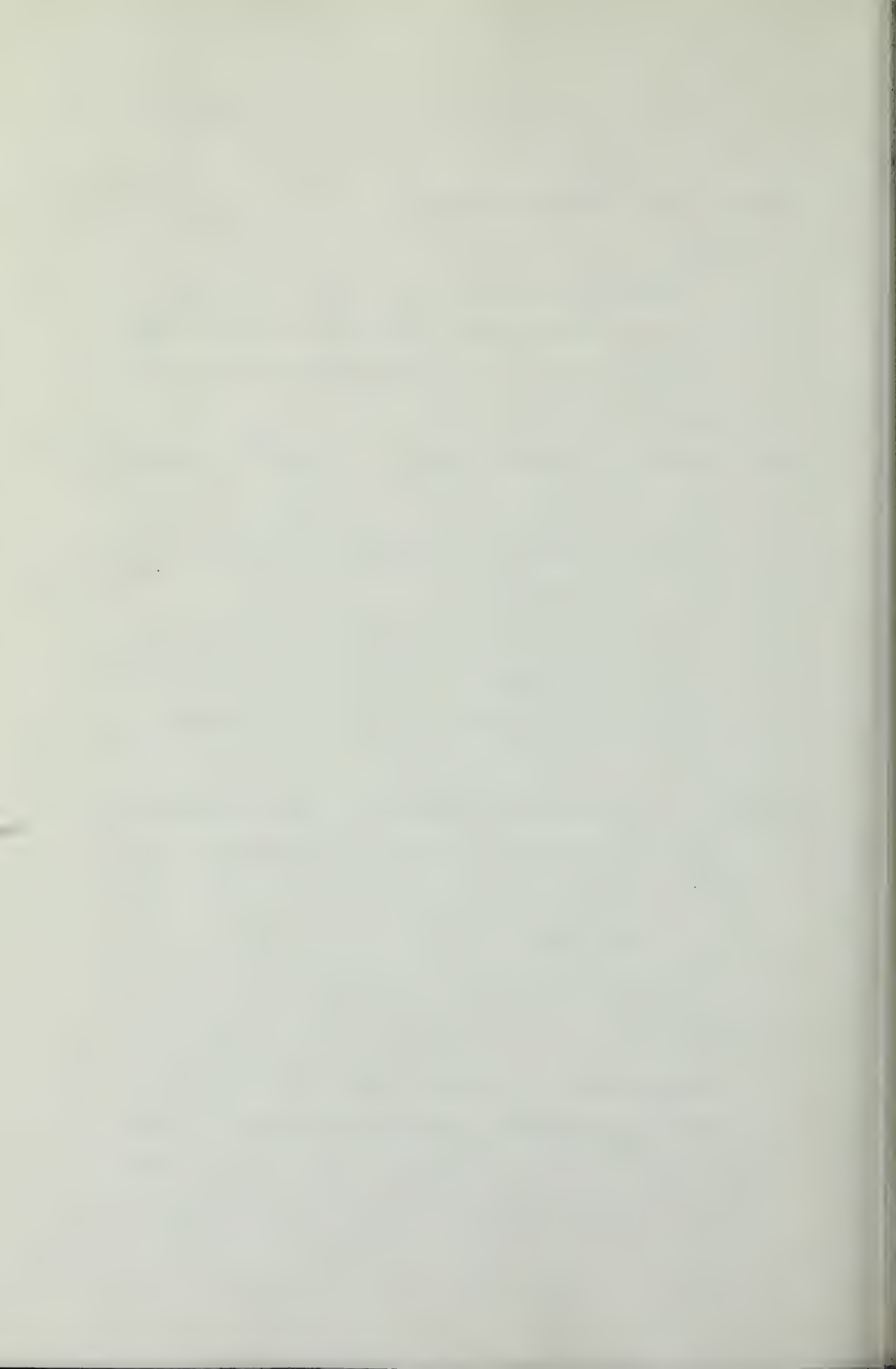
California: Dept. of Natural Resources. Div. of Fish and Game, 35th Biennial Rept., 1944-1946, p. 57.

#### 3. Bureau of Marine Fisheries

1937 The name of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was changed to the Bureau of Marine Fisheries by order of the Fish and Game Commission. (Cal. Fish and Game Comm., 1937, p. 1.)

The purpose of the Bureau of Marine Fisheries is to conserve and administer the marine fisheries of California, both commercial and sport. Biological and statistical research on the fisheries is conducted by the bureau through the State Fisheries Laboratory (established in 1900), which was brought under its management in 1936. The enforcement of the commercial fisheries laws was transferred to the Bureau of Patrol and Law Enforcement. The bureau acts in an advisory capacity to the special marine patrol in the Bureau of Patrol and Law Enforcement.

1947 Funds were made available to the bureau to conduct investigations of the effect of the Central Valley Water Project in





Angelas, and Fresno.

California. Department of Natural Resources. Division of Fish and Game, 36th Biennial Report, 1938-1940, p. 11.

#### 4. Bureau of Engineering

##### Bureau of Hydraulics

1940 The former Bureau of Hydraulics was renamed Bureau of Engineering, and all engineering functions of the department were consolidated in the Bureau.

California. Department of Natural Resources. Division of Fish and Game, 36th Biennial Report, 1938-1940, p. 11.

##### Bureau of Engineering

1945 The Bureau of Engineering was abolished and the construction work transferred to the Department of Public Works, Division of Architecture. The fish screen and ladder maintenance work was transferred to the Bureau of Fish Conservation.

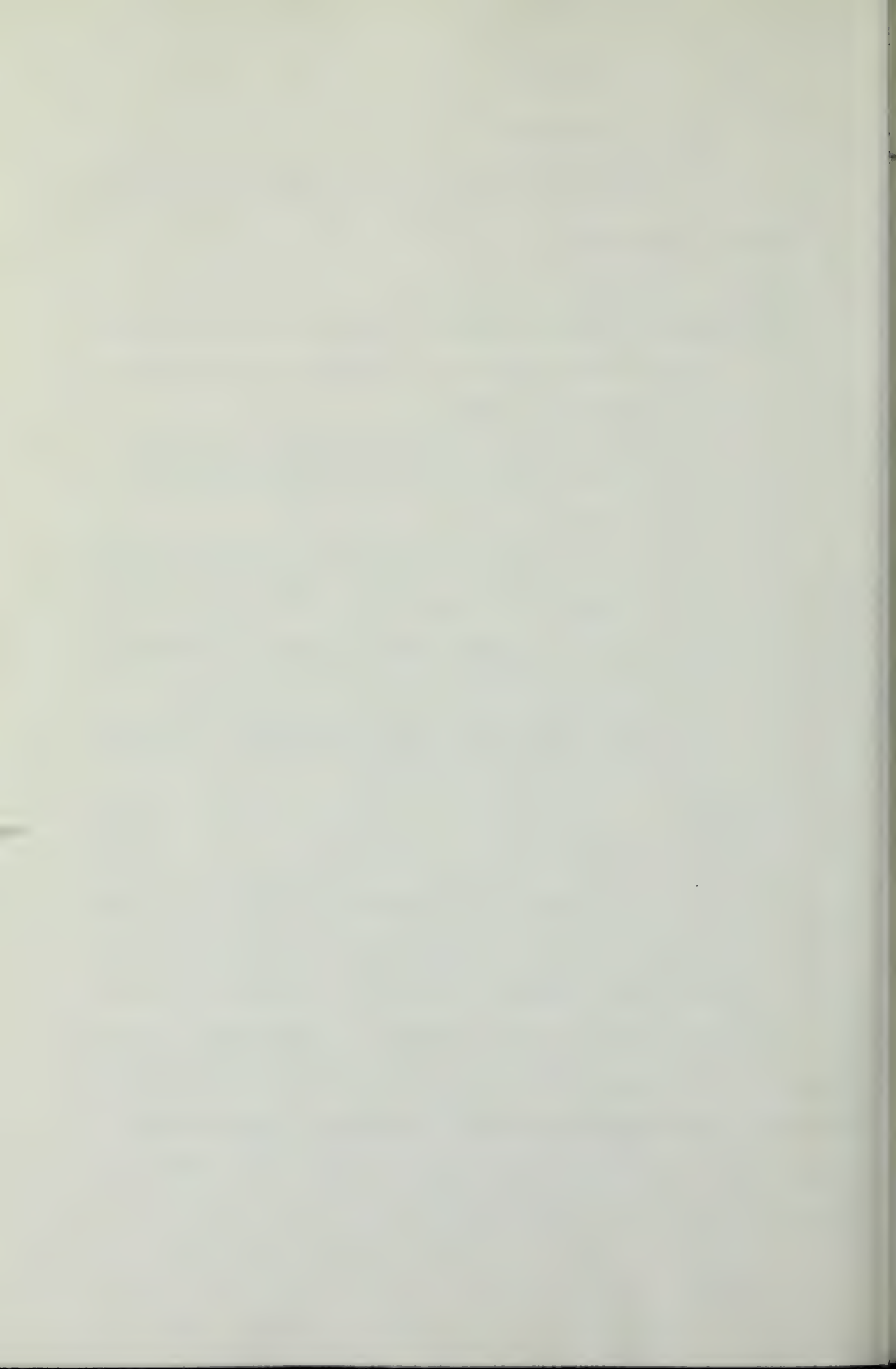
California. Department of Natural Resources. Division of Fish and Game, 39th Biennial Report, 1944-1946, p. 12.

#### 5. Board of Forestry

##### Board of Forestry

The Board of Forestry, composed of seven members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years is the policy-making organ for the Division of Forestry in the Department of Natural Resources. According to law, each member represents one of the following industries: wine-producing industry, railroad-producing industry, forest land ownership, range livestock industry, agricultural industry, and water industry. One member is appointed from the general public at large. (Stats. 1945, ch. 216, p. 773. Approved May 10, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.)





The State Board nominates the State Director, who is appointed by the director as chief of the Division of Forestry. The scope of the division was increased in 1945 by providing for the administration of forest practices on private timber land, acquisition of productive land suitable as demonstrational state forests, and cooperation with industry in controlling insect and disease outbreaks.

#### Division of Beaches and Parks

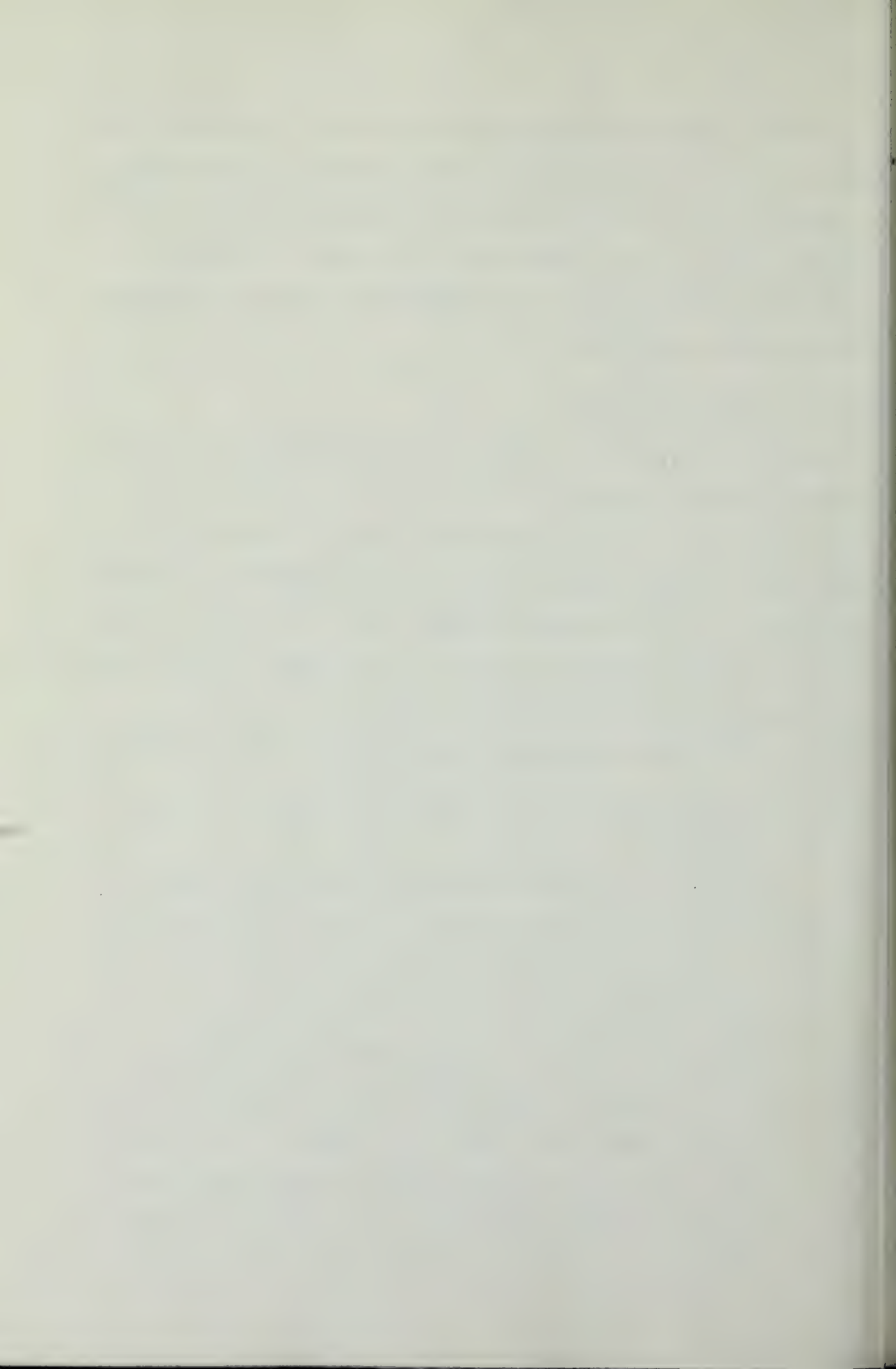
The Division of Parks was specified in the act which created the Department of Natural Resources. In 1941 the division was renamed Beaches and Parks (ch. 350, p. 1915. Approved June 2, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941). The State Park Commission of five members appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of four years determines general policies for the administration of the state beach and park system (Stats. 1945, ch. 1491, p. 2712. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945).

A chief administers the division. He is appointed by the director of the department upon nomination by the State Park Commission.

#### State Park System

By 1949, the State Park System of California included over 525,000 acres of land in parks, beaches, and other attractions. These include the state parks, beaches, and monuments.

The Humboldt Redwoods State Park preserves the giant coast redwoods. The largest state park is Anza Desert State Park in San Diego and Imperial Counties. Also in San Diego County is the San Diego State Park. Beach parks are distributed along the California coast. The mountain parks include Castle Crags and McArthur-Burney Falls in



Shasta County, Mount L. Shasta State Park on Lake Tahoe, Mt. San Antonio in Riverside County, and Palomar Mountain in San Diego County. Mt. Tamalpais and Mt. Diablo State Parks are located in the coast range area.

The new state monuments were authorized in 1949. The Division of Beaches and Parks was empowered to accept the City Hall of Benicia, which had been the State Capitol Building in 1852-54 (Stats. 1949, ch. 1526. Approved August 1, 1949). The Overland Emigrant Trail was named as a new state historical monument (Stats. 1949, ch. 839. Approved July 6, 1949). These brought the total of California's historical monuments to twenty.

(For historical material, see Wiley Hurt, California State Government, p. 15-16, 17-18.)

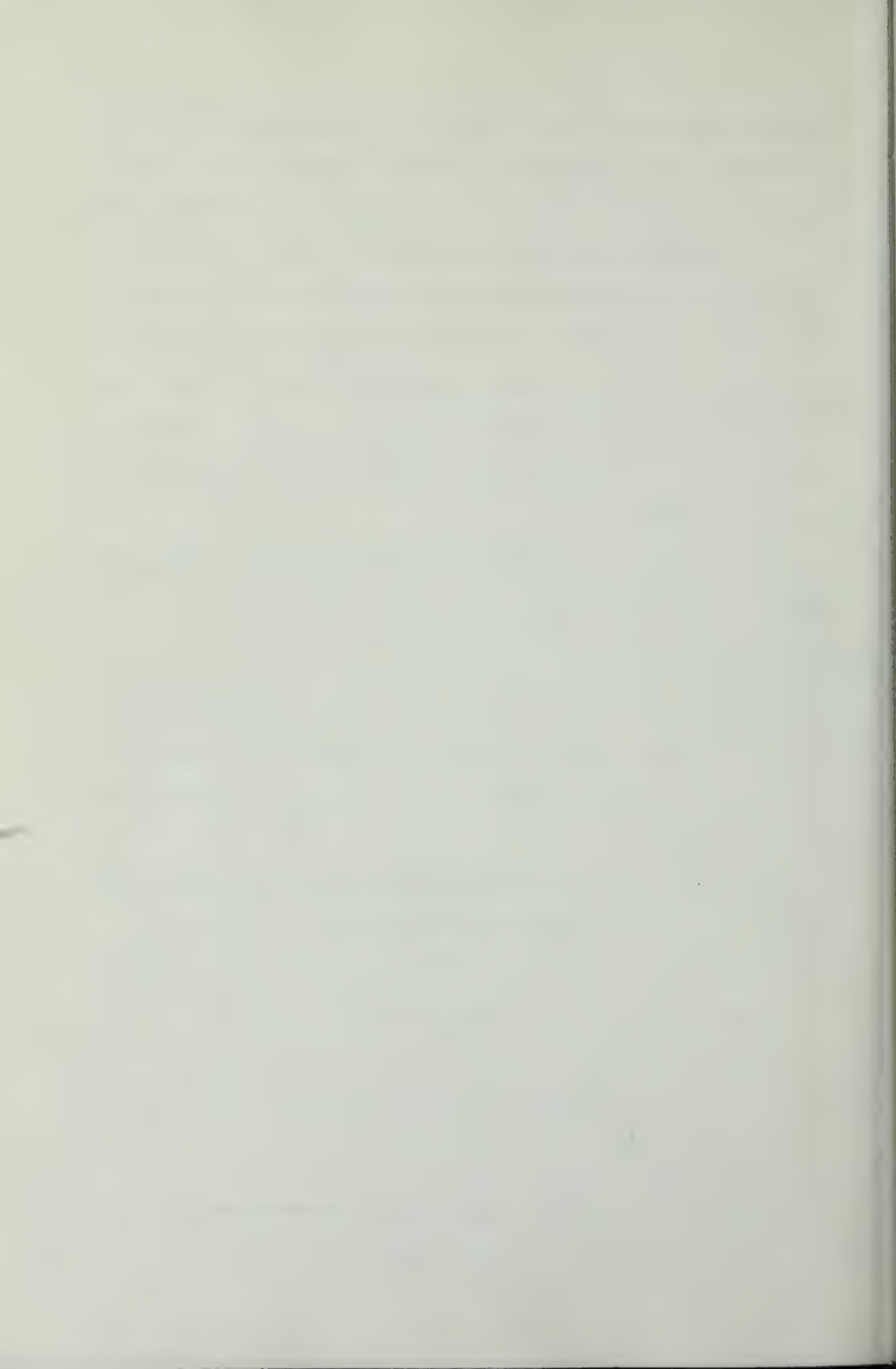
#### Division of Mines

The Division of Mines is headed by the State Mineralogist. General policies of the division are determined by the State Mining Board of five members appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor.

The division is divided into the Geologic Branch, under which are the functions of the Mining Engineering Branch, under which operates the newly organized Mineral Economics Section; and the Editorial Section, which is responsible for the publications of the division. (Report to Governor's Council, Division of Mines, p. 12.) The division maintains a library at the headquarters in the division.

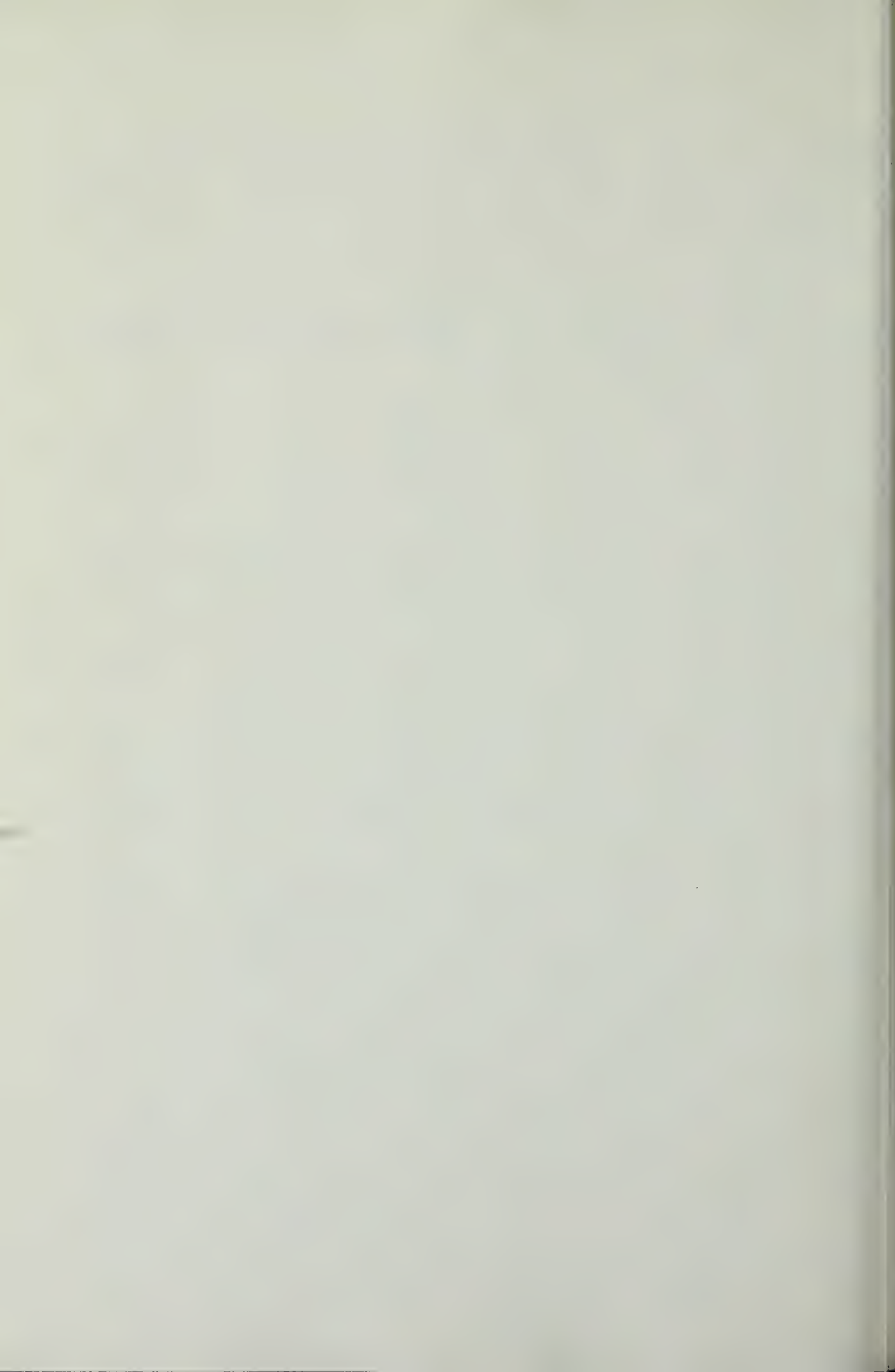
#### Division of Oil and Gas

The Division of Oil and Gas is administered by a supervisor who is assisted by a chief deputy and a district deputy for each of the six



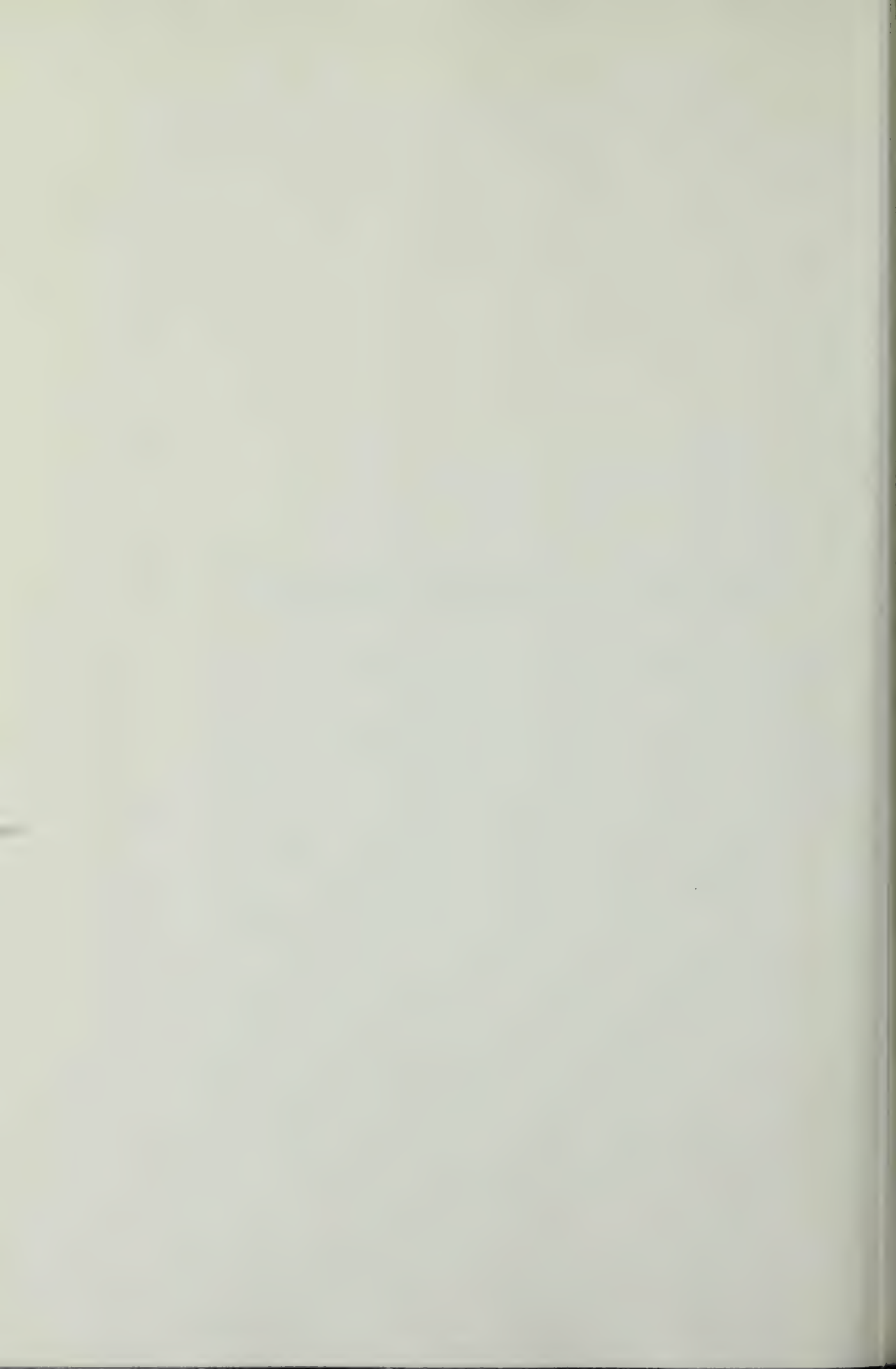
Districts of the state. The division is supported by an assessment of a special tax against the oil and gas produced. (Public Law 1939, ch. 93, p. 1267. Approved April 26, 1939; in effect Sept. 19, 1939.)

The division is charged with enforcement of the law to prevent unreasonable waste of natural gas and with supervision of the method of drilling and maintenance of oil wells in the state.

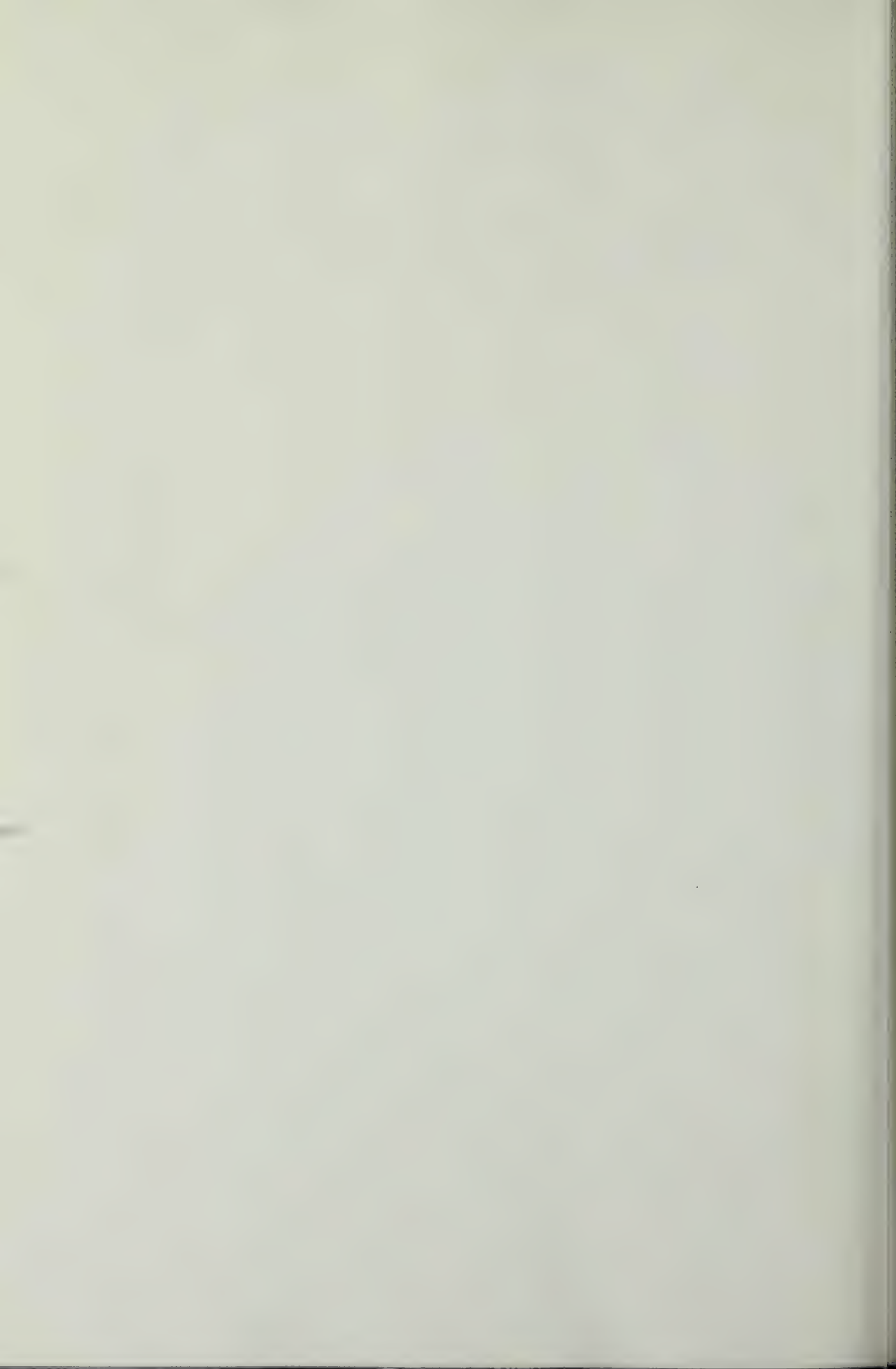


DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STUDIES





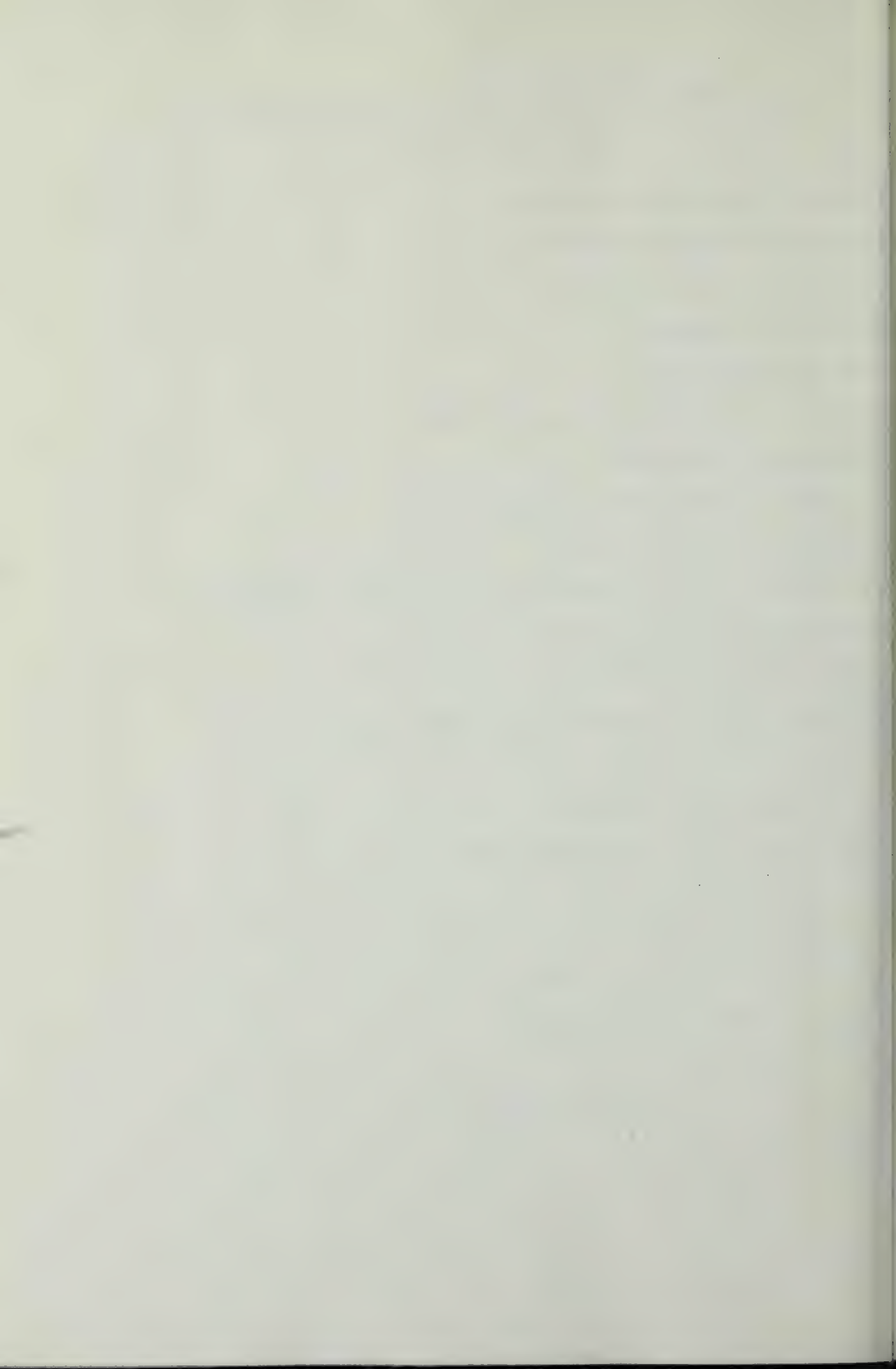
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY



DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

As organized June 1949

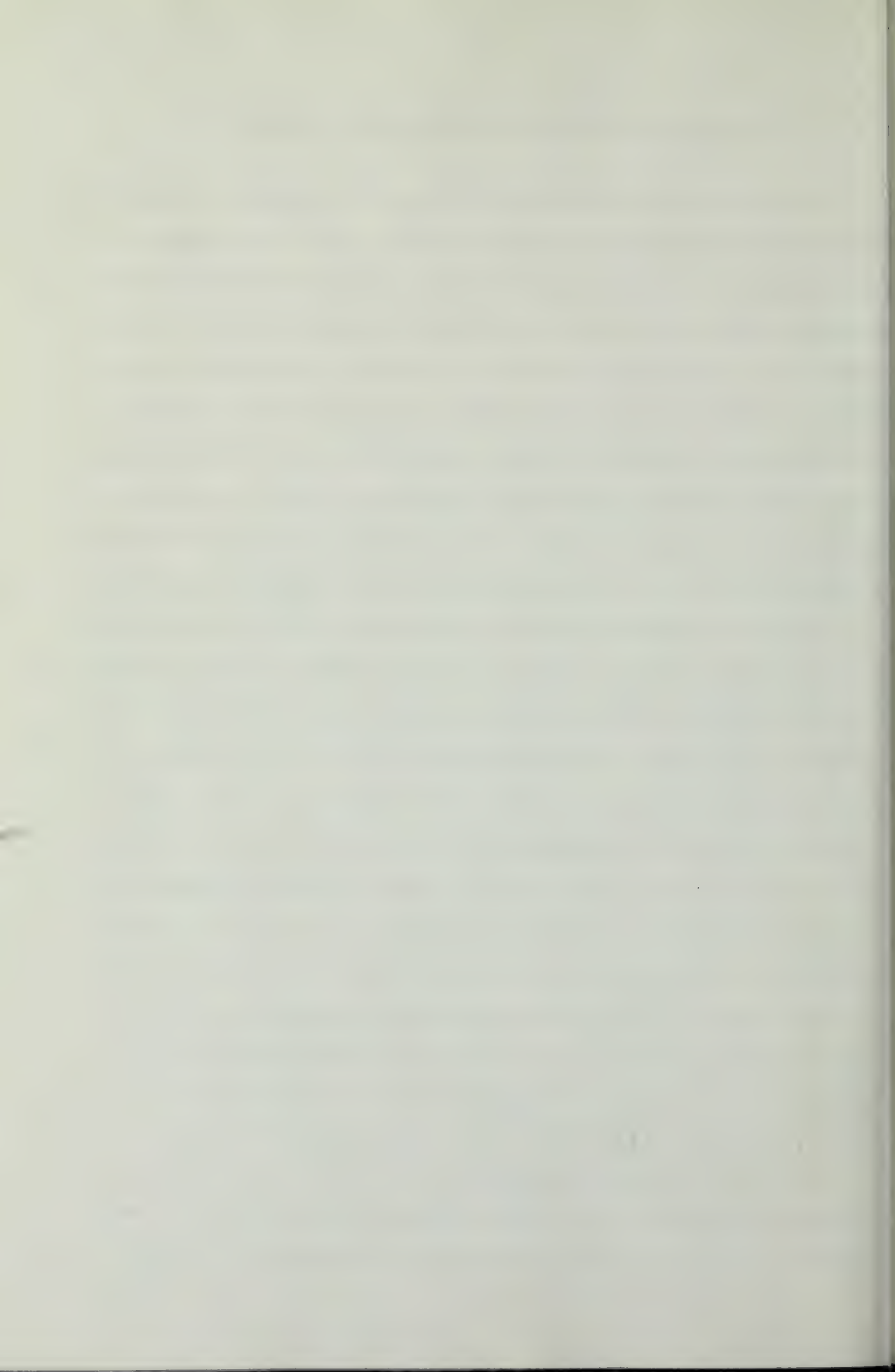
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE  
STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS  
STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS  
STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRY  
STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY  
STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE  
STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY  
STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS  
STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS  
STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CIVIL AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS  
CONTRACTORS' STATE LICENSE BOARD  
STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY  
STATE BOARD OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS  
STRUCTURAL PEEL CONTROL BOARD  
BOAT AND SHIP DECKERS' COMMISSION  
BUREAU OF INVENTION AND MARKING INSPECTION  
STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS  
STATE BOARD OF DRY CLEANERS  
STATE BOARD OF GEOFACIAL EXAMINERS  
STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WORK EXAMINERS  
STATE BOARD OF GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND  
ELECTIVE LICENSE BUREAU



## DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

The Department and the office of Director of Professional and Vocational Standards were created in 1929 (ch. 290, p. 592). The purpose in establishing the department was to coordinate the administrative and financial affairs of several boards. In 1937 the laws governing such boards were codified into the Business and Professions Code (ch. 399, p. 1230. Approved June 15, 1937; in effect Aug. 27, 1937). Under this code the department was divided into Division number one, covering the Boards of Medical Examiners, Dental Examiners, and Pharmacy, and Division number two, covering all other boards in the department. These sections of the law were repealed in 1943 (ch. 1876, p. 2999. Approved July 17, 1943; in effect Sept. 13, 1943).

Each of the boards comprising the department exists as a separate unit and each has the functions of setting standards, holding meetings, preparing and conducting examinations, issuing and applications, conducting investigations of violations, holding hearings for the revocation of licenses, and imposing penalties, insofar as these powers are given by statute to each respective board. By legislative action in 1945, a Division of Administrative Procedure within the department was created, to conduct quasi-judicial administrative hearings for the department (ch. 267, p. 1126; ch. 269, p. 1134). After seven months of operation, the department established a liaison office in each of the forty agencies subject to the act. In 1947 the Legislature transferred to this division the powers formerly vested in the Codification Board (ch. 1175, ch. 1185).



## DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

### Division of Administrative Procedure

1945 The Division of Administrative Procedure was created by the 1945 Legislature for the purpose of improving administrative procedure and conducting quasi-judicial hearings. The division is under the direct supervision and direction of the director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards.

Stats. 1945, ch. 869, p. 1637. Approved June 15, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

1947 The division succeeded to the powers and duties of the abolished Codification Board.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1435, p. 2934. Approved July 17, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

### State Board of Dental Examiners

The State Board of Dental Examiners consists of seven practicing dentists appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The board was created in 1915.

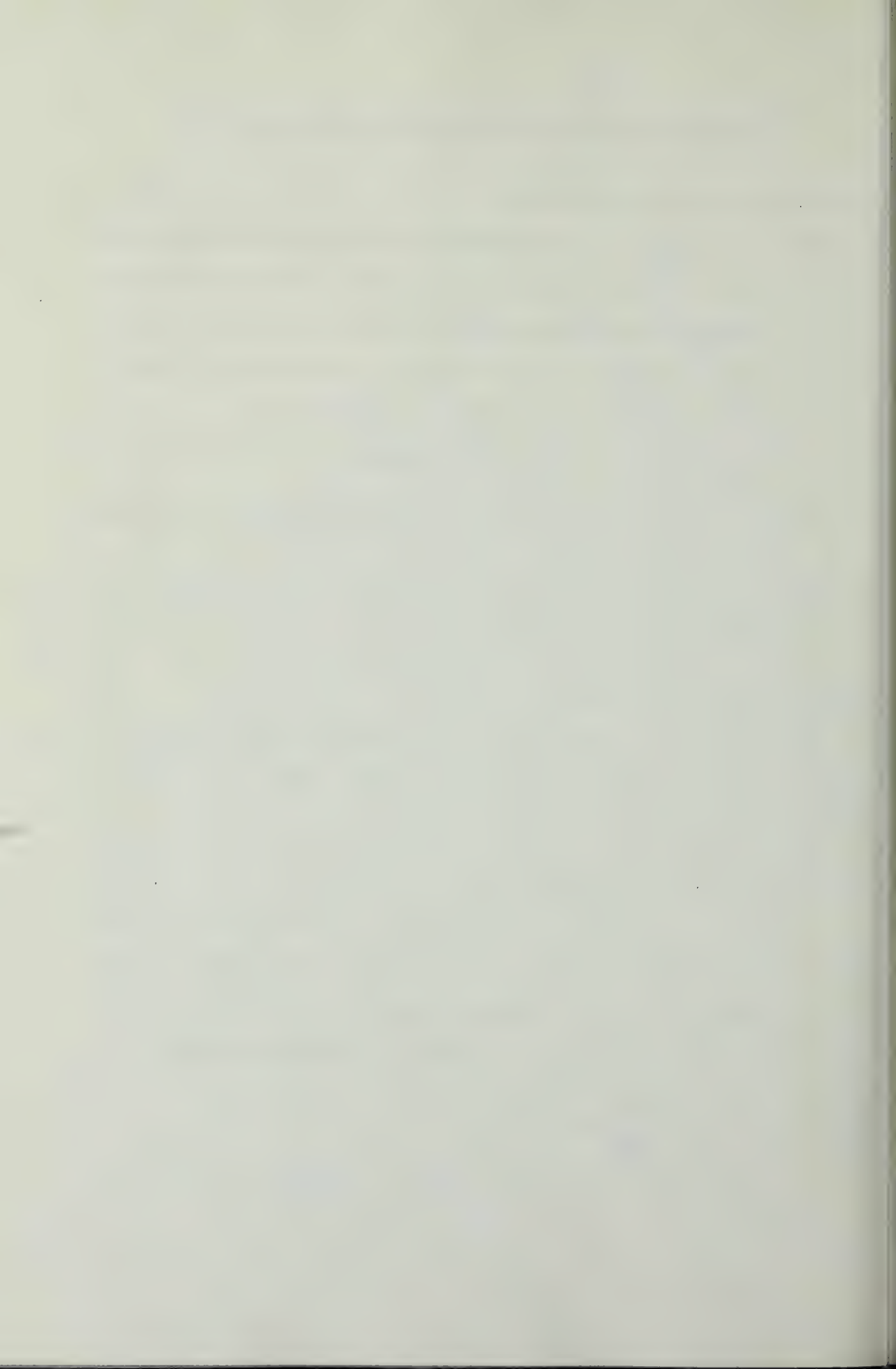
### State Board of Medical Examiners

The medical profession was the first to be regulated by law in California, a statute to that effect being passed in 1876. The board, consisting of ten members of the medical profession appointed by the Governor for four years, was created in 1876 and has remained unchanged since that time.

### State Board of Pharmacy

1922 A law was passed in 1922 creating the State Board of Pharmacy.





Optometry from three to five persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1945, ch. 239, p. 749. Approved May 7, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

#### State Board of Pharmacy

The State Board of Pharmacy of persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was created in 1901 and amended in 1907. Since that time the organization of the board has remained unchanged.

#### State Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine

1937 The State Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine consists of five reputable practitioners of veterinary medicine appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The chief of the Division of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture was removed as a member of the board.

Stats. 1937, ch. 292, p. 1315. Approved June 15, 1937; in effect Aug. 27, 1937.

#### State Board of Accountancy

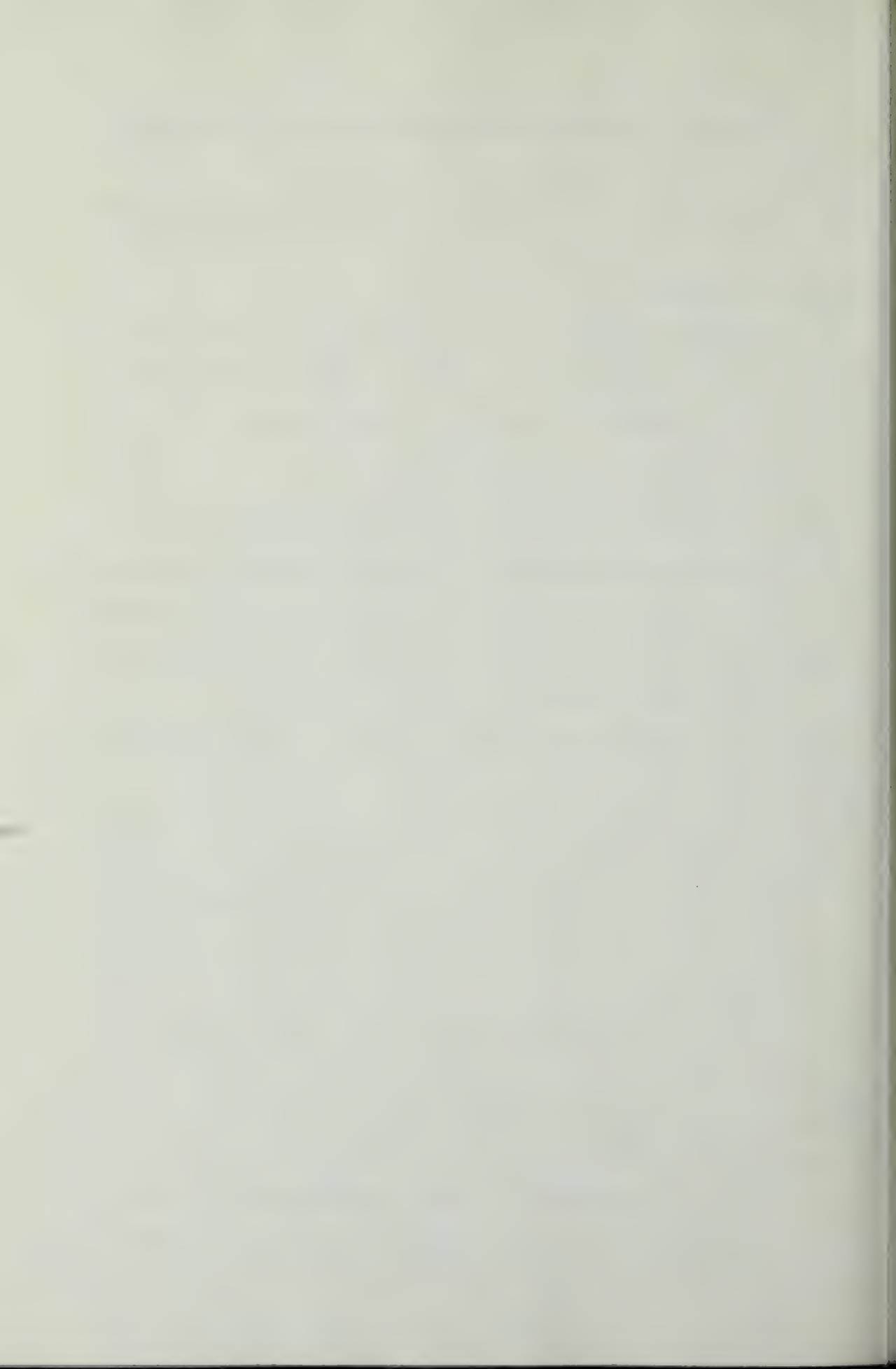
1945 The membership of the State Board of Accountancy was increased from five to seven members. The members are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years from among certified public accountants.

Stats. 1945, ch. 253, p. 2330. Approved July 19, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

#### State Board of Juvenile Court Judges

Stats. 1941, ch. 111, p. 111.

1941 In 1941 an amendment to the act of 1929 consolidated the Northern and Southern District boards of Juvenile Court Judges



into one Board of Architectural Examiners. The membership was reduced from ten to five members of which two were to be selected from the Northern California Chapters of the American Institute and two from the Southern Chapters and one member from any architectural society in the state. The members were appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1941, ch. 255, p. 1363. Approved May 13, 1941; in effect Sept. 13, 1941.

1945 In 1945 the qualifications for membership to the board changed so that any architect in good standing licensed to practice in the state could be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Two members were to be residents and practice in Northern California, two in Southern or Central California, and one member selected at large.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1231, p. 2341. Approved July 10, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

#### 1946 State Board of Architectural Examiners

1947 The State Board of Architecture was changed to State Board of Architectural Examiners.

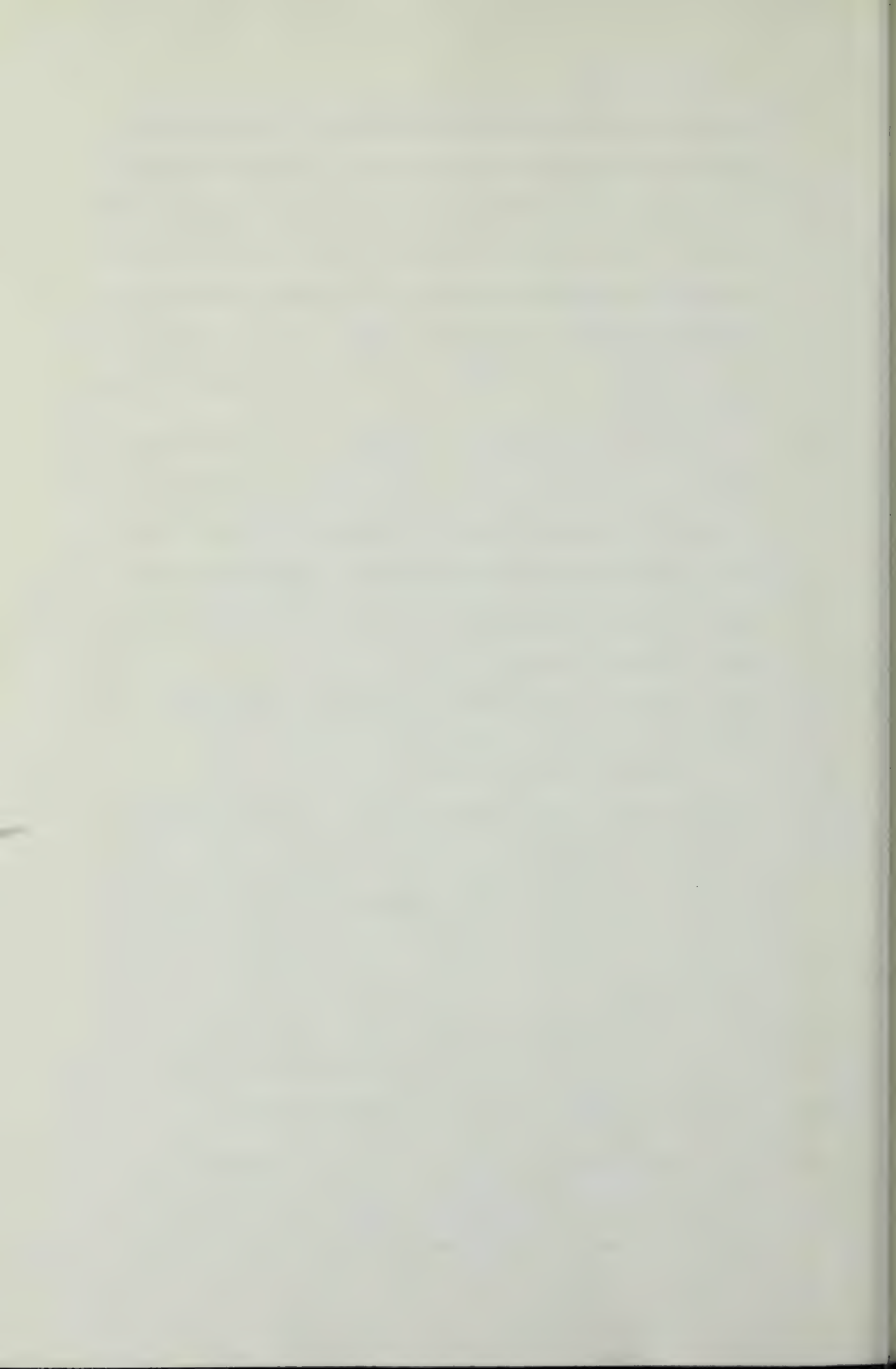
Stats. 1947, ch. 1350, p. 2904. Approved July 10, 1947; in effect Sept. 17, 1947.

#### State Board of Barber Examiners

The organization of the State Board of Barber Examiners has remained unchanged since 1931. The board consists of three members of the barbers' profession and one member of the public.

#### State Board of Registration for Civil and Professional Engineers

1947 The State Board of Registration for Civil and Professional Engineers changed its membership from three to seven members.



who are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1469, p. 3045. Approved July 17, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

#### Contractors' State License Board

The organization of the Contractors' State License Board composed of seven members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years has remained unchanged since its creation in 1935.

#### State Board of Cosmetology

The organization of the Board of Cosmetology composed of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years has remained unchanged since its creation in 1927.

#### State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers

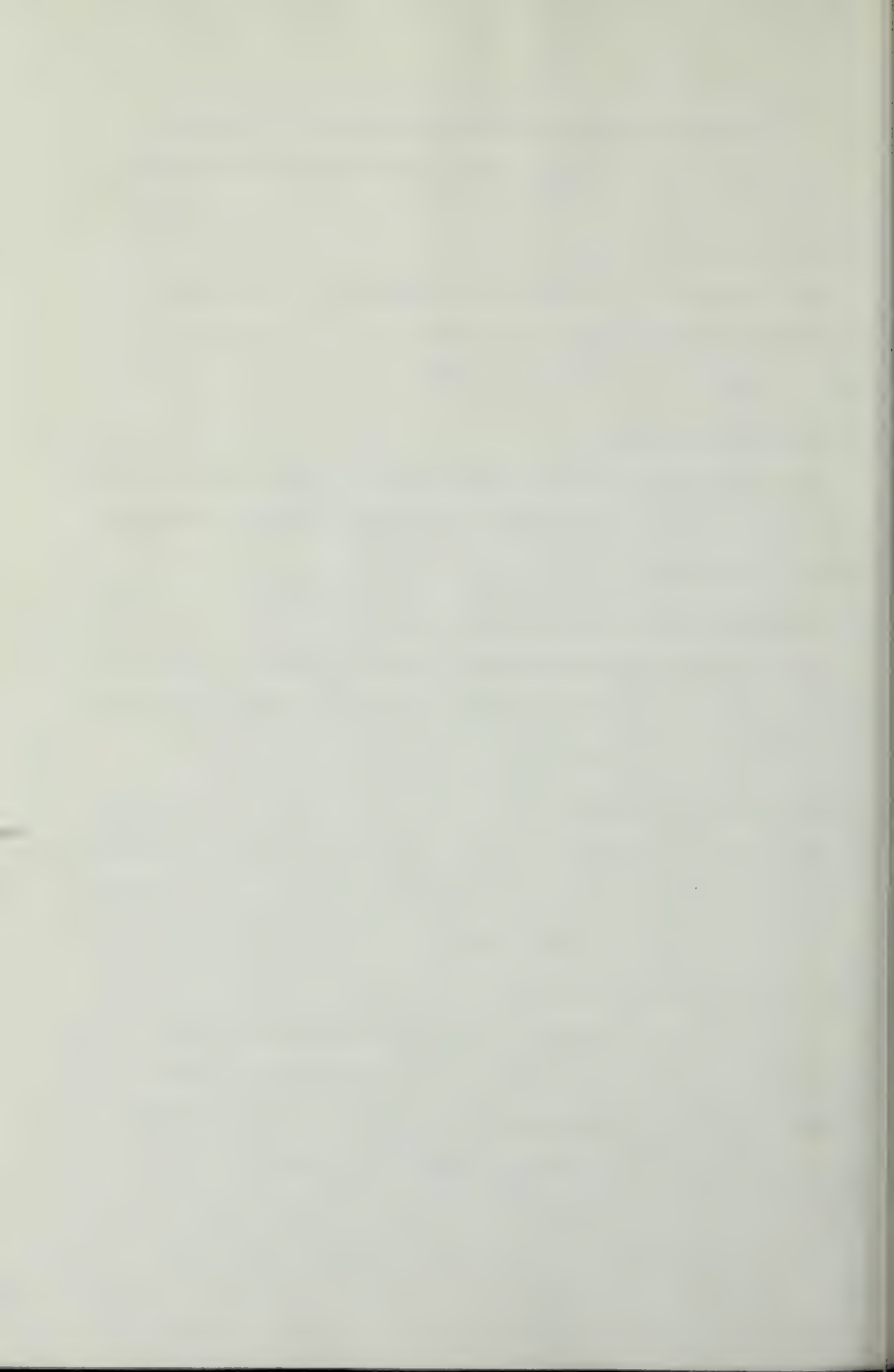
The organization of the State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers composed of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years has remained unchanged since 1935.

#### Structural Pest Control Board

The Structural Pest Control Board created in 1935 was composed of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The organization of the Board has remained unchanged.

#### Yacht and Ship Brokers' Commission

The Yacht and Ship Brokers Act created in 1925 a Yacht and Ship Brokers' Commission in the Department of Professional and Commercial Control. The Director of the department appointed a Yacht and Ship Brokers' Commissioner approved by the Governor. This section of the Act is still in force.



## Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection

The Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection is under the supervision and control of a chief who is appointed by the Director of the department in accordance with the State Civil Service Act. The bureau was created in 1935.

## State Board of Nurse Examiners

1939 A board of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years was created in 1939. The board assumed the duties of the abolished Bureau of Registration of Nurses, Department of Public Health, when the Nursing Practice Act was enacted by the Legislature.

Stats. 1939, ch. 887, p. 2346. Approved July 17, 1939; in effect Sept. 1, 1939.

## State Board of Dry Cleaners

1945 A State Board of Dry Cleaners of seven members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was created in 1945.

Stats. 1945, ch. 517, p. 2842. Approved July 19, 1945; in effect Sept. 1, 1945.

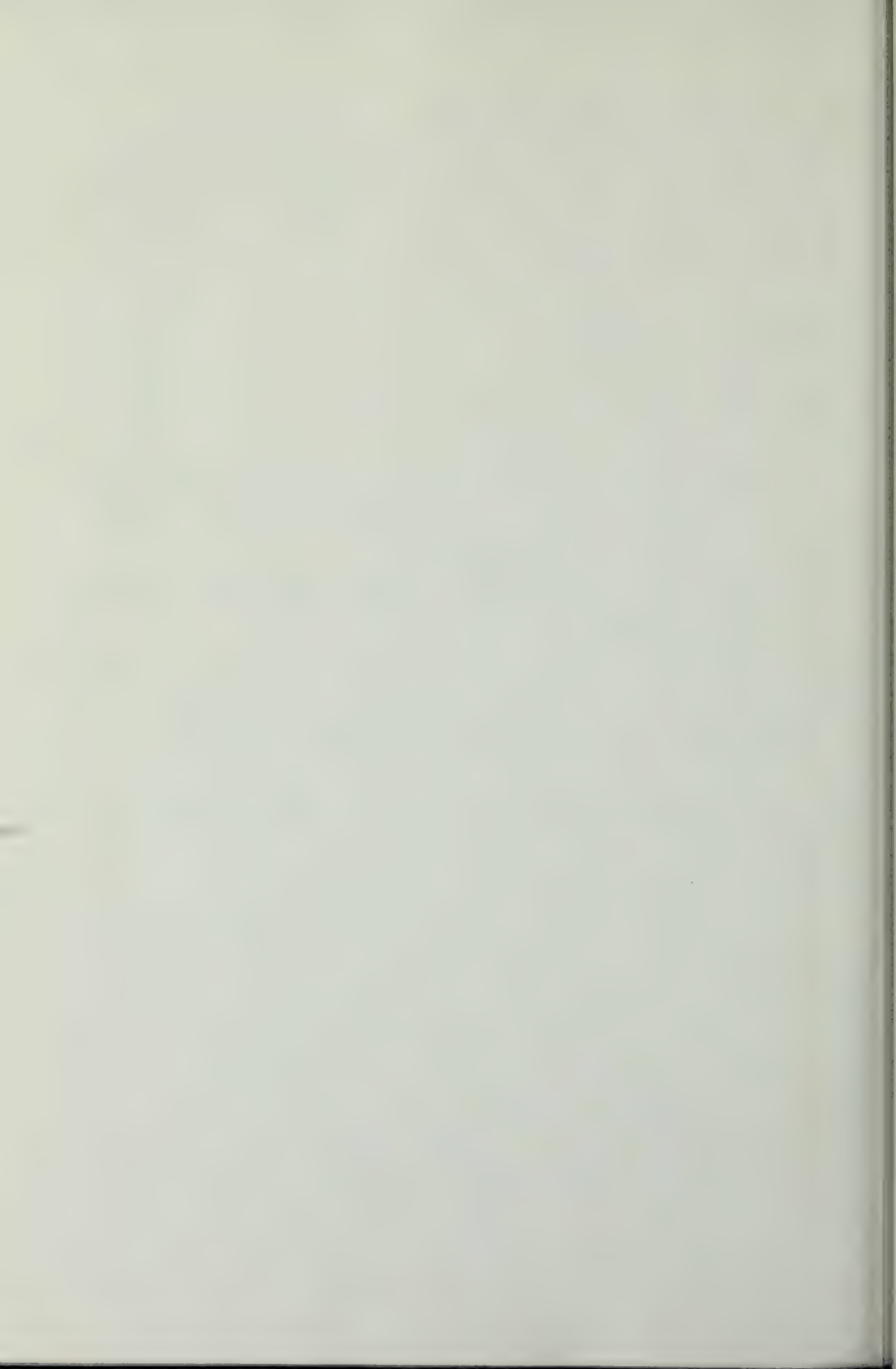
## State Board of Chiropractic Examiners

The Board of Chiropractic Examiners of five members appointed by the Governor is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards when the department was created in 1939.

## State Board of Dental Examining Examiners

A board of seven members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was created in 1945. Not





less than two of the members are to be lay members.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1403, p. 2316. Approved July 18, 1945; in effect Sept. 11, 1945.

#### State Athletic Commission

1946 The State Athletic Commission was placed in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards from the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Commission was to consist of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years.

Stats. 1947, ch. 114, 1st Ex. Sess., p. 143. Approved Mar. 11, 1947; in effect May 21, 1947.

#### State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind

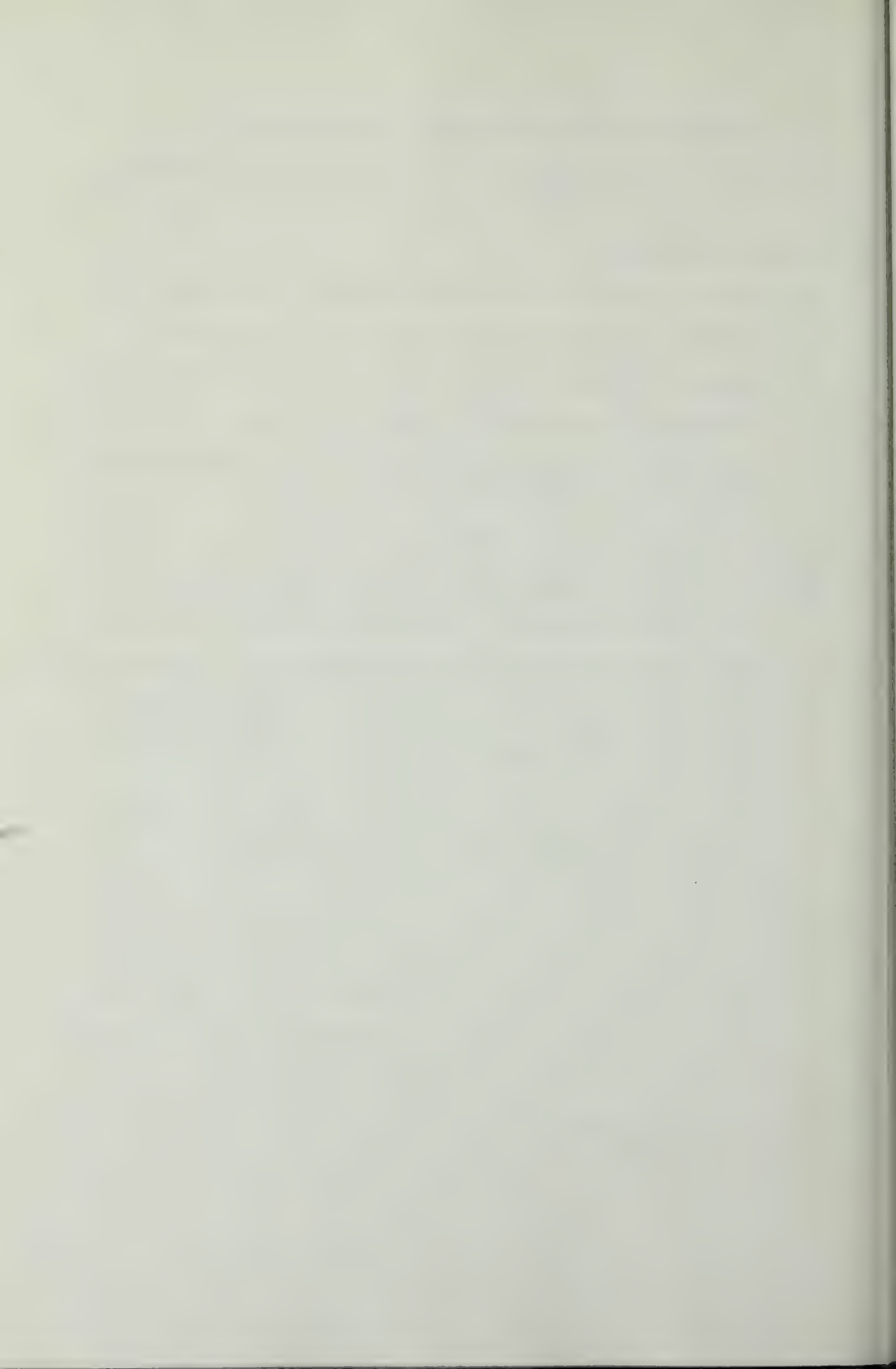
1947 A State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was created in 1947. The law provided that the superintendent of the California School for the Blind and the head of the Department of Vocational Training and Rehabilitation of the State Board of Education should be two of the members of the board.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1312, p. 2759. Approved July 8, 1947; in effect Sept. 17, 1947.

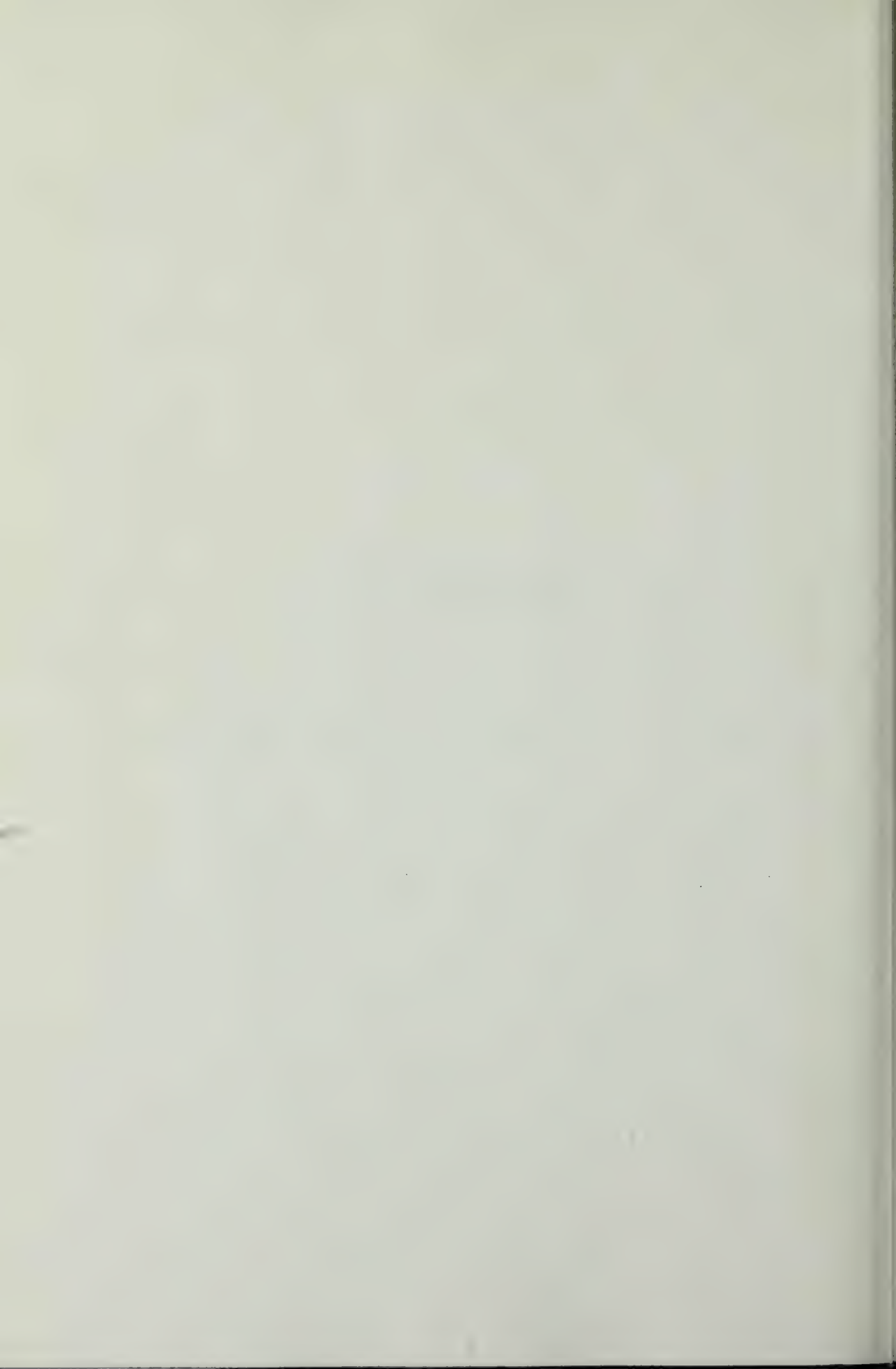
#### Detective License Bureau

1944 The Detective License Bureau was transferred from the Board of Prison Directors in the abolished Department of Penology to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards by a special session of the Legislature.

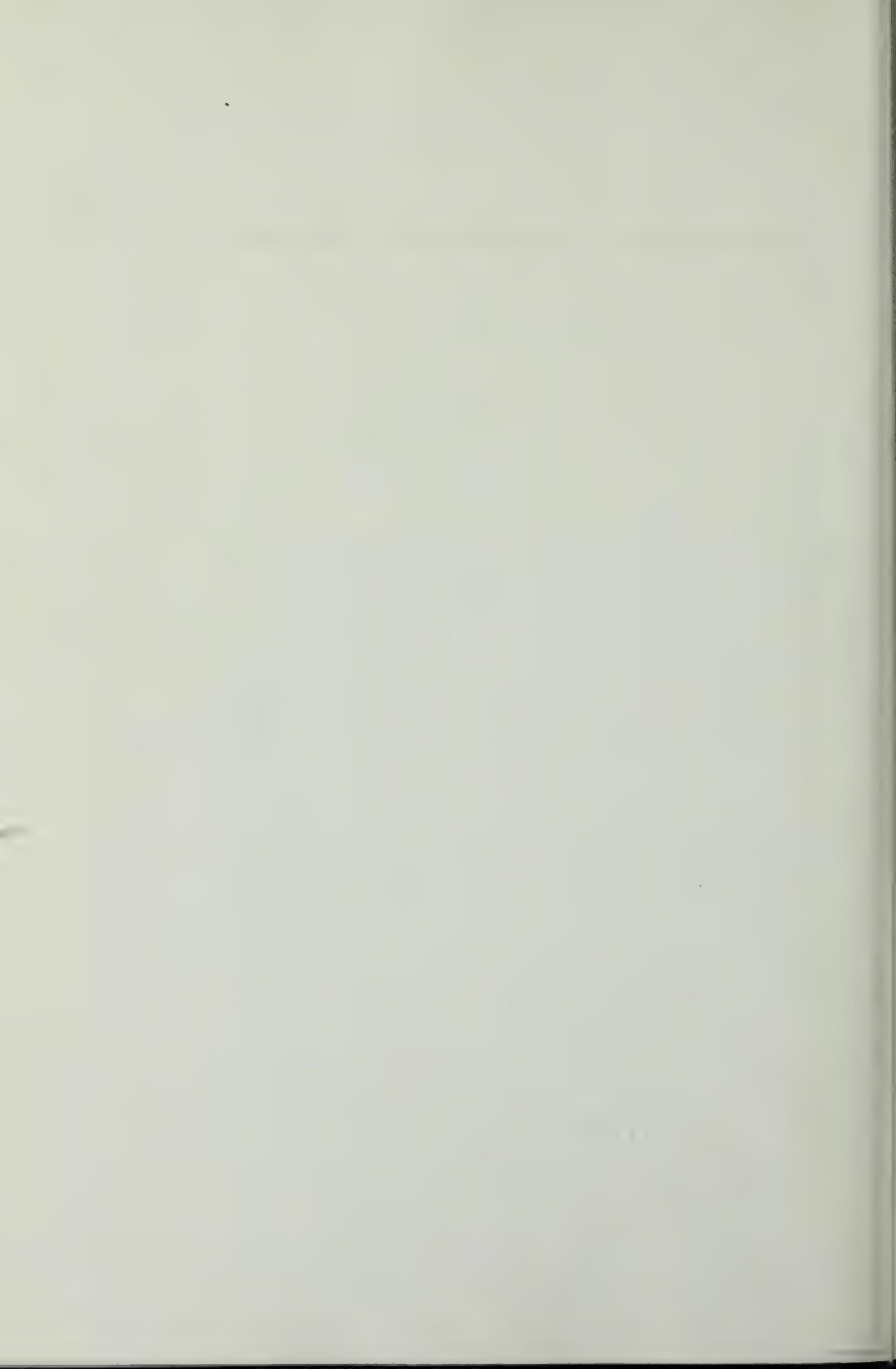
Stats. 1944, ch. 2, p. 25 (2nd Ex. Sess.) Approved Feb. 4, 1944; in effect May 1, 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

As of January 1, 1947

### DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

1. Bureau of Business Management
2. Bureau of Health Education
3. Bureau of Records and Statistics

### DIVISION OF PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

1. Bureau of Adult Health
2. Bureau of Hospitals
3. Bureau of Public Health
4. Bureau of Maternal and Child Health
5. Bureau of Disease Control

### DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

1. Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection
2. Bureau of Sanitary Engineering
3. Bureau of Water Supply

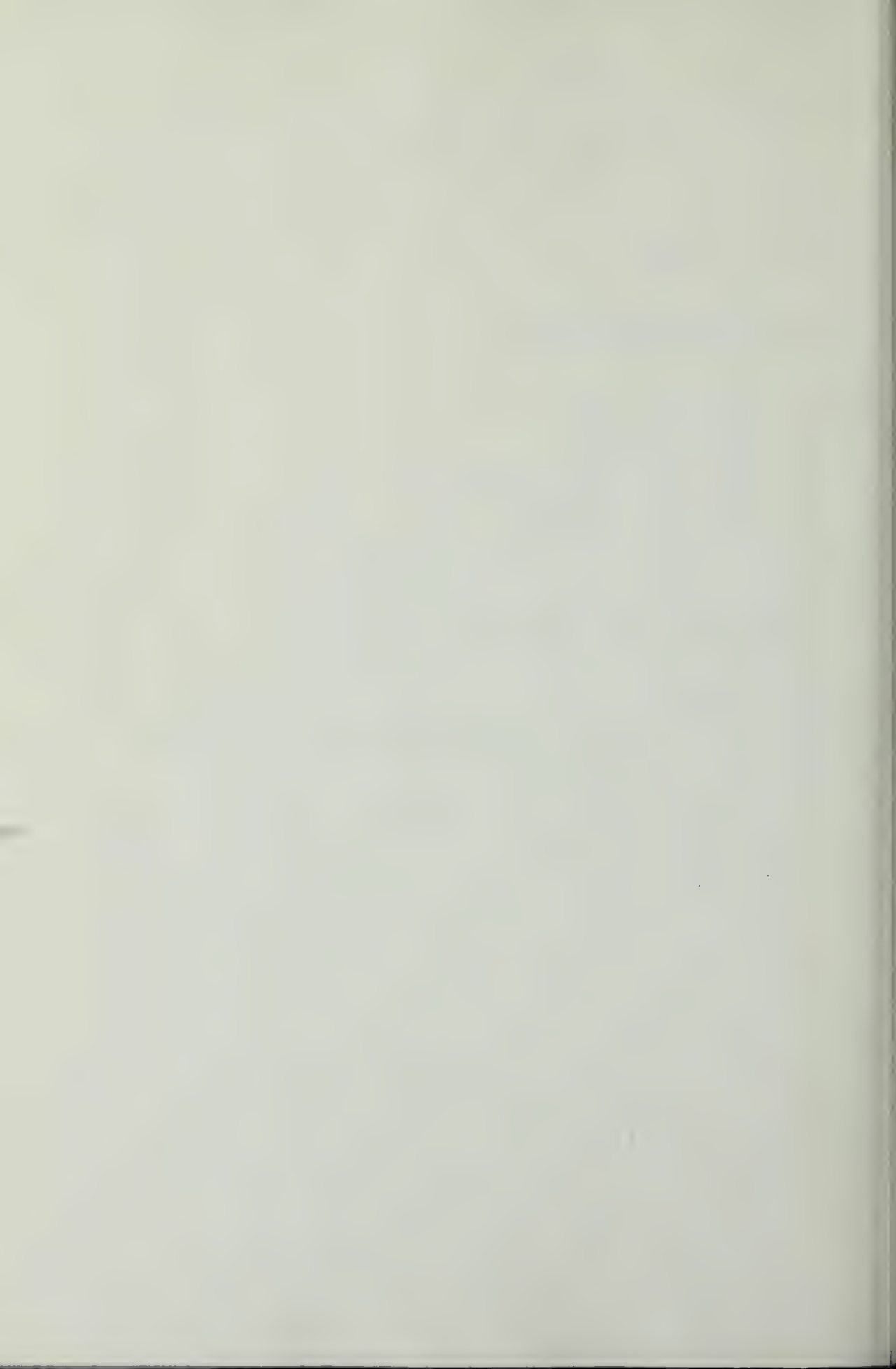
### DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

1. Bacteriological and Serological Laboratory
2. Blood and Tissue Laboratory
3. Water and Waste Laboratory
4. Viral and Rickettsial Diseases Laboratory

### DIVISION OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE

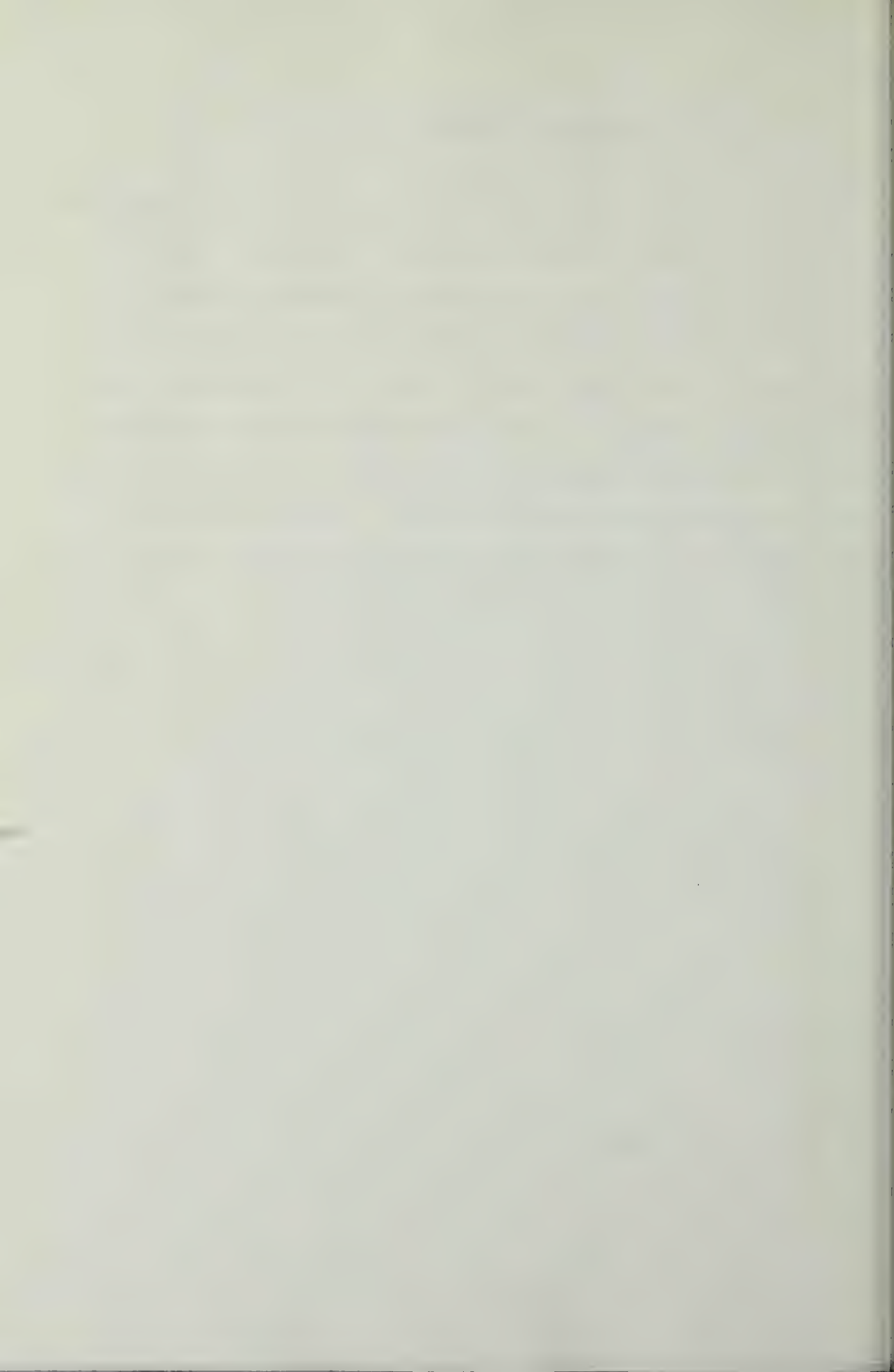
### DIVISION OF LOCAL HEALTH





## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The reorganization of the Department of Public Health in 1943 changed the structure of administration of the public health services. The State Board of Health now functions as a policy-making, regulatory, judicial, and licensing body instead of the former controlling body of the department (Stats. 1943, ch. 1061, p. 3004. Approved June 8, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943). An earlier change in the board's membership added two eighth voters, a duly licensed and practicing dentist of the State. The members of the board are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years and the director of the Department of Public Health is the executive officer of the board and the administrative head of the department.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

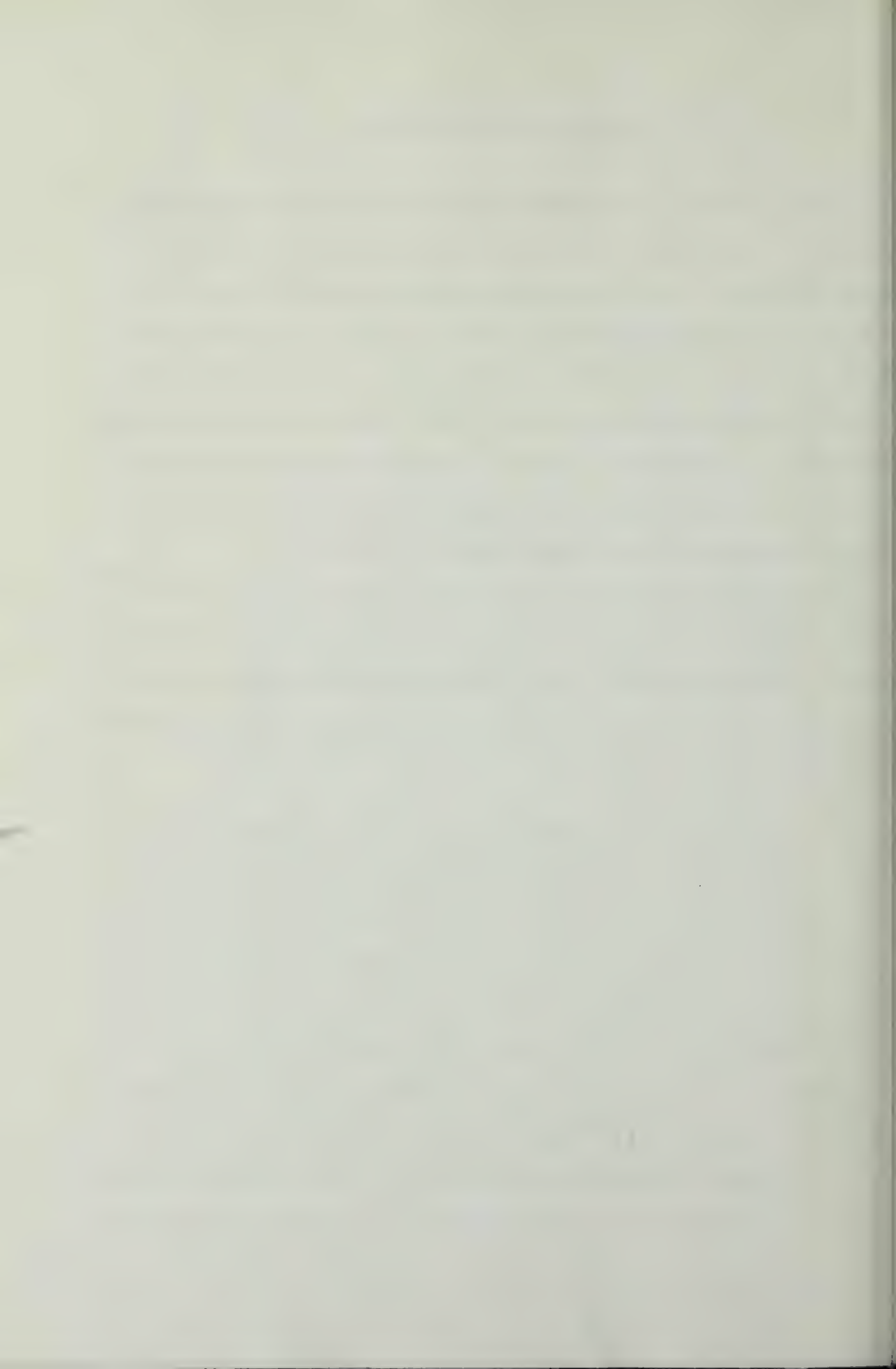
The director of the Department of Public Health may, "subject to the approval of the Governor, create such divisions and subdivisions of the State department as may be necessary and may consolidate, divide, or abolish them from time to time" (Stats. 1939, ch. 40, p. 492. Approved April 7, 1939; in effect Sept. 19, 1939). In January 1945 the administrative structure of the department was reorganized by the director into five divisions: Division of Administration, Division of Preventive Medical Services, Division of Environmental Sanitation, Division of Laboratories, and Division of Local Health Service, with supervision over 13 bureaus.

The California Conference of Local Health Officers and the Advisory Hospital Council of nine members are related to the Department of Public Health. They are discussed below. For legal provisions under which the department operates, see *License Act* and *Health Code* which should be consulted.

### Advisory Hospital Council

California, in order to comply with and implement the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, passed an act "to provide for a program of expanding hospital and health center facilities and of construction of additional hospital and health center facilities to be administered, by the Department of Public Health..." in 1947. The *Hospital Survey and Construction Act* was established to assist the department in administering this act.

1947 The *Hospital Survey and Construction Act* was passed in 1947. The council consists of the director of the Department of Public Health who serves as chairman ex officio and eight members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. The members include represen-



tatives of non-governmental organizations or groups, and state agencies concerned with the operation, maintenance, or administration of hospitals. The members receive no compensation but are to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses.

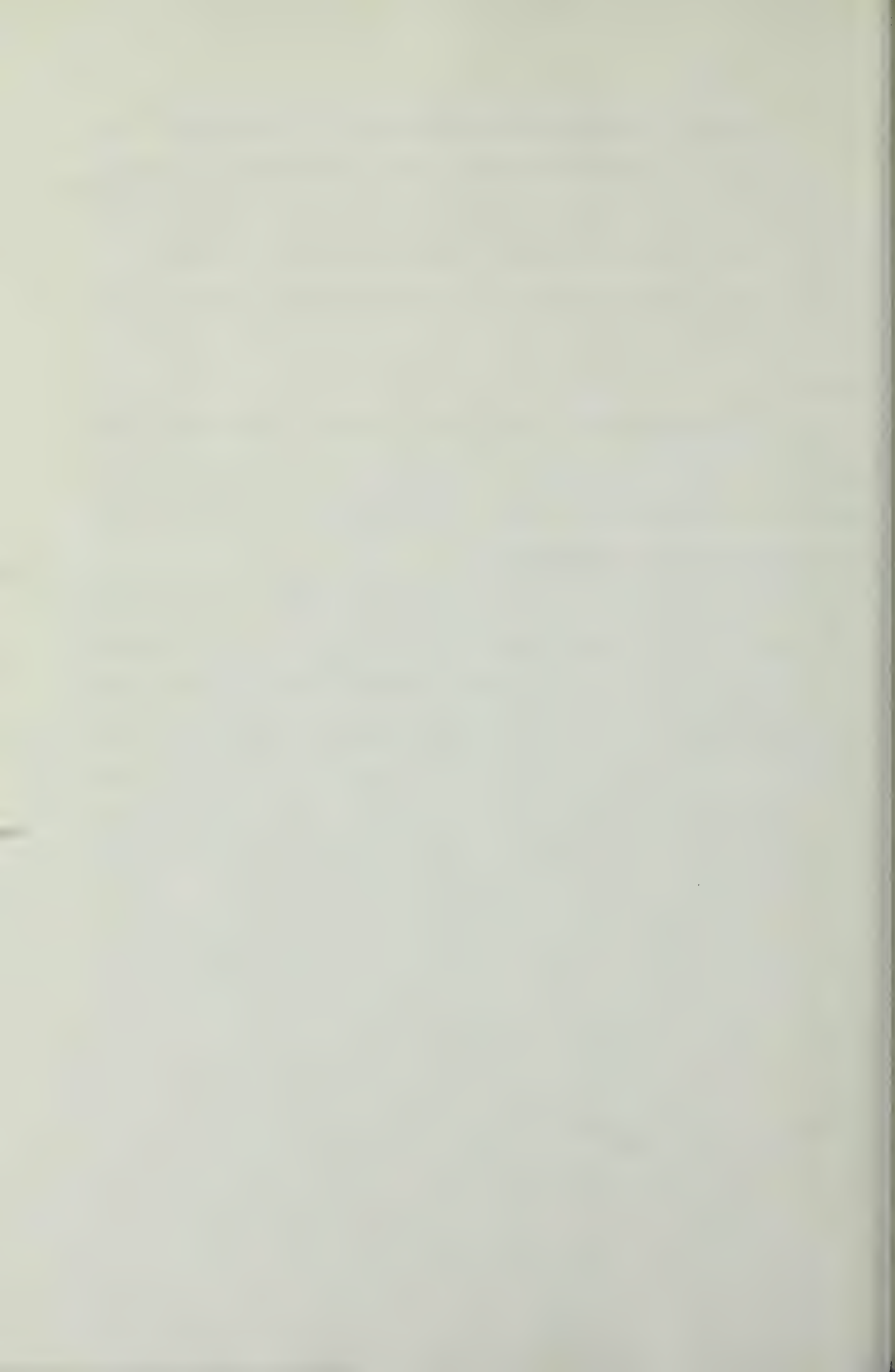
Stats. 1947, ch. 327, p. 231. Approved May 21, 1947; in effect Sept. 1, 1947.

#### California Conference of Local Health Officers

The California Conference of Local Health Officers was created by the Legislature in 1947, Chapter 327, Stats. 1947, ch. 327, p. 231. The conference is organized by the Department of Public Health and the State Board of Health, for the purpose of establishing standards for local health administration.

The conference consists of all legally appointed local health officers in the state. The conference annually elects a president, a vice president, and a secretary to serve as the executive committee of the conference, each of whom is a full time local health officer. Actual and necessary expenses of the conference are to be a local charge against funds available for the conference. The conference is to be a local charge against funds available for the conference.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1560, p. 3207. Approved July 18, 1947; in effect Sept. 1, 1947.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

present organization: After 1936

### Division of Administration

The Division of Administration has been assigned three bureaus:

1. Bureau of Management, Records and Statistics, and Health Education.

#### 1. Bureau of Business Management

1945 The Bureau of Business Management is responsible for fiscal and personnel control, accounting, and office management.

#### 2. Bureau of Records and Statistics

1945 The Bureau of Records and Statistics is responsible for the maintenance of records of births, deaths, and marriages. The vital and civil statistics were formerly in the Bureau of Vital Statistics but have since become part of the Bureau of Records and Statistics. The director of the Division of Public Health was made the State Registrar of Vital Statistics (Stats. 1945, ch. 1045, p. 1942. Approved June 25, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945).

#### 3. Bureau of Health Education

1945 The Bureau of Health Education was formerly the Division of Public Health Education. The bureaus under the old division—Bureau of Child Hygiene and Bureau of Public Health Nursing—are now located under the Division of Preventive Medical Services. The Bureau of Registration of Nurses, under the old Division of Public Health Education, was transferred from the State Department of Public Health to the Board of Nurse Examiners in the Department of Professional and Vocational





Standards (Stats. 1939, ch. 807, p. 2346. Approved July 17, 1939; in effect Sept. 19, 1939).

## Division of Preventive Medical Services

The Division of Preventive Medical Services includes seven bureaus plus a mental health consultant whose work includes the planning and development of a mental health program within the health department. (Stats. 1945, ch. 971, p. 1177. Approved June 23, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.)

### 1. Bureau of Adult Health

#### Industrial Hygiene Service

1937 The Industrial Hygiene Service was established in the Division of Administration for the purpose of studying, evaluating, and correcting environmental conditions which affect the health of industrial workers.

California. Department of Public Health, Thirty-fifth Biennial Report, 1934-1935, p. 241.

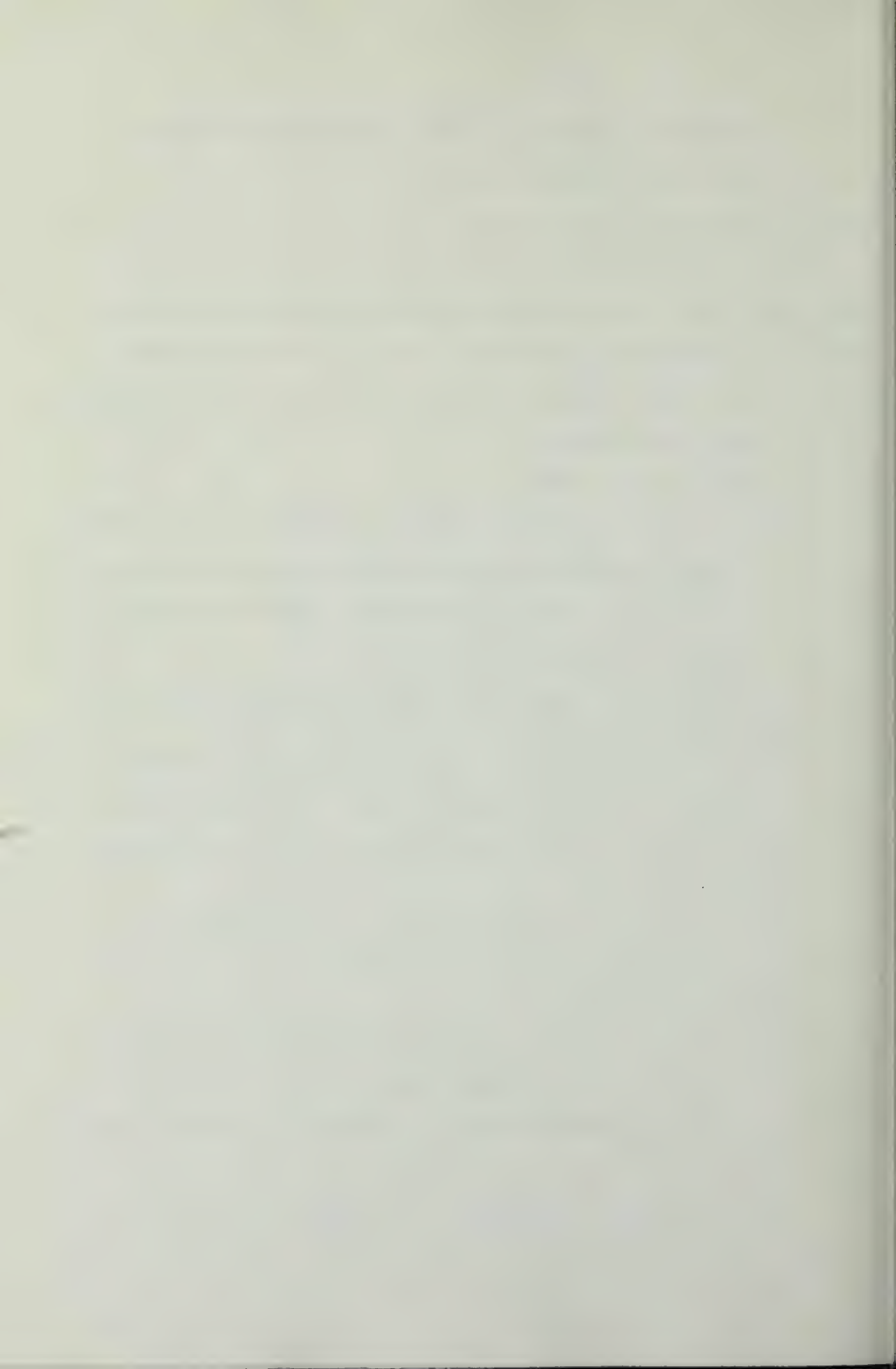
1943 The Industrial Hygiene Service was transferred to the Bureau of Industrial Health and its services expanded to include industrial nursing consultation service and educational and informational activities.

California. Department of Public Health, Thirty-seventh Biennial Report, 1936-1937, p. 141.

#### Bureau of Adult Health

1945 When the Department of Public Health was reorganized in 1945, the Bureau of Industrial Health was changed to the Bureau of Adult Health and placed in the Division of Preventive Medical Services.

California. Department of Public Health, Thirty-eighth Report, 1945-1946, p. 9.



## 2. Bureau of Hospitals

### Bureau of Hospital Inspection

#### History

1945 The Bureau of Hospital Inspection was created within the Division of Administration to carry out the provisions of the 1945 Hospital Act. The Advisory Hospital Board was appointed by the Governor to assist the Department of Public Health in formulating the administrative procedure. The bureau was placed in the Division of Preventive Medical Services the latter part of 1946.

Stats. 1945, ch. 1113, p. 2367. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1946.

1947 The Bureau of Hospital Inspection now licenses and inspects facilities for the care of handicapped persons.

Stats. 1947, ch. 1112, p. 2327. Approved July 17, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.

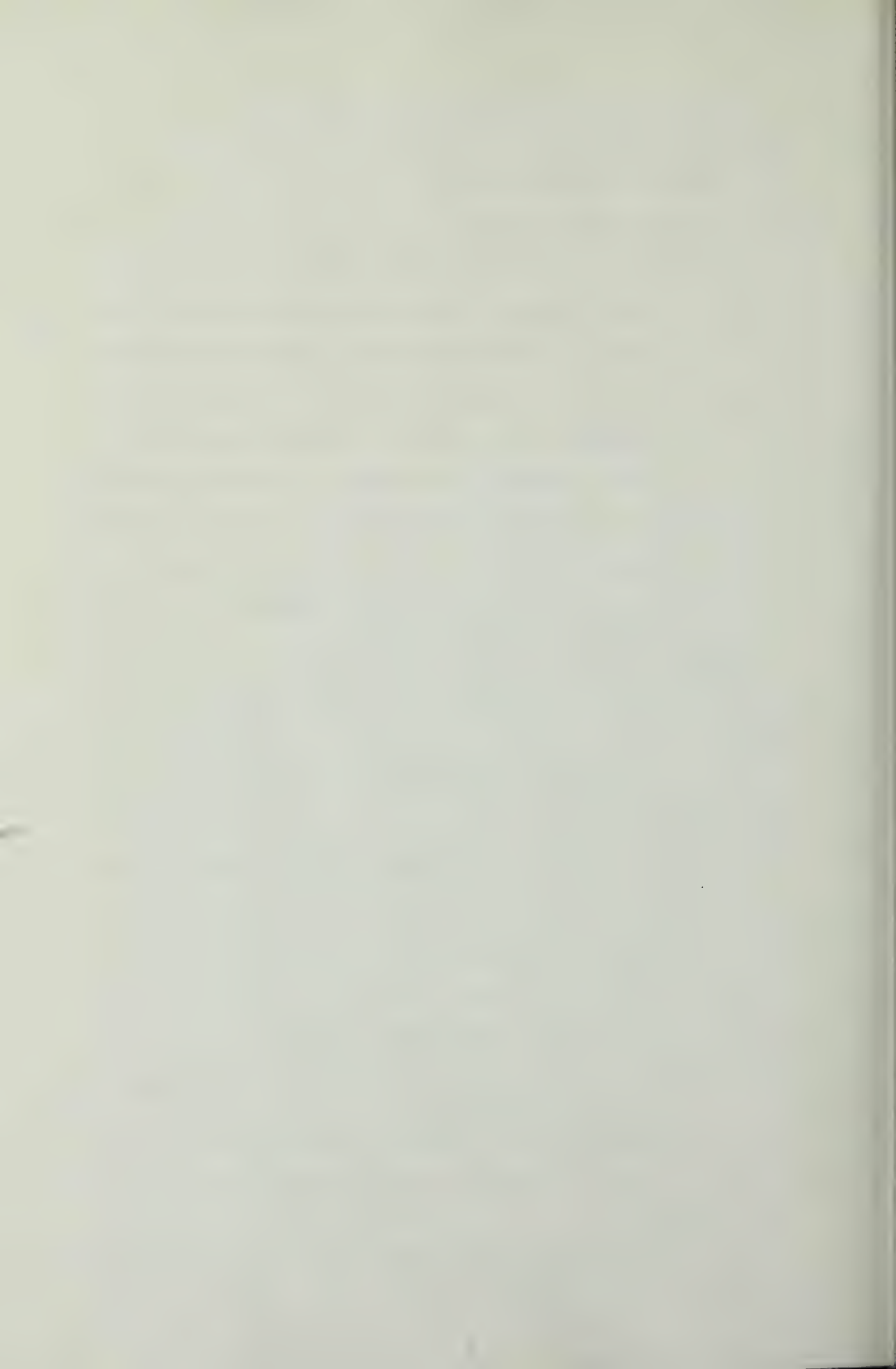
### Bureau of Hospital Survey

1946 The Bureau of Hospital Survey was established to study the needs of post-war hospital construction. The Bureau is responsible for the plans of construction and the administration of the Federal and state hospital survey and construction funds.

Stats. 1946, ch. 56, p. 77. Approved July 17, 1946; in effect immediately.

1947 The law of 1946 was repealed and an enlargement of the California Hospital Survey and Construction Act was passed.

Stats. 1947, ch. 327, p. 631. Approved May 21, 1947; in effect Sept. 19, 1947.



## Bureau of Hospitals

1943 After the Hospital Survey was conducted early in 1948, the Bureau of Hospital Inspection and the Bureau of Hospital Survey were merged into a single Bureau of Hospitals.

California. Department of Public Health, Report, 1947-48, p. 21.

## 2. Bureau of Public Health Nursing

Public Health Nursing Service

1937 The Public Health Nursing Service was set up as a separate unit in the State Department of Public Health in August 1937, under the direction of the chief of the Public Health Nursing Service who had been appointed as Chief Supervising Public

California. Department of Public Health, Thirty-fifth Annual Report, 1936-1937, p. 27.

1939 The Bureau of Public Health Nursing was established by the reorganization and placed in the Division of Preventive Medical Services.

California. Department of Public Health, Thirty-sixth Annual Report, 1937-1938, p. 2.

## 3. Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

1939 The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health was formerly in the Division of Public Health Education; with the reorganization of the department, this bureau was placed in the new Division of Preventive Medical Services. Under the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health is located the Crippled Children's Service.



a. Crippled Children's Service

1936 The Crippled Children's Service was in the Division of Administration. Beginning in 1936 a state register of physically handicapped children was established in the service.

1945 The reorganization of the department placed the Crippled Children's Service under the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health.

5. Bureau of Disease Control

The Bureau of Disease Control is composed of four services: Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, Acute Communicable Disease, and Chronic Disease.

a. Tuberculosis Service

Bureau of Tuberculosis

1914 The Bureau of Tuberculosis was under the Division of Communicable Diseases.

Tuberculosis Service

1915 The Tuberculosis Service was established in the Bureau of Disease Control when the department was reorganized.

The Tuberculosis Service is primarily concerned with the development of a control program for the eradication of tuberculosis.

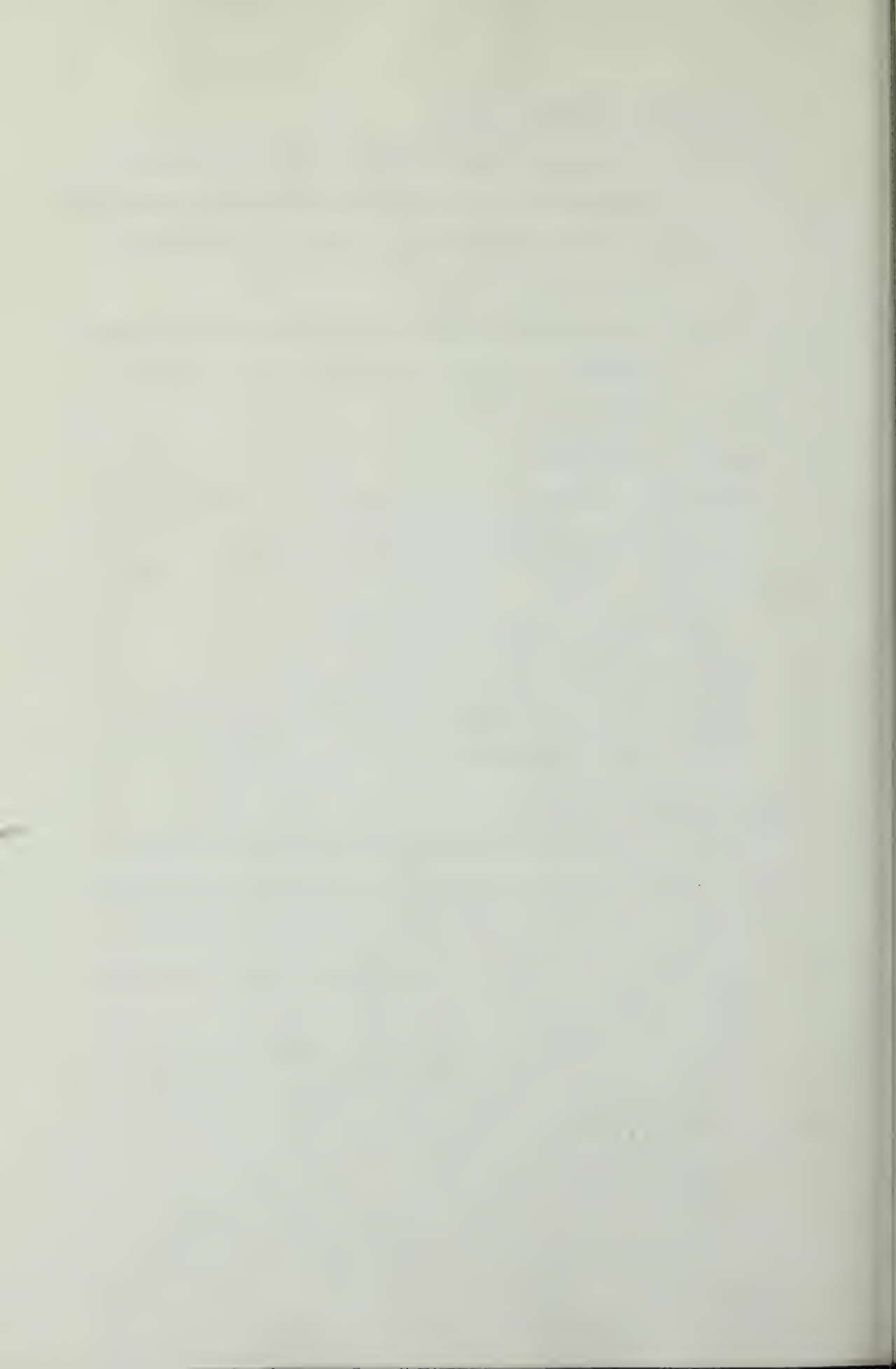
Stats. 1917, ch. 2000, p. 2246. Approved June 30, 1917; in effect immediately.

b. Venereal Disease Service

Bureau of Venereal Diseases

1937 The Bureau of Venereal Diseases was established in the Department of Public Health, February 1, 1937. The





...to prevent, control, and ...  
diseases in the state.

Public Health, 1937, 46, 176, 1. H.A. Approved July 1, 1937;  
in effect Aug. 27, 1937.

#### General Disease Service

1945 The Service of General Diseases was changed to the  
Preventive Disease Service and placed under the Bureau of  
Disease Control.

1947 The General Disease Service was confined into the Health  
and Safety Code.

Public Health, 1947, 46, 713, 5, 1947. Approved June 11, 1947;  
in effect Sep. 27, 1947.

#### 4. Early Communicable Disease Service

1947 The Early Communicable Disease Service retained the Dis-  
ease Control Code.

#### 5. Communicable Disease Service

##### Communicable Disease Service

1948 The Bureau of Communicable Diseases was established in 1948  
and the primary purpose of controlling cancer.

#### Chronic Disease Service

1947 The Chronic Disease Service was placed in the Bureau of  
Disease Control, Preventive Disease Service.

#### 6. Bureau of Mental Health

1948 The Bureau of Mental Health was placed in the Bureau of  
Disease Control, Preventive Disease Service, and the  
Mental Health Code.

1949 The Bureau was placed in the Mental Health Code. See page 14  
for the Bureau of Mental Health.



## Division of Environmental Sanitation

The Division of Environmental Sanitation is composed of three bureaus: Food and Drug Inspections, Sanitary Engineering, and Vector Control.

### 1. Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections

1917 The Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections absorbed the old Bureau of Cannery Inspection.

#### a. Cannery Inspection Section

The old Bureau of Cannery Inspection was closely allied with the Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections. For a time the two bureaus operated under one chief. At present the cannery inspection service is a section under the Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections.

#### Cannery Inspection Board

The inspection work of the Department of Public Health in the canning field is done with the counsel of the Cannery Inspection Board. The board was established by law in 1933.

### 2. Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

1915 The reorganization of the department placed the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering in the Division of Environmental Sanitation.

### 3. Bureau of Vector Control

1917 The Bureau of Vector Control took over the duties of the old Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. The Bureau of Vector Control is divided into two sections: Mosquito Control Section and Rodent Control Section.

#### a. Mosquito Control Section

The Mosquito Control Section conducts studies, provides consul-



tation services, and carries out activities for the control of the mosquitoes which carry malaria and encephalitis.

b. Rodent Control Section

This section is primarily concerned with research fact-finding surveys and activities pertaining to the control of rodents which may be infested with the vectors of plague, tularemia, and typhus fever.

Division of Laboratories

The Division of Laboratories contains four laboratories: Bacteriological and Serological, Food and Drug, Water and Sewage, and Viral and Rickettsial Diseases. The law requires that all clinical and public health laboratories be approved by the division. (Stats. 1937, ch. 804, p. 2276. Approved July 1, 1937; amended Aug. 27, 1938.)

1. Bacteriological and Serological Laboratory

2. Food and Drug Laboratory

The Food and Drug Laboratory was formerly called the Chemical

3. Water and Sewage Laboratory

4. Viral and Rickettsial Diseases Laboratory

1943 The virus laboratory was established in February 1943.

1936 The Bureau of Local Health Service was established in the Department of Public Health in 1936 under the name Bureau of County Health. The early bureau was combined with the general administration of the department.



## Division of Local Health Service

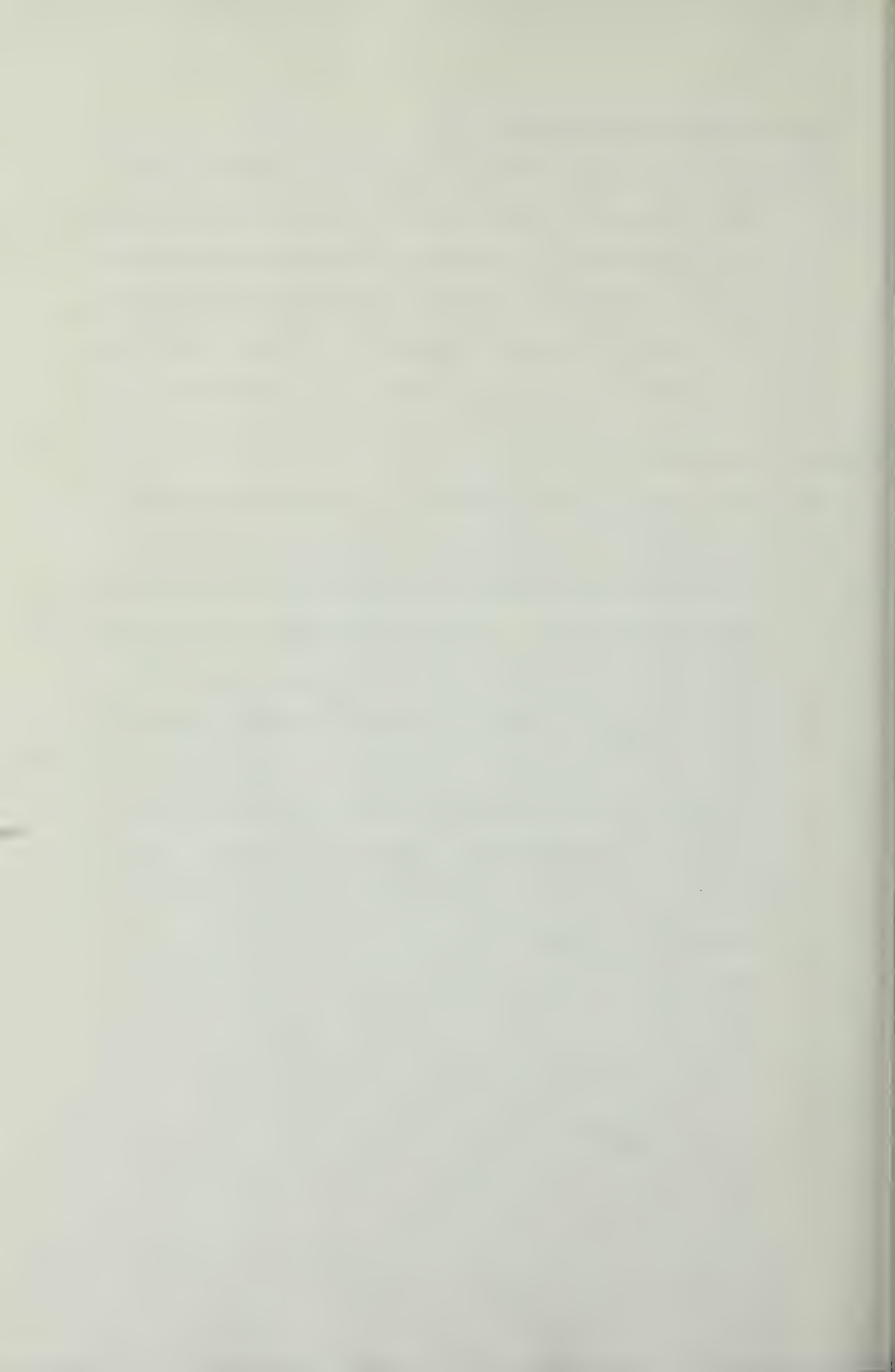
1945 The Bureau of Local Health Service was made a Division of Local Health Service. Its major functions are to work for the maintenance and improvement of existing local health departments and to assist in establishing local health units in areas of the state where they do not exist. Attached to the division is the office of Consultant in Public Health Training and Administration.

## Division of Dental Health

1949 By the same Legislative action the Bureau of Dental Health in the Division of Preventive Medicine was abolished and the Division of Dental Health was established. The division has power and authority to: Initiate and develop educational activities designed to protect and improve the dental health of the people of the state; initiate and develop research programs in service and prevention designed to protect and improve the dental health of the people of the state; correlate the work of the division in common procedures, research, and administration in the department and with official and nonofficial agencies and educational institutions.

Stats. 1949, ch. 710. Approved by Governor June 16, 1949.





THEORY OF THE EARTH



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

As organized June 1949

### DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE

1. Architectural Design Section
2. Architectural Drafting Section
3. Clerical and Personnel Records Section
4. Construction Section
5. Contract Administration Section
6. Construction Administration Section
7. Estimating Section
8. Maintenance Survey and Repair Section
9. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Section
10. Schoolhouse Section
11. Structural Engineering Section

### DIVISION OF CONTRACTS AND RIGHT OF WAY

#### DIVISION OF CONTRACTS

1. Contracts
2. Administration
3. Planning
4. Bridges
5. Personnel and Contractors Prequalification
6. Right of Way
7. Accounting

### DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY TOLL CROSSINGS



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works is under the direction of the Director of Public Works who is appointed by and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor. The department has been in existence since 1849 (Gen. Stat. 1849).

At the present time there are five divisions within the department: the Division of Highways, Division of Water Resources, and Division of Architecture, which were created by statute; and the Division of Contracts and Rights of Way, and the Division of San Francisco Bay Toll Crossings, which were created by executive order. In 1945 the Division of Ports was abolished and its powers and duties transferred to the Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco Bay (Stats. 1945, ch. 179).

An act of 1946 (1st Ex. Sess., ch. 20 and ch. 145) established the State Public Works Board consisting of the Director of Finance, the Director of Public Works, and the Real Estate Commissioner, for the purpose of preventing unemployment through allocating appropriations to the counties for construction of public works. The State Public Works Board was redesignated the State Allocation Board, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction was designated as its secretary (Stats. 1946, ch. 145).

In 1947 the Department of Public Works was reorganized and the Division of Water Resources operates. For detailed information on the Water Resources Board see the Department of Water Resources. The Department of Public Works is under the Government Code. For the relationship of the State Highway Commission to the department, see Division of Highways.





p. 7. The codes mentioned above should be consulted for the latest legal provisions under which the Department of Public Works and its divisions operate.

The Aeronautical Commission was attached to the department from 1939 until its abolition in 1947 for the purpose of representation on the Governor's Council only (Stats. 1939, ch. 237. Approved May 23, 1939; in effect Sept. 19, 1939).



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### Division of Architecture

The Division of Architecture has been in continuous operation since its organization in 1921. The chief of the division is known as the State Architect. At present there are eleven sections in this division.

#### 1. Architectural Design Section

##### Architectural Section

1948 The section was formerly called Architectural Section.

#### 2. Architectural Drafting Section

1948 The Architectural Drafting Section existed from 1921 until 1925 within the Architectural Bureau and thereafter constituted a unit of the Architectural Section until 1948, when it was made a separate section.

#### 3. Clerical and Personnel Records Section

##### Accounting Section

1947 The name of the Clerical and Personnel Records Section was changed briefly in 1947 to Accounting Section and then redesignated Clerical and Personnel Records Section.

#### 4. Construction Section

The Construction Section has been operating in the department since 1921.

#### 5. Contract Architect Contact Section

1949 The Contract Architect Contact Section was organized in 1949 to coordinate the activities of contract architects whose appointment was made necessary during the period of Postwar Construction Program.



## 6. Contracts and Specifications Section

### Contracts, Specifications and Estimating Section

1946 The name of this section was changed from Contracts, Specifications and Estimating Section to Contracts and Specifications Section.

## 7. Estimating Section

The Estimating Section was formerly a part of the Contract, Specifications and Estimating Section; in 1934 it was made a separate unit.

## 8. Maintenance Survey and Repair Section

1949 The Maintenance Survey and Repair Section was organized in 1949. It is to conduct a continuing survey on such public buildings as may be required and report any work that may be needed to the Construction Section.

## 9. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Section

### Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering Section

1947 The section was formerly known as Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering Section. The section comprises the Civil Engineering Unit, the sanitary and hydraulic engineering functions of the Division of Architecture.

## 10. Schoolhouse Section

### Public School Building Construction Supervision Section

1949 The Schoolhouse Section was formerly called Public School Building Construction Supervision Section (1938). The section administers The Public School Building Act which became Division 9, Chapter 3, Article 3 of the Education Code on January 4, 1943.



## 11. Structural Engineering Section

The Structural Engineering Section was established in its present form since 1931.

## 12. Stereographic Section

1940 The Stenographic Section was organized in 1940 to centralize stenographic functions in one section.

## Office Activities

1947 In 1947 this section was redesignated Office Activities and  
thoroughly reorganized and centralized the stenographic section;  
stenographic activities again being performed by each sec-  
tion. The direct supervision of all correspondence and sten-  
ographic work was placed, however, under the secretary,  
and the chief clerk, who was in charge of the stenographic  
section, was placed under the secretary.

## Division of Contracts and Rights of Way

## Division of Highways





Elsey Hart, California State Government, v. 1 (1956), p. 225). The Legislature passed the Collier-Burns Highway Act of 1947, which revised the financial structure providing for the construction and maintenance of public streets and highways. To meet the greatly expanded state highway program under the 1947 act, the Division of Highways was reorganized in August 1947.

The chief of the division is the State Highway Engineer. The present organization of the headquarters staff of the division includes a deputy state highway engineer and five assistant state highway engineers who exercise authority over the five functions of: operations; administration; planning; bridges; and personnel matters, service agreements, and miscellaneous functions. One other major activity of this division is right of way under the Chief Right of Way Agent. Two of the eleven state highway districts were placed under the supervision of assistant state highway engineers; namely, District IV, which includes the metropolitan area around San Francisco Bay, and District VII, which includes the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

The California Highway Commission is a statutory body of seven members appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of four years each. The Director of Public Works is ex officio member and chairman of the commission (Stats. 1943, ch. 221, p. 1123. Approved April 24, 1943. Effective Aug. 4, 1943).

The commission is empowered by law with definite duties and responsibilities including adoption of routes, allocation of funds, designation of freeways, adoption of resolutions for condemnation of rights of way, abandonment or relinquishment of rights of way, authorization for the Director of Public Works to conduct public hearings. Under the provisions of the Collier-Burns Highway Act of 1947 approval of each county's initial system of primary roads was made by the California Highway



Commission. Approval of permanent changes of each county's system of primary roads and other maintained mileage is made by the Department of Public Works, subject to right of appeal to the California Highway Commission.

For the current legal provisions under which the Division of Highways and the California Highway Commission operate, the latest Streets and Highways Code should be consulted.

## 1. Operations

1947 The reorganization of the Division of Highways in 1947 consolidated under the newly created Operations the former separate functions of construction, maintenance, equipment, and materials and research.

### Construction

#### Construction Department

The Construction Department was organized under the Division of Highways in 1923. In 1947 the Construction Department was made a function of Operations.

### Maintenance

#### Maintenance Department

The Maintenance Department was organized early in 1923. The work of the California Highway Commission was reorganized into definite departments. In 1947 the department became a function of Operations.

### Materials and Research

#### Materials and Research Department

The Materials and Research Department was organized in 1923. In 1947 the department became a function of Operations.



## Equipment

### Equipment Department

The Equipment Department was organized in 1923. In 1947 it became a function of Operations.

## 2. Administration

1947 Administration was created as a separate function in the division when the reorganization took place in 1947. Administration covers the functions of the Office Engineer, county and county cooperative projects, city and city cooperative projects, and departmental stores.

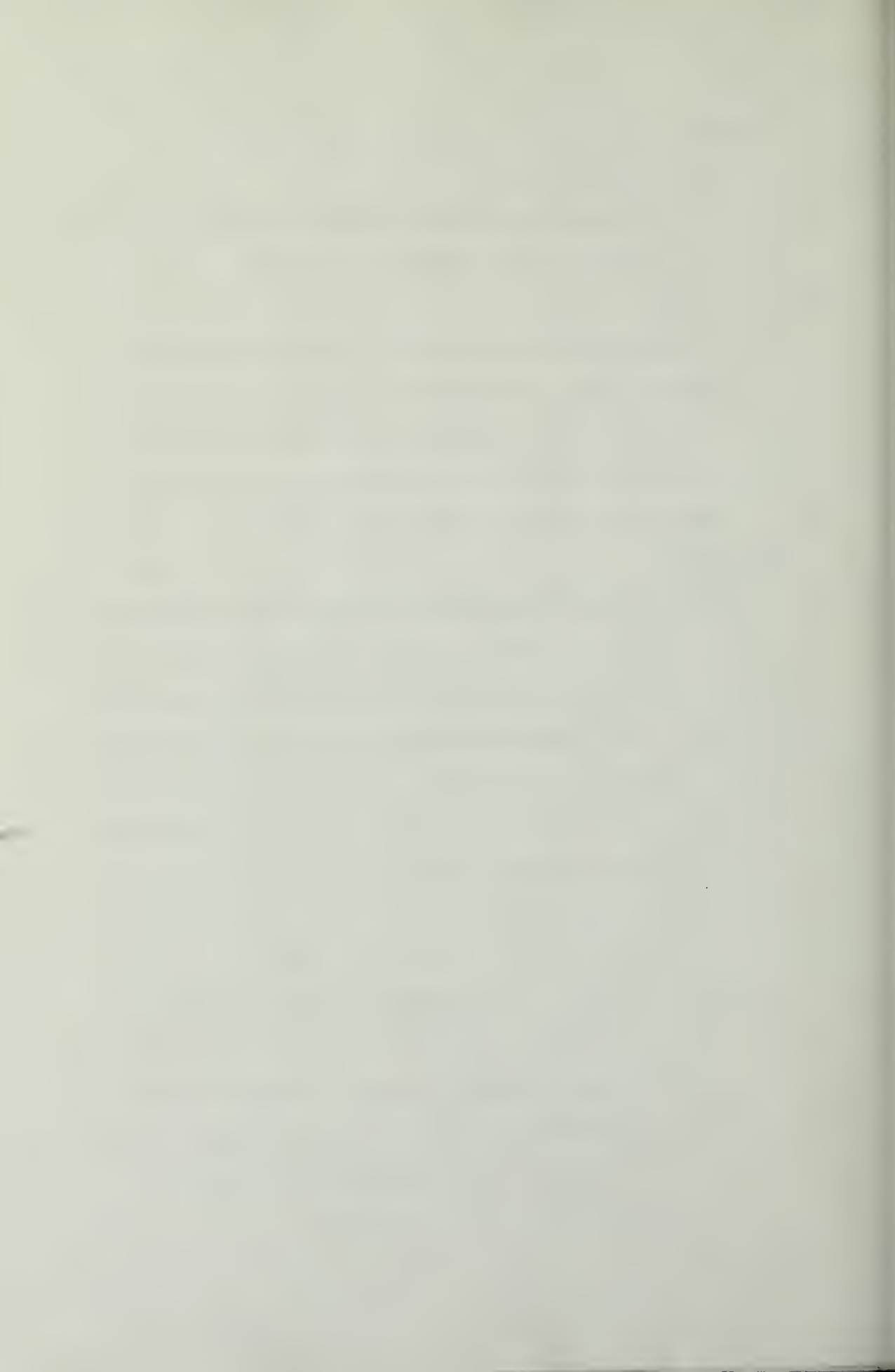
### Office Engineer

1947 The Office Engineer became a part of Administration in 1947. The Office Engineer supervises engineering and surveying; contract administration; plan review; general plan; right of way engineering, report preparation; prequalification of contractors; advertising of projects and processing of contracts; progress and final estimates; recommendations for award and acceptance.-

### County and Cooperative Projects

#### County and Cooperative Projects Department

1945 The County and Cooperative Projects Department was created in June 1945 for the purpose of administering the funds provided by the County Highway Aid Act for county roads, and funds apportioned to California from the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 for use on the federal aid secondary road system.



1947 This department was made a function of Administration  
in 1947.

#### City and Cooperative Projects

City and Cooperative Projects Department

1947 The City and Cooperative Projects Department was  
created in 1933 to supervise expenditure of the cash-  
in-lieu-of tax of the gasoline tax allocated to cities  
by the Act of 1933 (Stats. 1933, ch. 767). In 1947  
this department was made a function of Administration.

#### Highway Stores

1947 Highway Stores was organized and made a function of  
Administration in 1947. It handles the purchase and  
distribution of materials and supplies for the Divi-  
sion of Highway Construction.

#### 1. Planning

1947 Under Planning are placed the functions of traffic, design,  
state-wide highway planning survey, and the state highway  
department.

The functions of the Highway Department were transferred to the Safety Department in 1947  
when the latter was created to handle the problems of traffic  
safety. The Highway Department is now  
a function of Planning under the direct supervision of the  
Traffic Engineer.

2. Design

Department of Highway and Waterways





The Department of Surveys and Plans was created in 1923.

The reorganization of the Department of Public Works in 1947 placed this function under Planning and changed its designation to design.

#### State-wide Highway Planning, Survey

Planning survey was previously a function of the Maintenance Department that became a part of the Traffic and Safety Department on March 1, 1944. The reorganization in 1947 made this function a part of Planning.

#### Highway Budget

Preparation of the highway budget was formerly a function of the Department of Surveys and Plans. On March 1, 1944, budget preparation was assigned to the Department of Traffic and Safety. The reorganization in 1947 made budget preparation a function of Planning.

The Department of Bridges and Structures is a function of structure design, construction, special studies and investigation, and the bridge office. In 1947 the maintenance and operation of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge was transferred to Bridges.

#### 5. Personnel and Contractors Prequalification

The personnel functions are under the direction of an assistant chief engineer who is in charge of prequalifications, service agreements, prevailing wages, and buildings and plants.



## 6. Right of Way

The functions of right of way were centralized in the Division of Highways in 1911. The right-of-way activities include: appraisal of the fair market value of all properties required for state highway construction; negotiating for acquisition; preparing all information necessary for the Division of Contracts and Rights of Way; proceeding with condemnation; conveying title properties before utilization for highways and electric improvements by sale, moving, contracts, or demolition.

The right-of-way functions are under the direction of the state highway engineer and are supervised by the chief right of way agent. A district right of way agent in each of the eleven districts under the direction of the district engineer is subject to headquarters office supervision. Two assistant chief right of way agents are in the field—one supervising work in the northern part of the state and the other in the southern part of the state.

In addition, this division has an agent for the condemnation of properties for the Public Works Board.

## 7. Accounting

The accounting functions originated in 1911. In 1942 an internal audit section was added for the purpose of auditing the transactions of the various divisions and the development of improvements and economies in the accounting system as a whole.

This section is now a part of the Division of Highways.

## 8. San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge

Pursuant to acts of the Legislature (Stats. 1922, ch. 762-763, and Stats. 1931, ch. 374-422) the California Toll Bridge Authority and



the Department of Public Works were authorized to do all things necessary to prepare plans, finance, and construct toll highway crossings over the waters of the state, including a crossing from the city of San Francisco to the county of Alameda.

For the purpose of building the Bay Bridge, an engineering organization was formed within the Department of Public Works and under the cognizance of the director. Operation and maintenance of the completed Bay structure, and also the Carquinez Bridge, are directed by an engineer, who reports to the state highway engineer through the headquarters bridge engineer.

#### Division of Water Resources

Within the Division of Water Resources are centered the activities of conservation, control, and utilization of water. The division is headed by the State Engineer, as chief of the division. In addition to his other duties the state engineer serves on the California Districts Securities Commission, the Soil Conservation Commission, and the State Irrigation Board. He is executive officer of the Water Project Authority, and engineer and

1933. Chapter 100, Statutes of 1933, which

Statutes of 1933, Chapter 100, Statutes of 1933.

Statutes of 1933, Chapter 100, Statutes of 1933, p. 1404. Approved May 13, 1933; in effect

#### Division of San Francisco Bay Toll Crossings

The Division of San Francisco Bay Toll Crossings was created by an Executive Order, No. 29, 1947, as a separate division within the Department of Public Works.



The division shall be responsible for, and shall have charge of, all engineering work and related activities of the Department of Public Works with respect to the laying of routes and surveys, the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for, and the construction of the additional toll highway crossings of San Francisco Bay, their appurtenances and approaches as authorized by the California Toll Bridge Authority on November 10, 1947.

The division is in charge of a chief, who is an engineer. He is designated as chief engineer for the additional toll highway crossings of San Francisco Bay. The chief engineer reports to the Director of Public Works, and performs the duties and discharges the responsibilities assigned to him subject to the approval of the Director of Public Works.

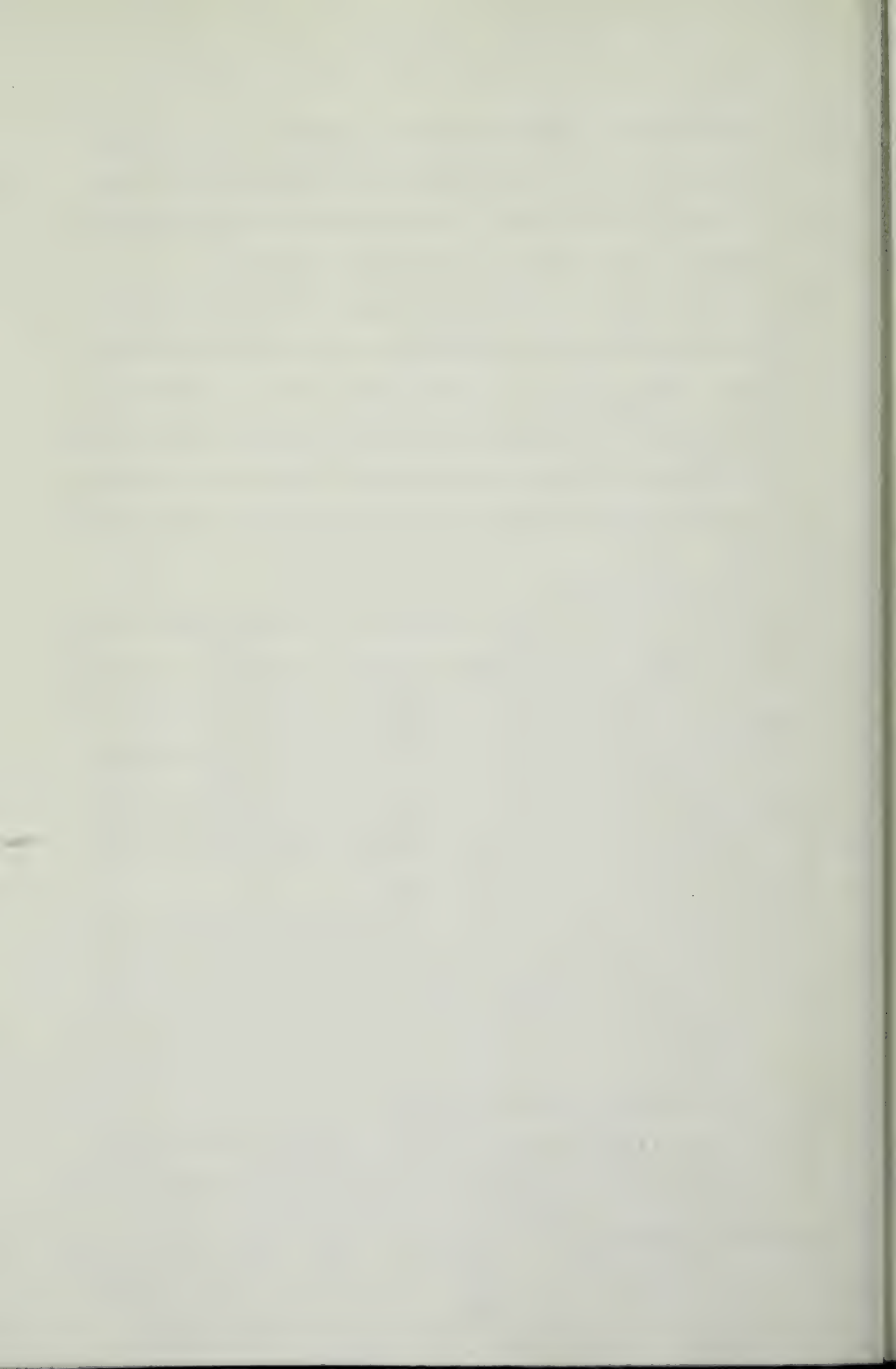
This division has no duty or responsibility with respect to the existing San Francisco Bay Bridge.

#### Division of Ports

1945 The powers and duties of the Division of Ports were transferred to the Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco Bay and the division was abolished.

Calif. Laws, ch. 179, p. 653. Approved May 2, 1945; in effect May 1, 1946.





The division shall be responsible for, and shall have charge of, all engineering work and related activities of the Department of Public Works with respect to the making of studies and surveys, the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for, and the construction of the additional toll highway crossings of San Francisco Bay, their maintenance and appropries as authorized by the California Toll Bridge Authority on November 10, 1947.

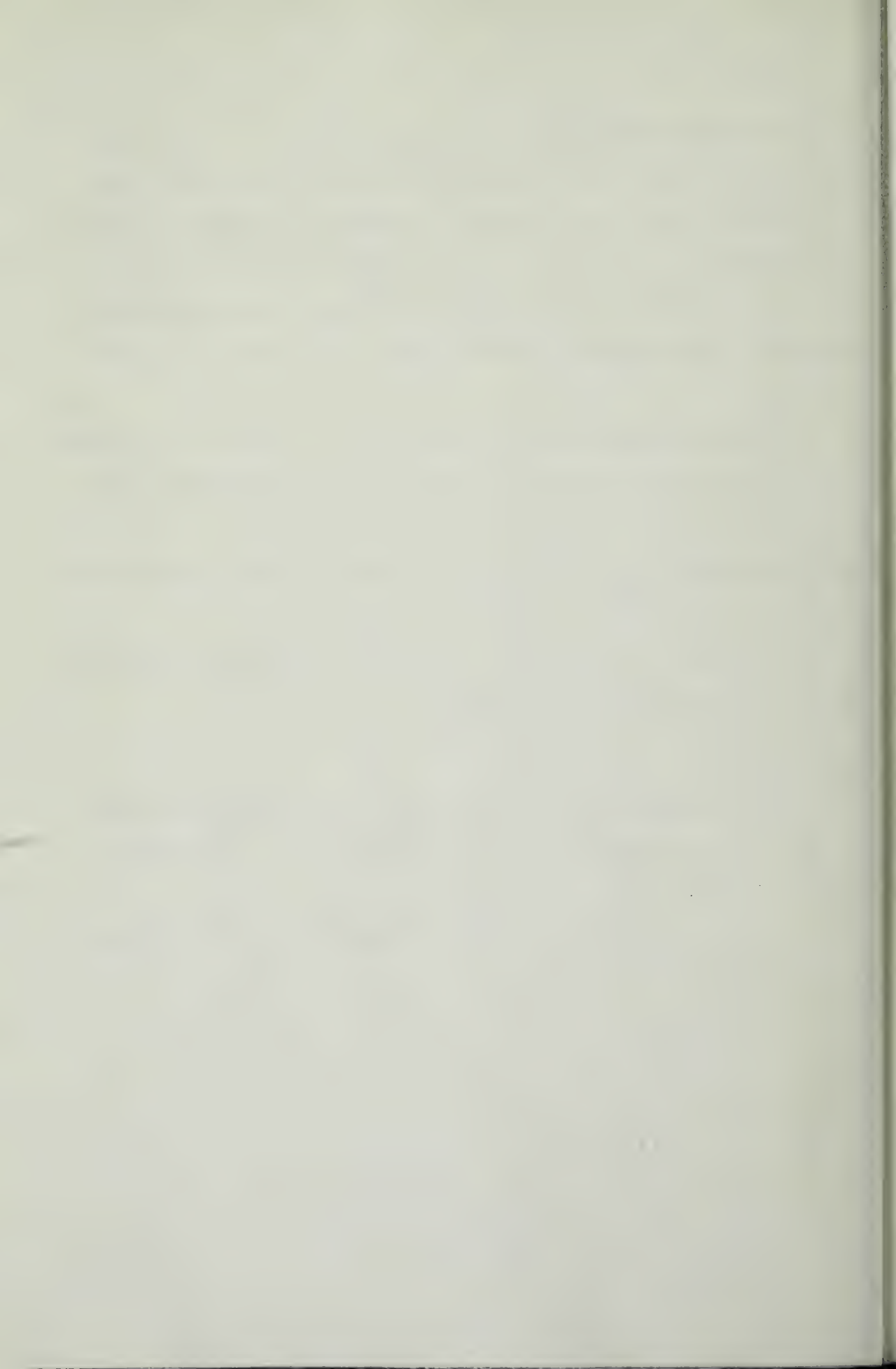
The division is in charge of a chief, who is an engineer. He is designated as chief engineer for the additional toll highway crossings of San Francisco Bay. The chief engineer reports to the Director of Public Works, and performs the duties and discharges the responsibilities assigned to him subject to the approval of the Director of Public Works.

This division has no duty or responsibility with respect to the existing San Francisco-Humboldt Bay bridges.

#### Division of Ports

1945 The powers and duties of the Division of Ports were transferred to the Harbor Commissioners for Humboldt Bay and the division was abolished.

Stats. 1945, ch. 179, p. 658. Approved May 2, 1945; in effect June 1, 1945.

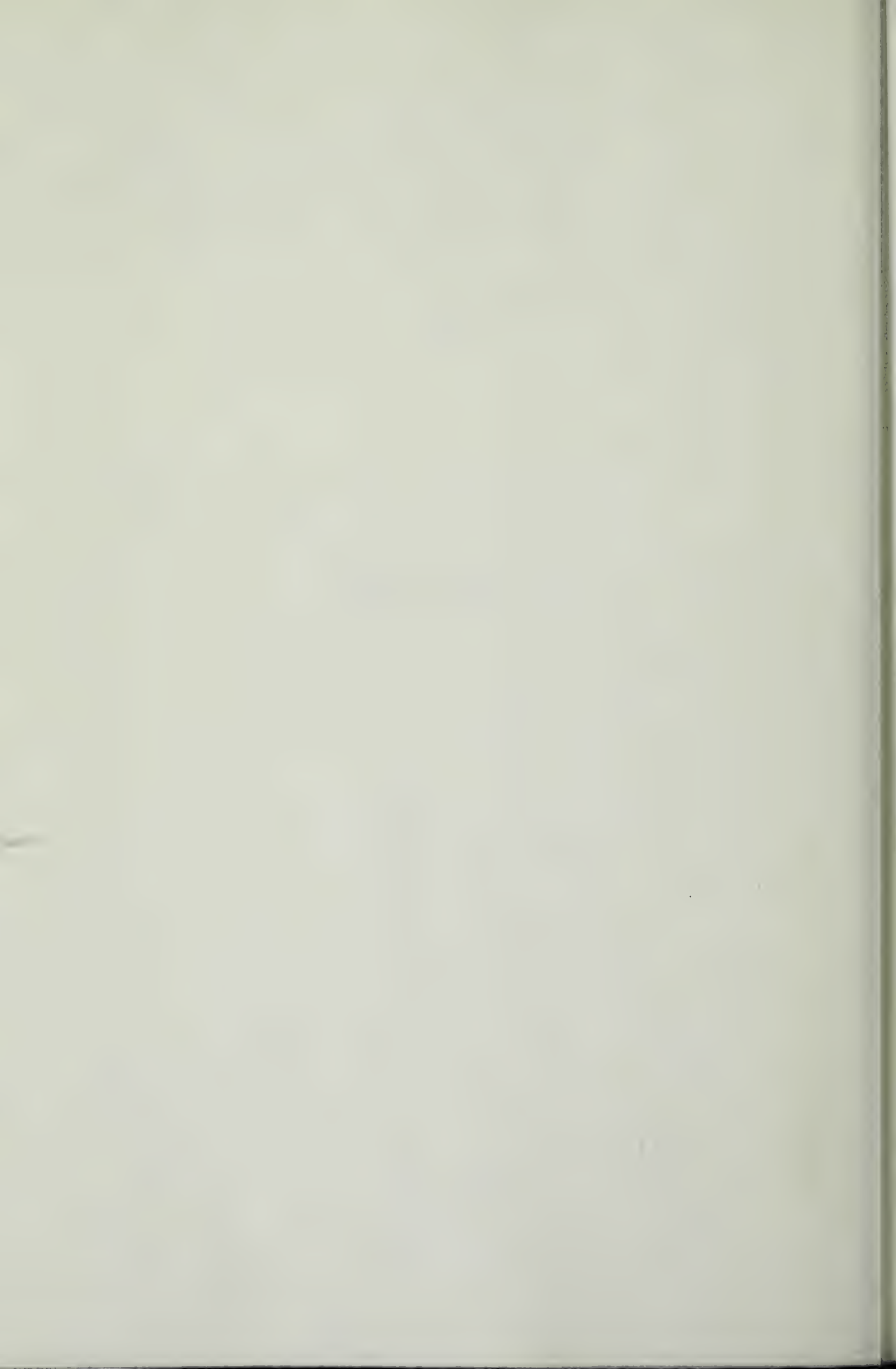


In the November 1949 California election, Article XXV was repealed by passage of Proposition 2. The change to be made in the Department of Social Welfare will not be written up for this study until after action has been taken by the California Legislature in special session.

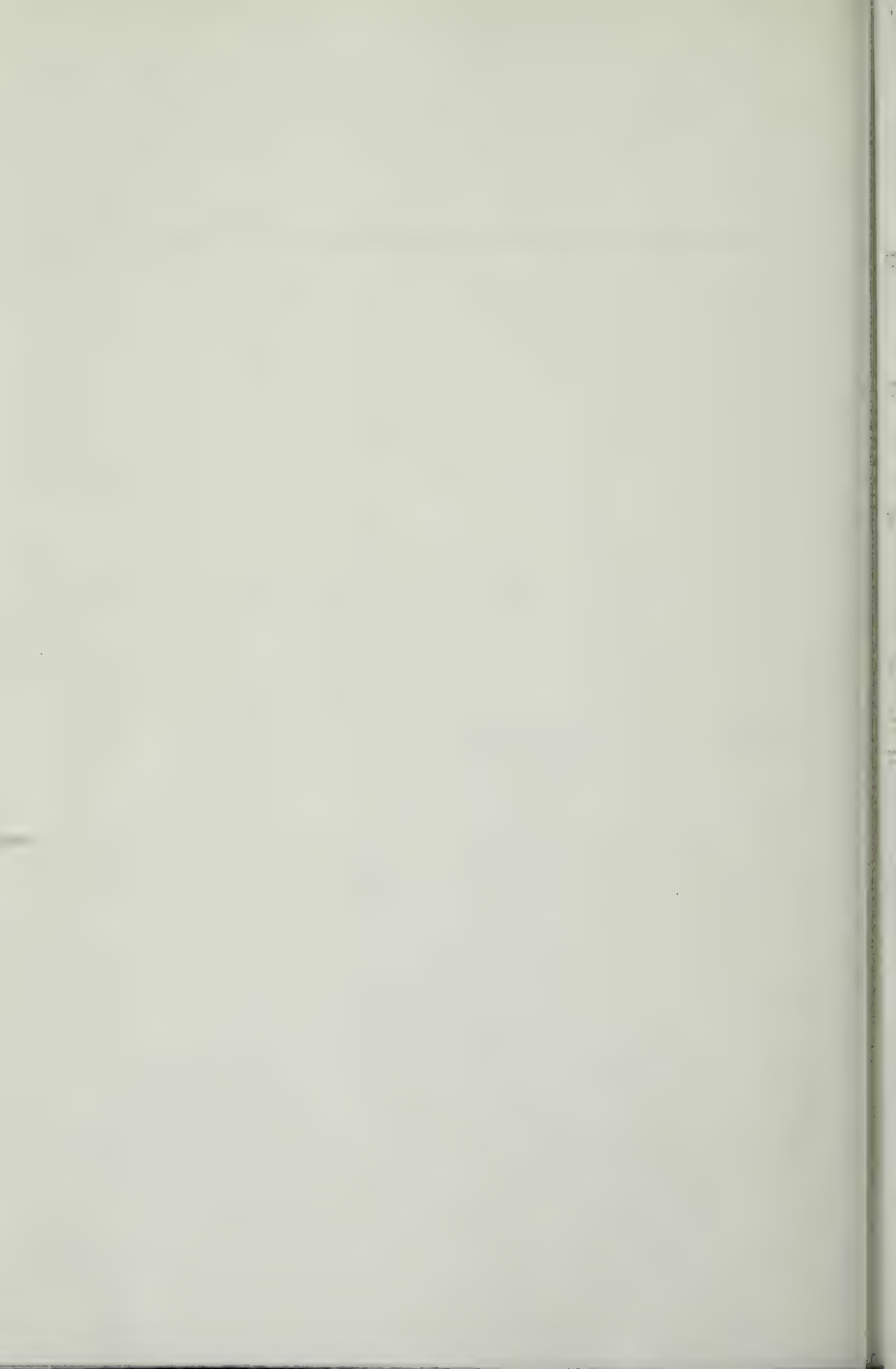
December 21, 1949

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE



## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

As organized 1943

### DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1. Bureau of Aid to Needy Aged
2. Bureau of Aid to Needy Children
3. Bureau of Aid to Needy Blind

### DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

1. Bureau of Boarding Homes and Institutions
2. Bureau of Child Welfare Services
3. Bureau of Adoptions

### DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

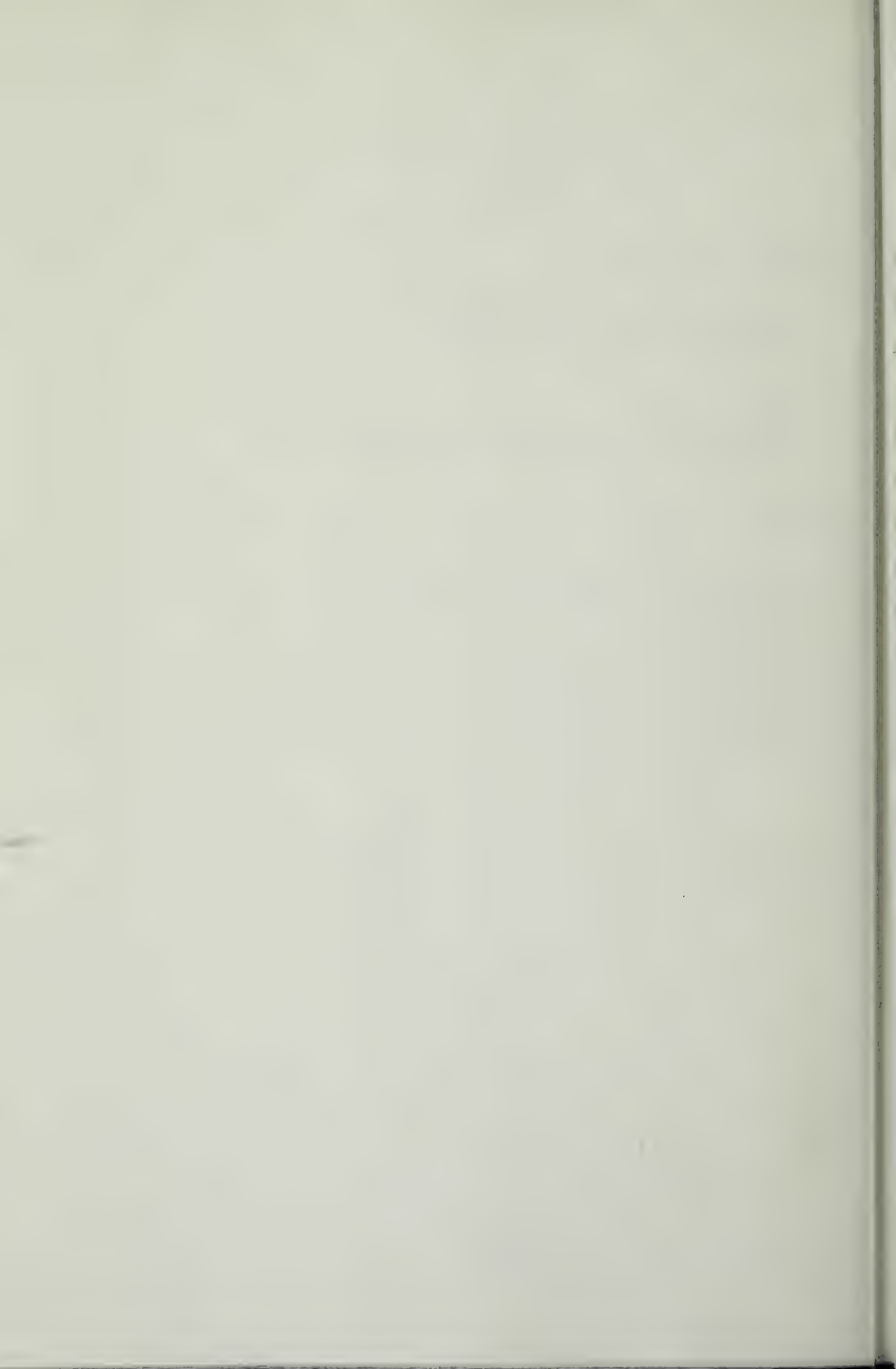
1. Bureau of Research and Statistics
2. Bureau of Office Management
3. Bureau of Administrative Accounting
4. Bureau of Audits

### DIVISION OF COUNTY AID TO INDIGENT SICK

### DIVISION OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

### LAS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE





## STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

In 1945 the Legislature made the Social Welfare Board a policy and planning body rather than an administrative board, as it had been, and placed the actual administration of the State Department of Social Welfare in the hands of the Director of Social Welfare (Ch. 1391, p. 2578).

The Social Welfare Board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. The members of the board are to be selected for their interest and leadership in social welfare activities without regard to political or religious affiliations or profession or occupation. The Governor receives \$300 per month in addition to his actual and necessary traveling expenses. The Director of the Department of Social Welfare is the secretary of the board.



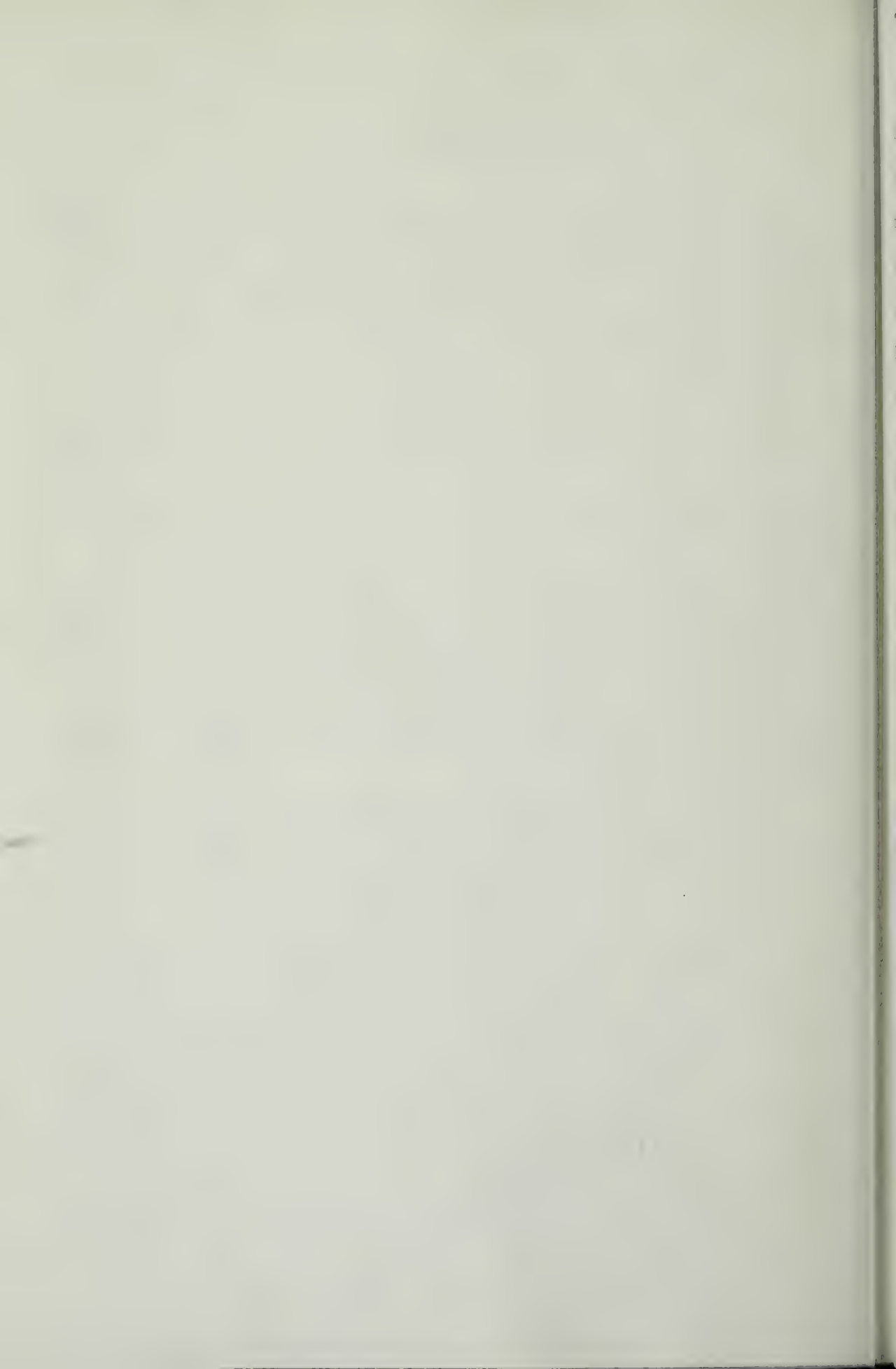
## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Social Welfare was delegated the duties of the Relief Commission and Relief Administrator in 1937 (ch. 234, p. 531). It was not until 1941, however, that the State Relief Administration was abolished and its functions performed by the State Department of Social Welfare (State Department of Social Welfare, Biennial Report, 1941-42, p. 28; see also State, 1941, ch. 272, p. 2451 and ch. 273, p. 2451). This responsibility entailed the operation of the Community and Stamp Distribution program, the WPA Sponsorship and Federal programs, and the CCC Enrollment program until these programs went out of existence between June 1942 and July 1943.

A Welfare and Institutions Code was established in 1937 (ch. 369, p. 280). Approved May 26, 1937 (in effect immediately). An amendment to the code in 1943 made the Department of the Director of Social Welfare, who since 1937 had been an associate of the Social Welfare Board, an appointee of the Governor (ch. 279, p. 1193).

Another change in the general administration of welfare was brought about in 1944 with the reorganization of the departmental staff. Under the reorganization plan, the divisions and bureaus were to be responsible for the supervision of the administration of their programs on a local level. The duties of the various divisions and bureaus were to be divided into three main functions of the Department. The first administrative functions were created, those of deputy director and assistant to the director (see Chapter 144). The Manual Unit that issues the Manual of Policies and Procedures was placed under the deputy director.

A sweeping change in the administration of aid to the aged and aid to

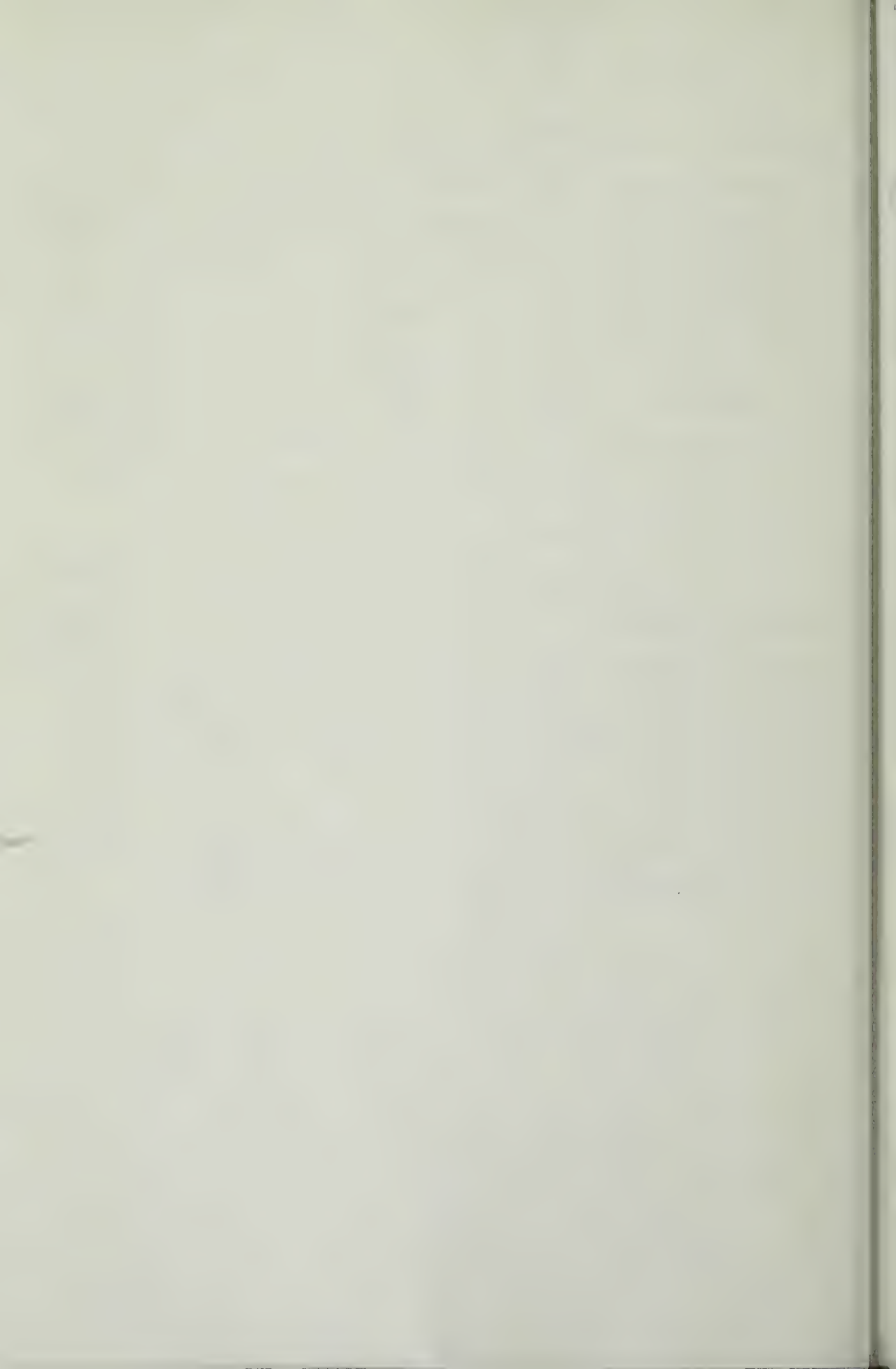


the blind was proposed by Proposition Four, passed as an initiative measure by the people November 7, 1917 and called the Old Age Security and Security for the Blind Law. This law provides that the Director of the State Department of Social Welfare is to be an elective officer instead of appointive, with an annual salary of \$12,000. The law specifies that Mrs. Lytle Williams is the first director. A new board or committee of seven members is to be appointed by the director, whose salary is fixed by the legislature.

The administration of the system of aid to aged and blind payments is removed from local administration and placed at the state level. These changes have not been incorporated within the body of this study.

As of June 1943 the department is composed of the divisions of Public Administration, Child Welfare, Administrative Services, County Aid to the Indigent Blind, Personnel and Training, and the Law Rights Office. The law established the Divisions of Aid to the Needy Aged, Aid to the Blind, and Child Welfare. The first two are designated bureaus and are located under the Division of Public Assistance.

(5) For the current legal provisions under which the department operates, the latest Welfare and Institutions Code should be consulted.



## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

### Division of Public Assistance

1939 The Division of Public Assistance was organized in 1939 as an administrative device designed to correlate and standardize policies and procedures of the Divisions of Aid to the Needy Aged, Needy Blind, and Needy Children. At this time the Office Review Section, the Correspondence Unit Section, and the Home Economics Section were organized to assist the Division of Public Assistance.

1942 The so-called "categorical aids" were designated Bureaus of Aid to Needy Aged, Aid to Needy Children, and Aid to Needy Blind. The Office Review Section, the Correspondence Unit Section, and the Home Economics Section were abolished. New units attached to the Division of Public Assistance were the Medical Social Worker, Bureau of Eligibility, Home Economics Unit, Appeals Unit, Collections Unit, and State Ophthalmologist.

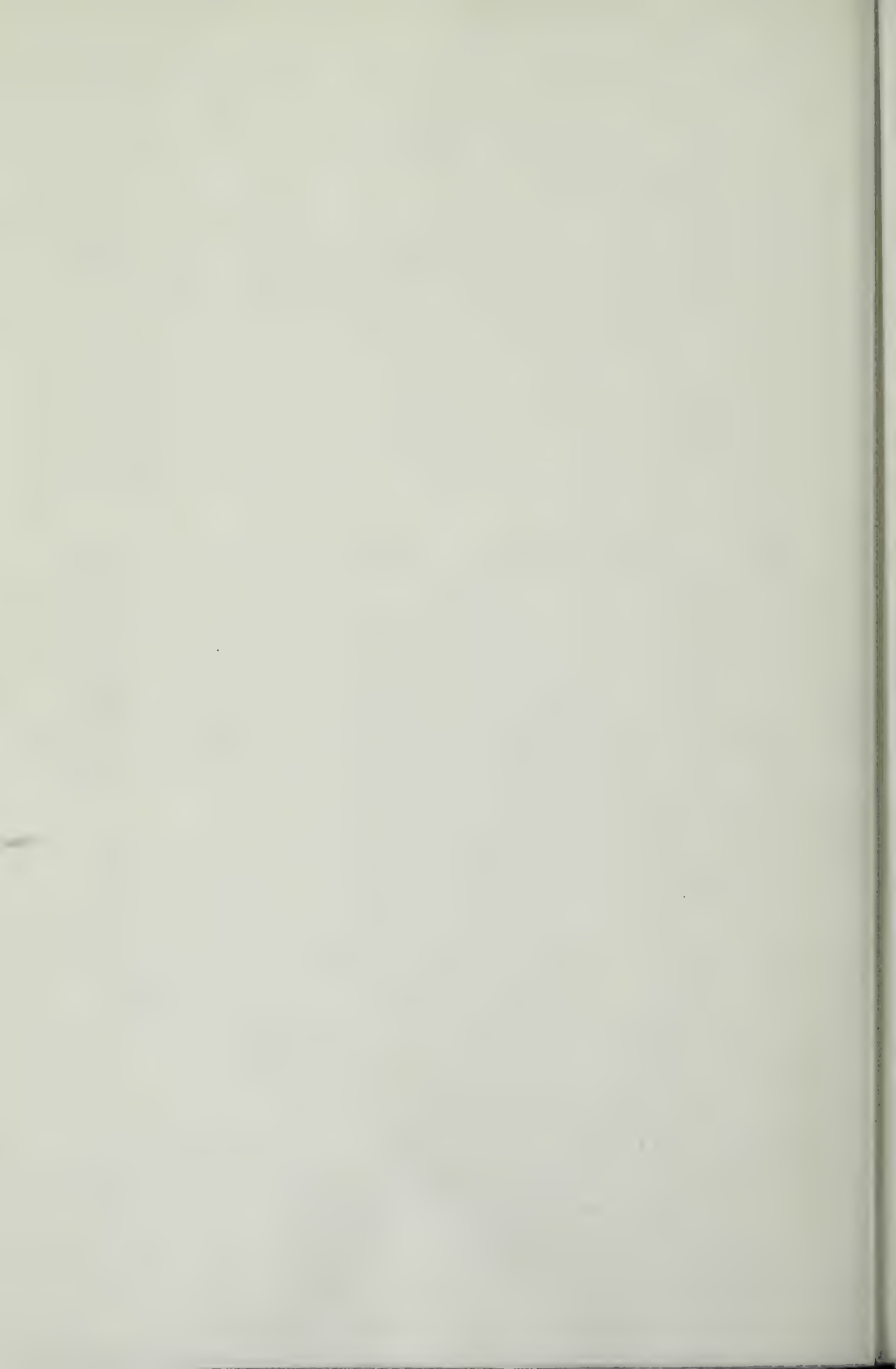
1946 The division is composed of the Bureau of Aid to Needy Aged, Bureau of Aid to Needy Children, and Bureau of Aid to Needy Blind, Medical Social Worker Unit, Eligibility Unit, Home Economics Unit, Appeals Unit, Public Assistance Field Staff for Northern California, and the San Francisco Branch Office.

1. Bureau of Aid to Needy Aged  
Division of Aid to Needy Aged

1957 Late in 1956 or early 1957 the Division of Old Age Security was changed to Division of Aid to Needy Aged.

Bureau of Aid to Needy Aged





1942 The Division of Aid to Needy Aged was changed to a bureau.

## 2. Bureau of Aid to Needy Children

Division of Aid to Needy Children

1933 Sometime between 1933-1940 the Division of Aid to Needy Children was organized, replacing the former Division of Children's Aid.

Bureau of Aid to Needy Children

1942 The Division of Aid to Needy Children was changed to a bureau.

## 3. Bureau of Aid to Needy Blind

Division of Aid to Needy Blind

1927 Sometime between 1926 and 1927 the Division for the Blind was renamed Division of Aid to Needy Blind. A State Ophthalmologist was added to the staff of the Division of Aid to Needy Blind and an Advisory Committee of Ophthalmologists was organized to advise the Division. Dept. of Soc. Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1926-1927, p. 12.

Bureau of Aid to Needy Blind

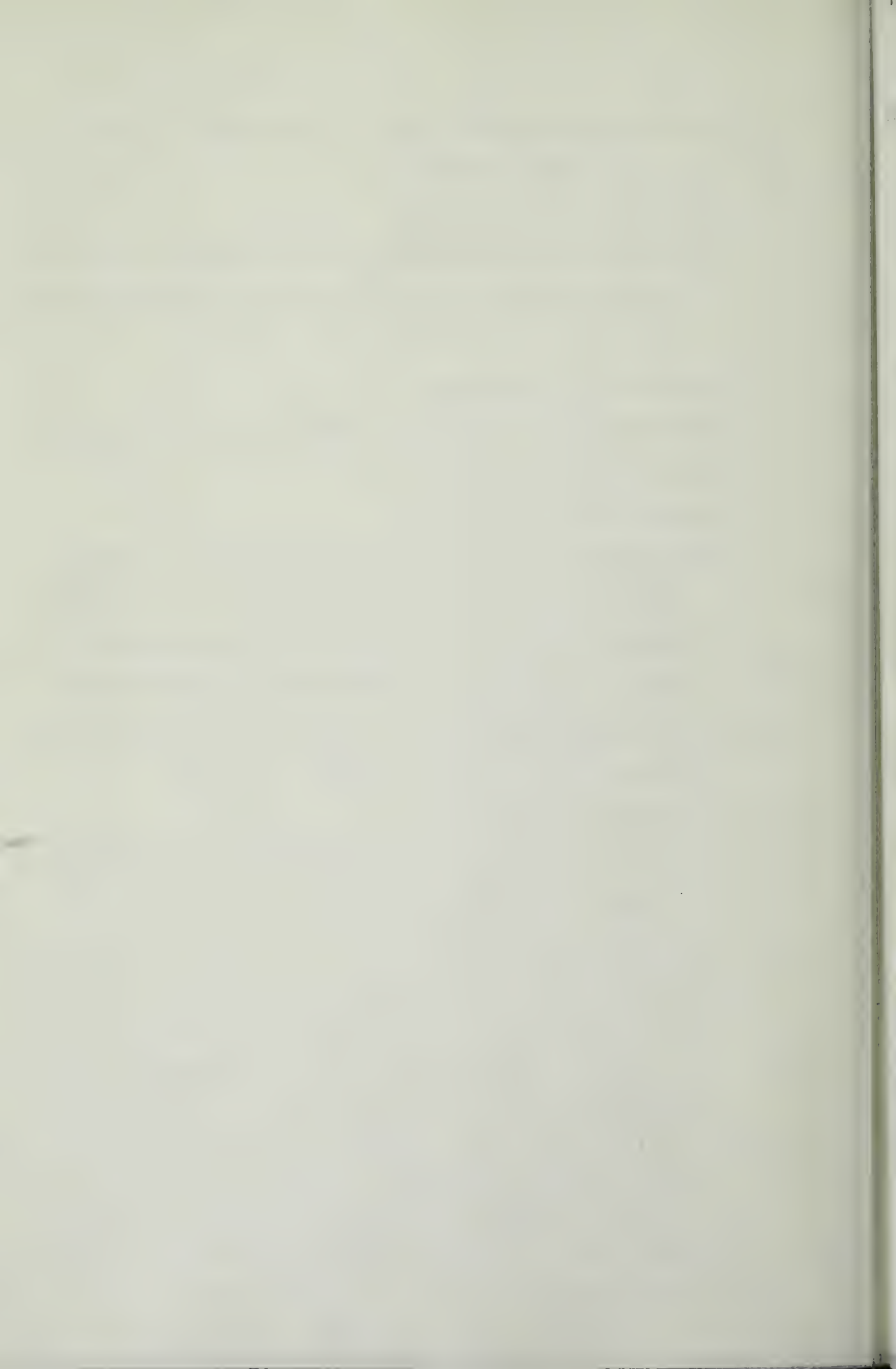
1942 The Division of Aid to Needy Blind was replaced by a Bureau of Aid to Needy Blind.

## 4. Bureau of War Services

1941 The Bureau of War Services was created within the Division of Public Assistance for the purpose of administering the programs of Civilian Control, Civilian Conservation and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Other Persons in Need Recourse of Executive Action of the Federal Government.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1940-1942, p. 7.

1946 This bureau was not mentioned in the department's Biennial Report, 1944-1946.



## Division of Child Welfare

1942 A Division of Child Welfare was created in the department in 1942, composed of the Bureau of Child Welfare Services, Bureau of Adoptions, and Bureau of Boarding Homes and Institutions.  
Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1942-1944, p. 6.

### 1. Bureau of Boarding Homes and Institutions

#### Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions

1938 The Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions relinquished the supervision of the field investigations of institutions and boarding homes to the Division of Field Service.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1938-1940, p. 46.

#### Bureau of Boarding Homes and Institutions

1942 The Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions was made a bureau and placed under the newly created Division of Child Welfare.

### 2. Bureau of Child Welfare Services

#### Division of Child Welfare Services

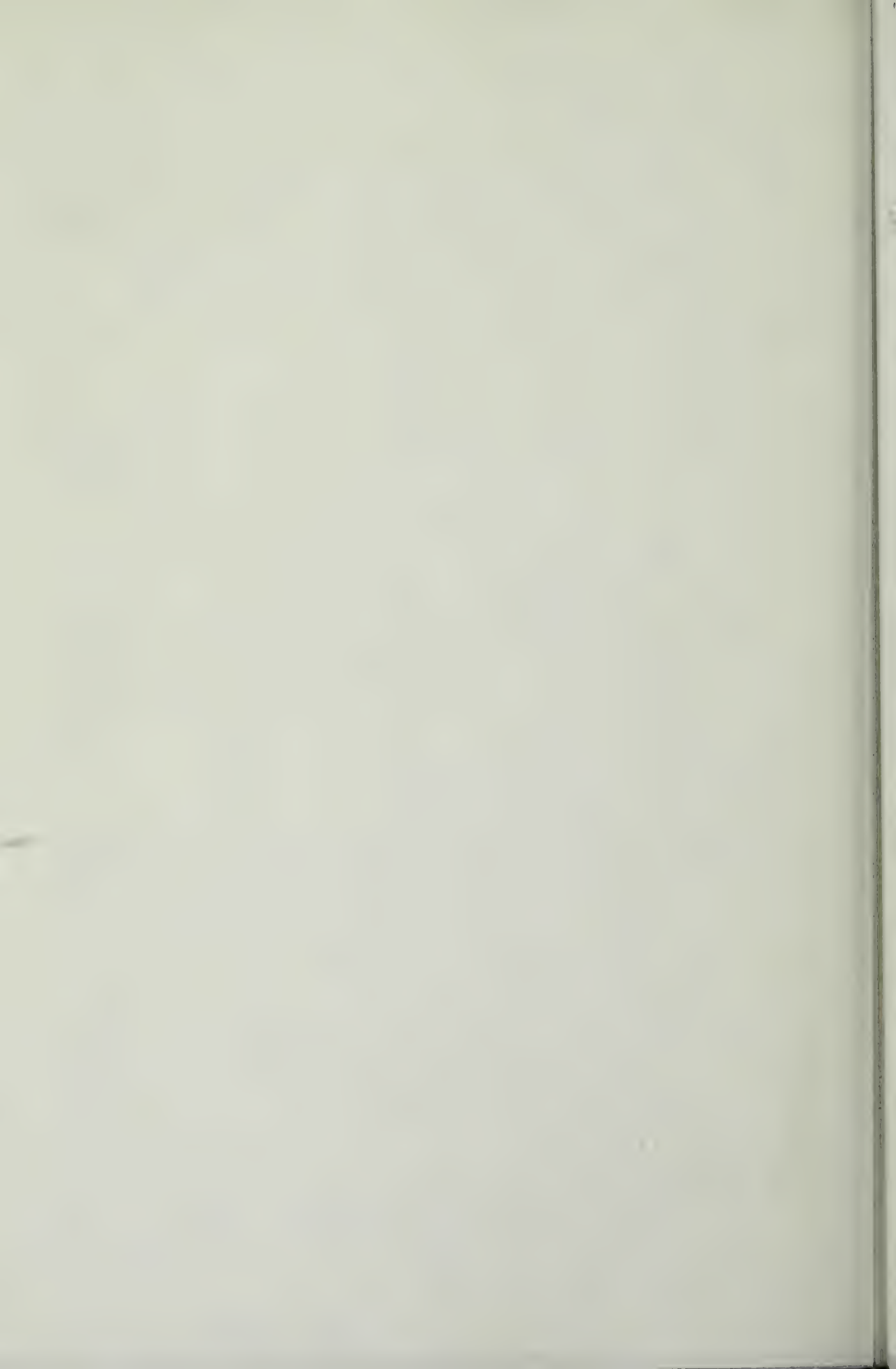
1938 The Division of Child Welfare was organized in 1938. State administrative changes in child welfare occurred as a result of the passage of the Child Welfare Act in 1938.

1942 In 1942 the Division of Child Welfare Services was replaced by the Bureau of Child Welfare Services located in the newly created Division of Child Welfare.

### 3. Bureau of Adoptions

#### Division of Adoptions

1942 The Division of Adoptions was renamed the Bureau of Adoptions



and transferred to the Division of Child Welfare established in 1942.

## Division of Administrative Services

1946 The Division of Research and Statistics, the Office Manager's Office, the Bureau of Administrative Accounting, and the Bureau of Audits were incorporated as bureaus into a newly created Division of Administrative Services under the supervision of an administrative assistant.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1944-1946, p. 6.

### 1. Bureau of Research and Statistics

#### Division of Research and Statistics

1936 Shortly after the acceptance by the federal government of California's plans for the Social Security categorical aids, the Division of Research and Statistics was established for the purpose of reporting to the State statistical information on the needs of the children. The Division is under the supervision of a chief.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1936-1938, p. 120.

#### Bureau of Research and Statistics

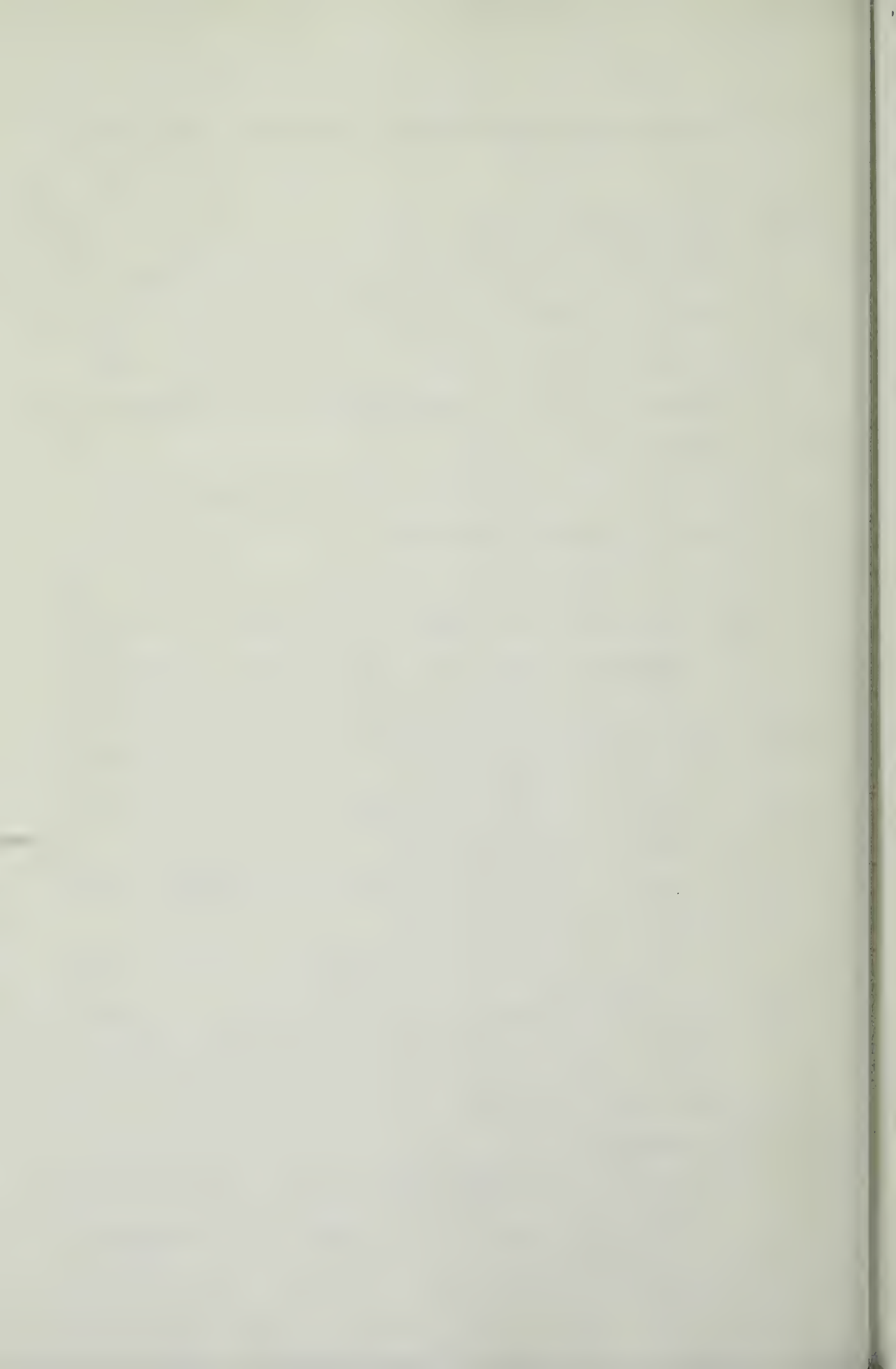
1946 The Division of Research and Statistics was incorporated into the Division of Administrative Services as a bureau.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1944-1946, p. 6.

### 2. Bureau of Office Management

#### Office Manager

1942 The position of Office Manager was established in the Department of Social Welfare in 1942 with the function of



supervising the Central Typing Unit, the Central File and Index Unit, and the Stock Room Unit. These functions were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Division of Financial Administration.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Report, 1942-1944, p. 6.

#### Bureau of Office Management

1946 The position of Office Manager was transferred to the Division of Administrative Services in 1946 as a Bureau of Office Management. The Bureau is responsible for the Central File and Index Unit, Central Typing Unit, and Supply Unit formerly called the Stock Room Unit.

#### B. Bureau of Administrative Accounting

1946 The Bureau of Administrative Accounting, formerly under the Division of Financial Administration, was transferred to the newly created Division of Administrative Services. For early history see Division of Financial Administration.

#### C. Bureau of Audits

1946 The Bureau of Audits, formerly under the Division of Financial Administration, was transferred to the newly created Division of Administrative Services. For early history see Division of Financial Administration.

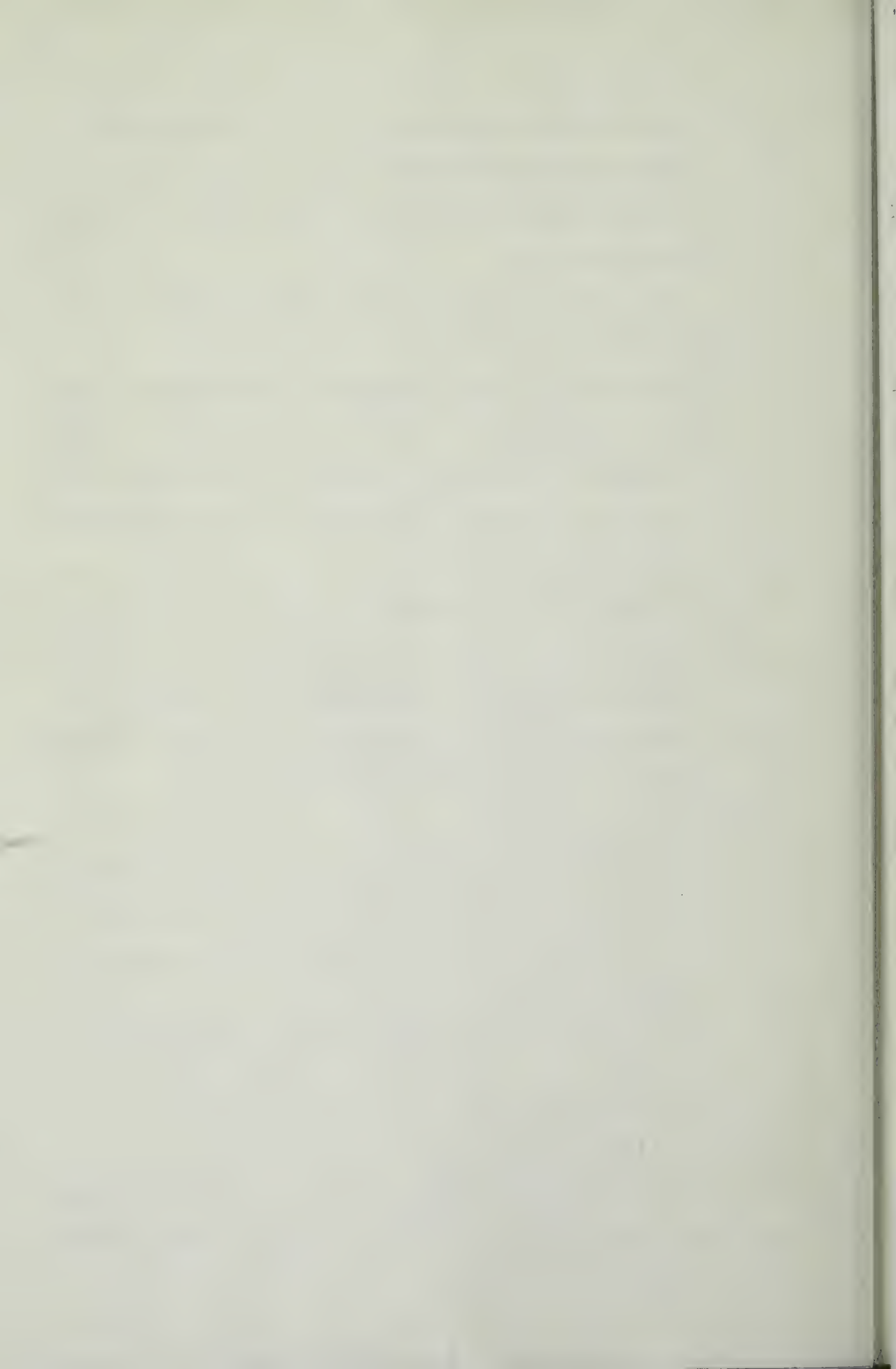
Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rep., 1944-1946, p. 6.

#### Division of Financial Administration

##### Division of Accounts and Audits

1946 The Division of Accounts and Audits was renamed the Division of Financial Administration which consists of three bureaus: Bureau of Estima-





ates, Admissions and Aid Accounts, Bureau of Office Audits, and Bureau of Collections..

1944 The Division of Financial Administration consisted of the Bureau of Administrative Accounting, Bureau of Office Audits, and Bureau of Field Audits.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1942-1944, p. 6.

1946 The Division of Financial Administration was abolished. The Bureau of Administrative Accounting and the Bureau of Audits were transferred to the Division of Administrative Services.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1944-1946, p. 6.

#### Division of County Aid to Indigent Sick

The Division of County Aid to Indigent Sick has been in operation under the present title since its organization on Oct. 1, 1915. The division is responsible for investigating, examining, and reporting on the operations of tax-supported medical services for the indigent sick.

#### Division of County Relations

The Division of County Relations was organized in 1927 and abolished in 1933 after its functions had been redelegated to other divisions within the Department (Blawie, Calif. State Gov't., p. 236-238). However, on May 20, 1933 the Social Welfare Board created another Division of County Relations for the purpose of caring for various functions which had been assigned to other division in the department but which affected the various counties. The first duty of the division was to enforce the personnel qualifications and job classifications established by the Social Welfare Board (Department of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1934-1936, p. 66).



1940 The Division of County Relations was abolished sometime in 1939 or early 1940. The personnel functions were transferred to the newly created Office of the Supervisor of Welfare Personnel Standards.

#### Office of the Supervisor of Welfare Personnel Standards

1939 The Office of the Supervisor of Welfare Personnel Standards was set up in 1939 for the purpose of establishing a merit system as required by the Federal Social Security Act. The office was also responsible for the personnel functions of the department until the Division of Personnel and Training absorbed these functions.

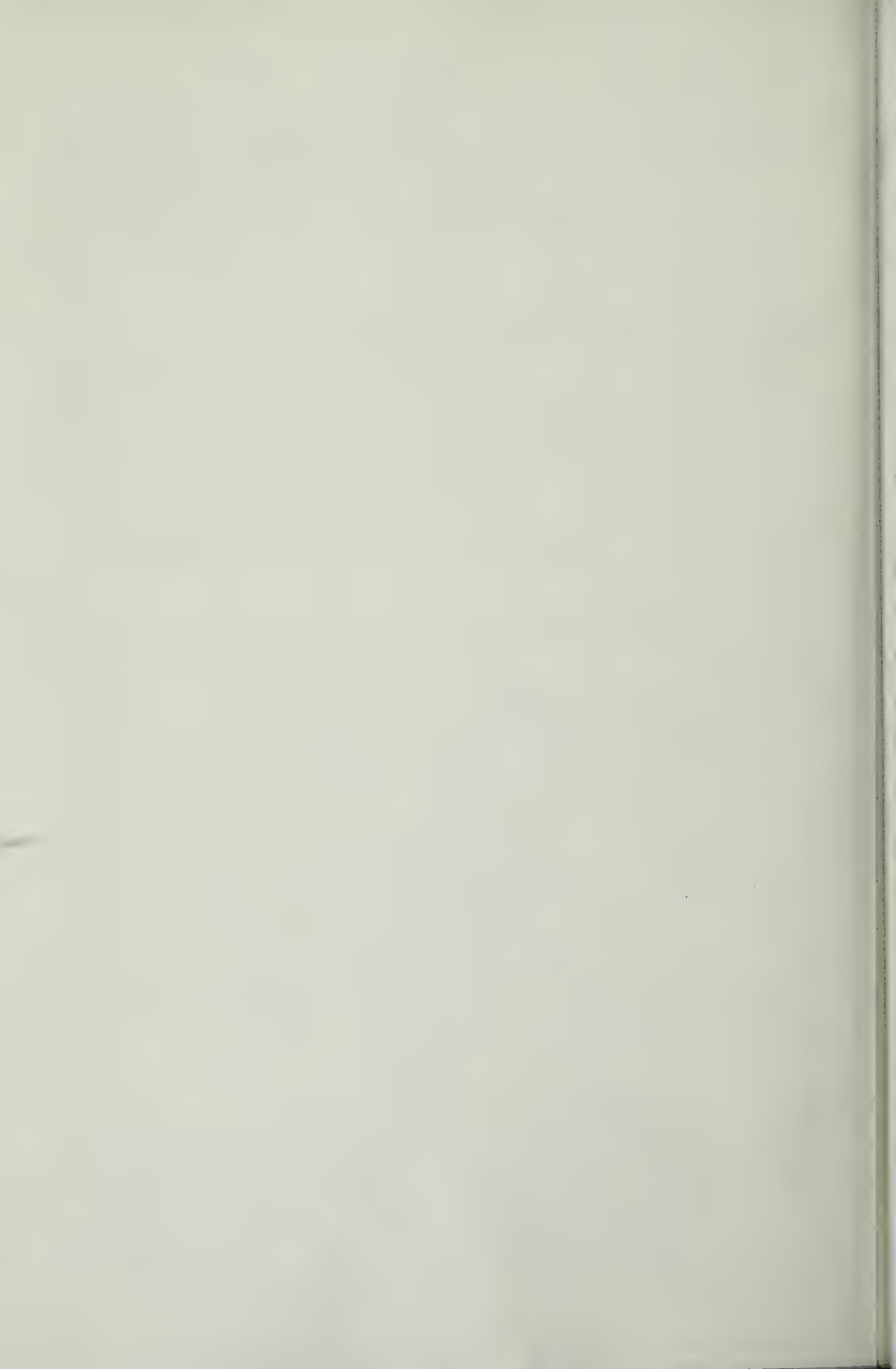
Dept. of Social Welfare, Annual Rept., 1938-1940, p. 8 and 17.

#### Division of Personnel and Training

The Division of Personnel and Training absorbed the personnel functions of the former Office of the Supervisor of Welfare Personnel Standards. In February 1946 a Supervisor of Staff Development was added to the division for the purpose of serving as a training consultant for county welfare departments and to supervise the training of all new social workers for the department. A Planning and Policy Commission on Staff Development composed of staff members and county welfare directors was appointed in May 1946 to advise the supervisor.

#### Division of Field Service

1940 The Division of Field Service was established for the purpose of maintaining a direct line of contact between the department and the county welfare departments in regard to the public assistance



programs. The division is divided into four districts, each under the supervision of a district supervisor.

1946 The Division of Field Service was abolished. The field operations in Southern California remained under the administrative supervision of the Los Angeles office and in Northern California were placed under the supervision of the heads of the Divisions of Public Assistance, Child Welfare, and Administrative Services. Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1944-1946, p. 6.

#### Los Angeles Regional Office

The assistant to the director (Los Angeles) is responsible to the director for operation of the Los Angeles district office, for field operations in Southern California, and for representing the director in official contacts with agencies and organizations in Southern California. The field staff and operations are now assumed into two major groupings, those in Northern California and those in Southern California.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Report, 1942-1944, p. 7-8.

#### Division of Jail Inspection

Jail inspection was conducted by the Department of Social Welfare shortly after the department organization in 1927. A cut in the budget eliminated this activity from 1933 to 1937. A jail inspector was added to the staff in 1937 and inspection activities were reassumed.

Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Rept., 1936-1938, p. 100.

1939 The Division of Jail Inspection was abolished.

#### Bureau of Probation

Bureau of Probation



The Division of Probation was established in the Department in 1929 for the purpose of administering the 1929 Law that gave to the Department of Social Welfare the power to investigate and make reports upon the probation work in the various counties and to require monthly reports from the probation officers."

#### Bureau of Probation

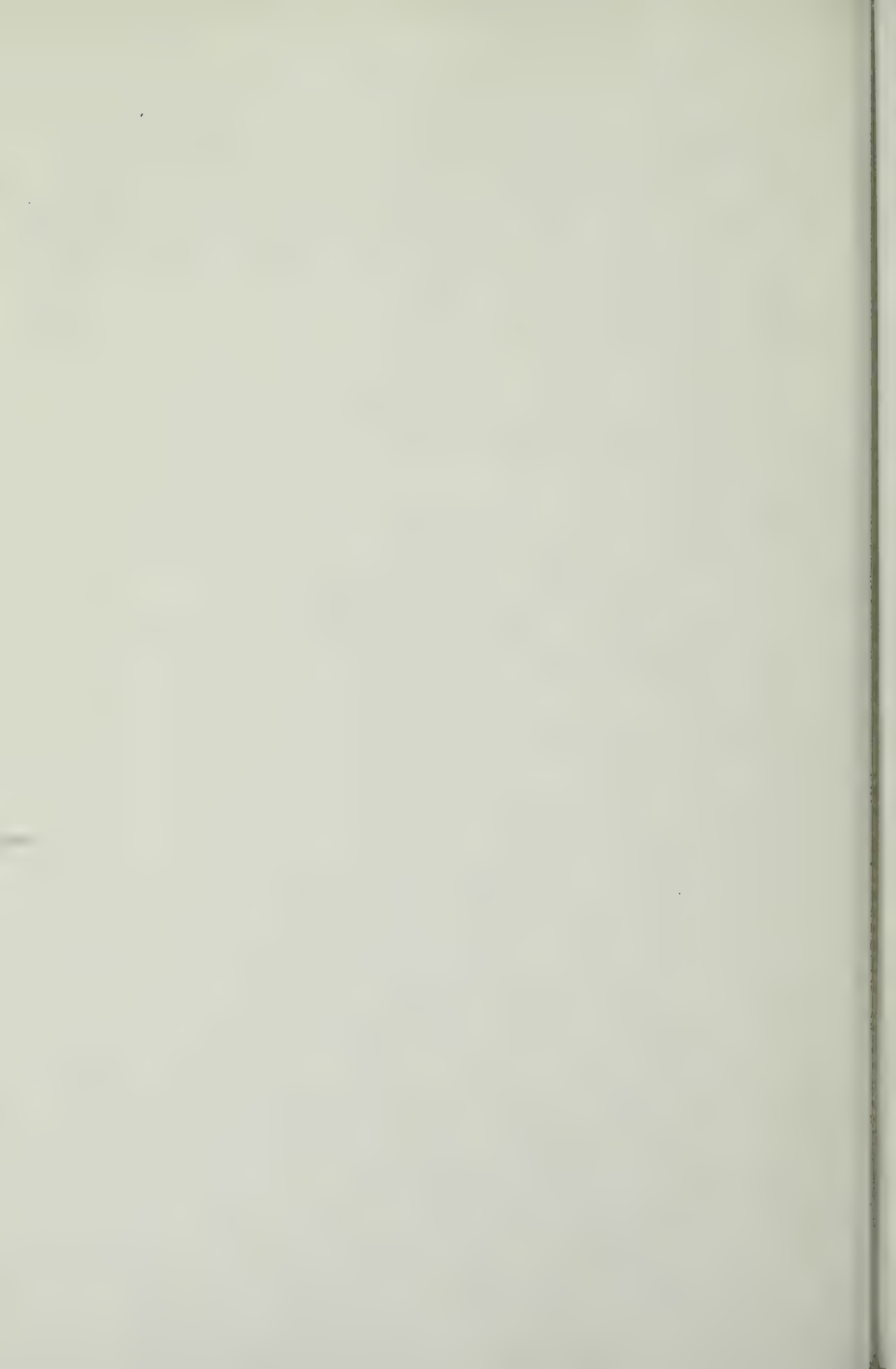
1942 The designation for the division became Bureau of Probation.

Calif. Dept. of Social Welfare, Biennial Report, 1942-1944 (1944), p. 7.

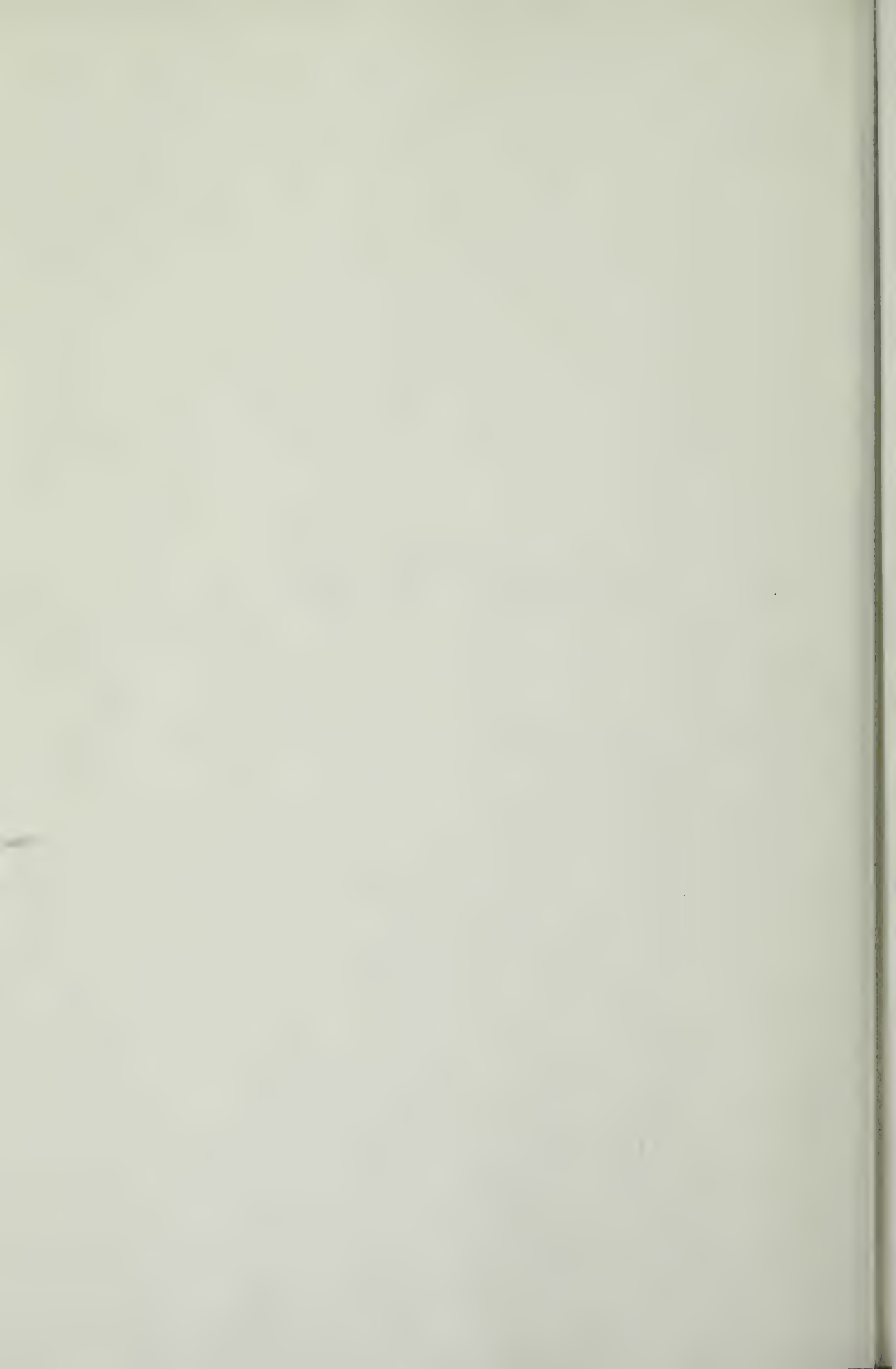
1943 The power of supervision over adult and juvenile probation and probation officers was transferred from the Department of Social Welfare to the Youth Authority in 1943.

Stats. 1943, ch. 397, p. 1917. Approved May 13, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.

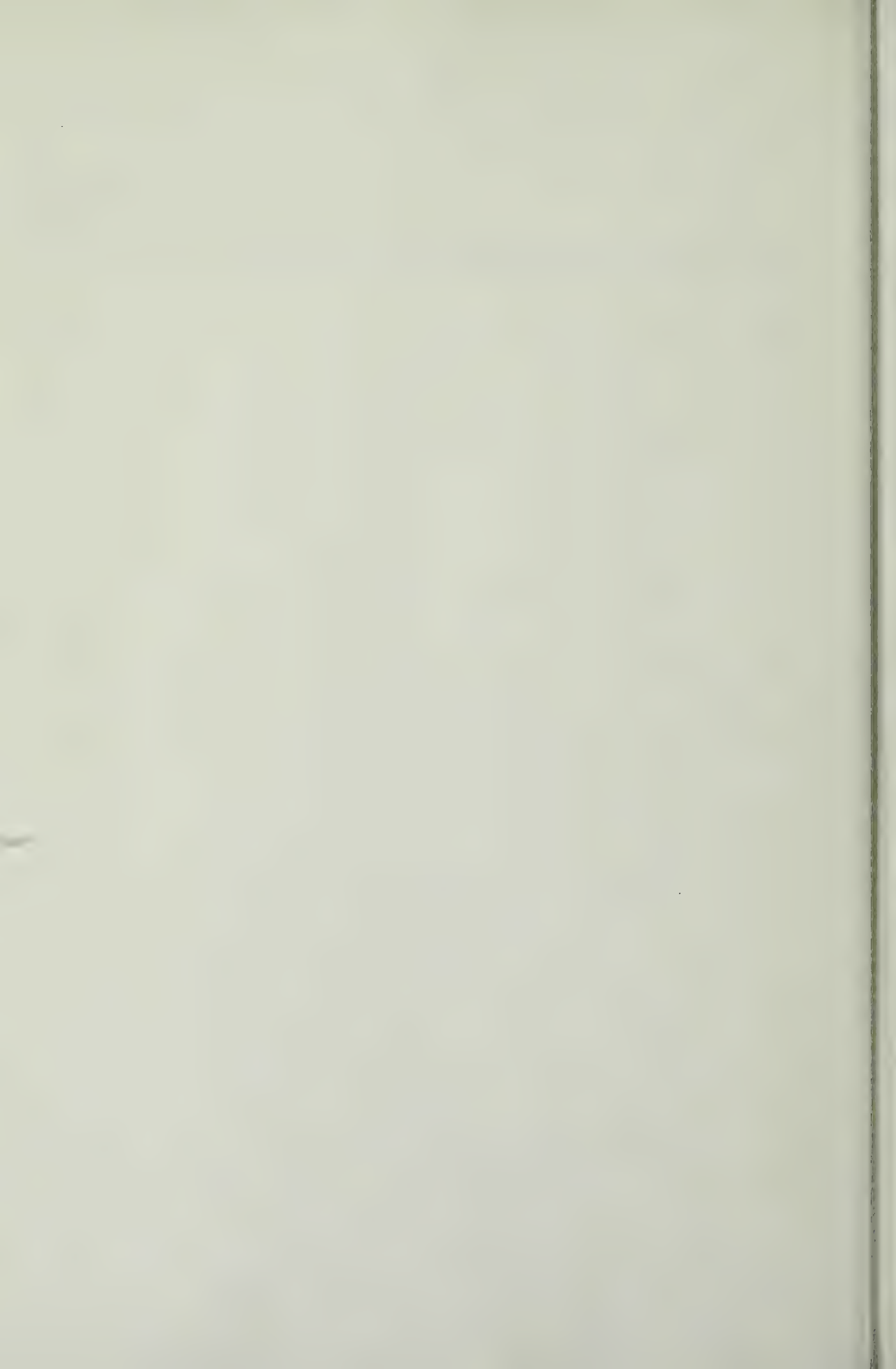




REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

As organized June 1949

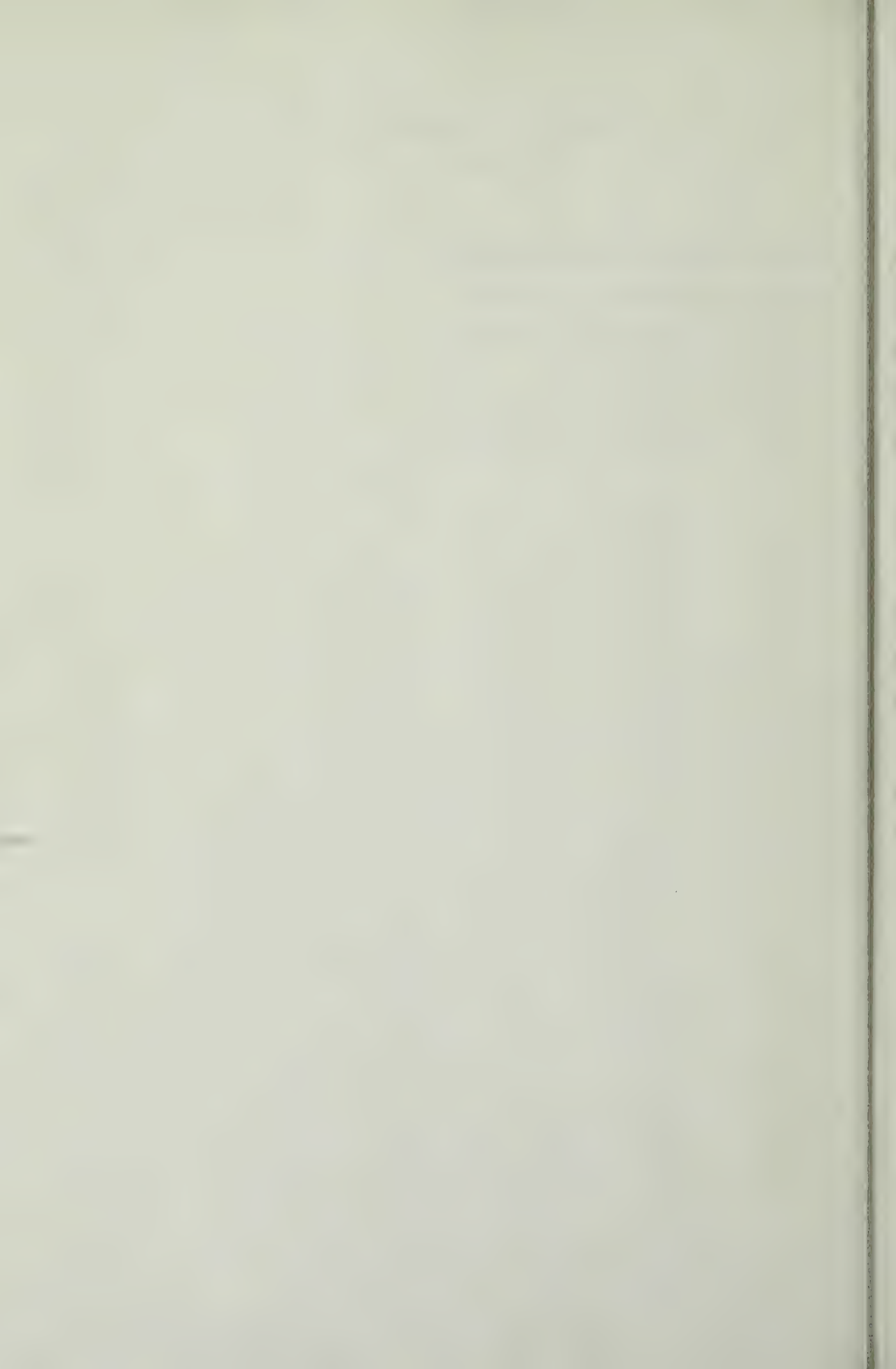
DIVISION OF FARM AND HOME PURCHASES

DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

DIVISION OF SERVICE AND COORDINATION

DIVISION OF VETERANS' HOMES

1. Veterans' Home of California
2. Veterans' Relief Corps Home



## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs was renamed the Department of Veterans' Affairs when the department was reorganized in 1946 (ch. 111, p. 142, first extra session. Approved March 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946). The military functions of the department, Division of Military Affairs under the direction of the Adjutant General, were set up in the newly created Office of Adjutant General.

The Athletics Commission and the Division of Athletics were transferred to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards.

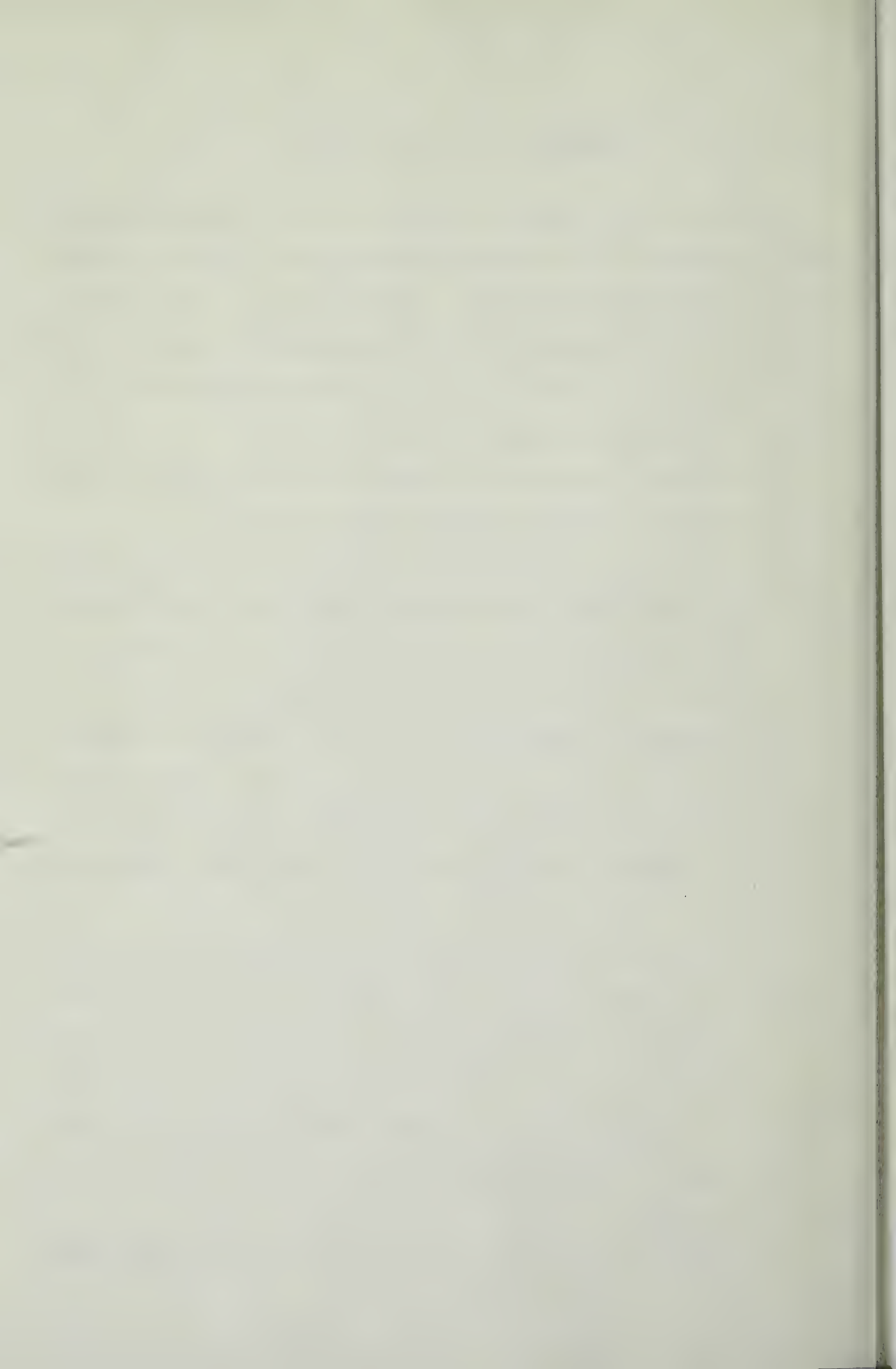
The Department of Veterans' Affairs succeeded to the duties of Veterans' Welfare, the Veterans' Welfare Board, the California Veterans' Commission, the Division of Veterans' Homes of California, and the Board of Managers of the United States Veterans' Home of California.

The Director of Veterans' Affairs is the administrative head of the department and is a member of the Veterans' Council of California of every veterans' finance committee in lieu of the chairman of the Veterans' Welfare Board. There was a Deputy Director of Veterans' Affairs appointed by the Board.

The law provided for four divisions: Division of Farm and Home Purchases to be administered by the Manager of Farm and Home Purchases; Division of Educational Assistance to be administered by the Manager of Educational Assistance; Division of Service and Coordination to be administered by the Manager of Service and Coordination; and Division of Veterans' Homes to be administered by the Manager of Veterans' Homes of California, who is also called Manager.

The History of the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, 1937-





1946, is outlined in the following pages. The current organization of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, 1947, follows this earlier history. For current legal provisions affecting the operations of the department or the administration of military activities, the latest Military and Veterans Code should be consulted.



## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

### I

Historical: 1937-1946

#### Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs

The Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs was composed of the Division of Military, Division of Military Affairs, Division of Veterans' Homes, and the Division of Veterans' Welfare.

In 1945 the California Veterans' Commission was created in the Division of Veterans' Welfare.

#### State Athletic Commission

1937 The Athletic Commission was increased from three to five members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years.

Stats. 1937, ch. 651, p. 1737. Approved June 29, 1937; in effect Aug. 27, 1937.

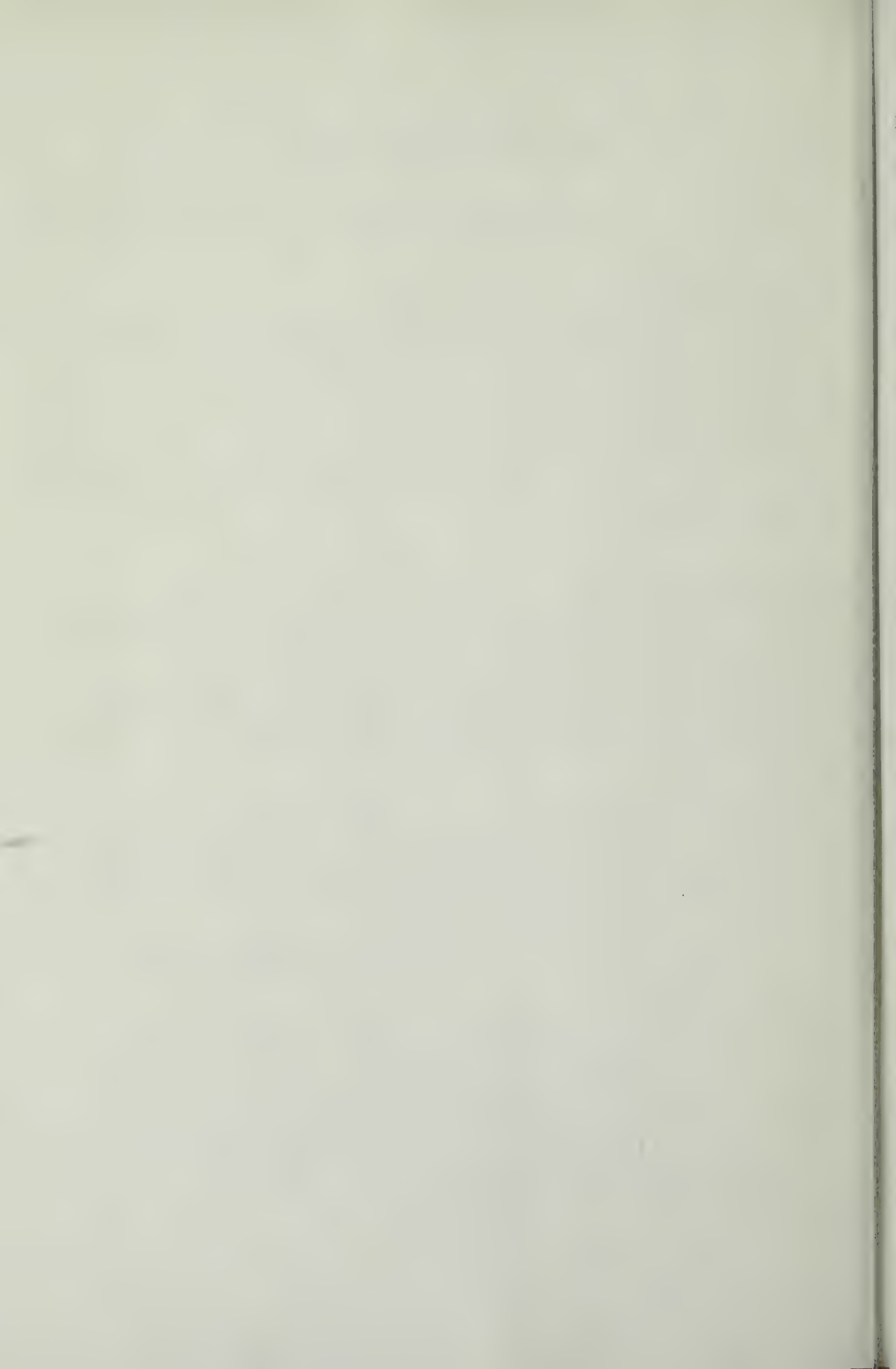
#### Division of Athletics

1941 The laws relating to the regulation of boxing contests and sparring and wrestling matches and exhibitions were revised and consolidated in the Business and Professions Code.

Stats. 1941, ch. 45, p. 102. Approved March 19, 1941; in effect

The State Athletic Commission and the Division of Athletics were transferred to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards when the Department of Veterans' Affairs was established.

Stats. 1946, ch. 11A, p. 143. First Ex. Sess. Approved March 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.



### Division of Military Affairs

1946 The Division of Military Affairs was transferred to the newly created Office of Adjutant General.

Stats. 1946, ch. 114, p. 143, First Ex. Sess. Approved March 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

### Division of Veterans' Homes

1946 The Division of Veterans' Homes, comprising the Veterans' Home of California and the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California, was transferred to the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Board of Directors of the Veterans' Home of California and the Board of Directors of the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California were abolished.

Stats. 1946, ch. 114, p. 143, First Ex. Sess. Approved March 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

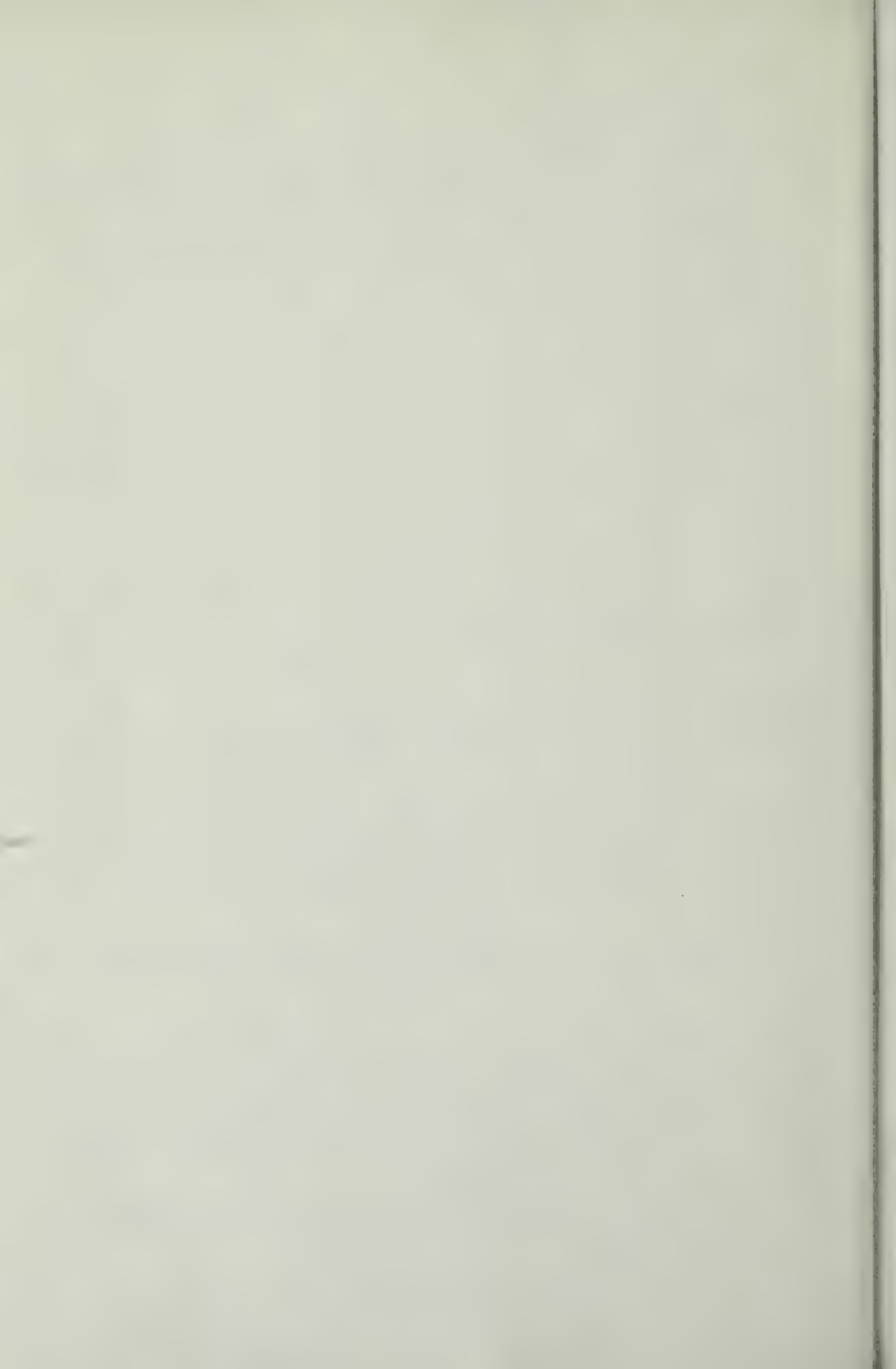
### Division of Veterans' Welfare

1945 The Division of Veterans' Welfare consisted of the Veterans' Welfare Board, the California Veterans' Commission, the Division of Farm and Home Purchases, and the Veterans' Dependents' Educational Act Division. The Chairman of the Veterans' Welfare Board was chief of the

Stats. 1945, ch. 1431, p. 2754. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

1945 The Veterans' Welfare Board, created in 1921, consisted of five members, all veterans, who were appointed by the Governor for four-year

Stats. 1945, ch. 39, p. 401. Approved April 24, 1945; in effect May 1, 1945.



## Veterans' Welfare Board (cont'd)

1946 The Veterans' Welfare Board was replaced by the California Veterans' Board when the Department of Veterans' Affairs was organized.

Stats. 1946, ch. 114, p. 148, First Ex. Sess. Approved March 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

## California Veterans' Commission

1945 The California Veterans' Commission was organized and attached to the Division of Veterans' Welfare in the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs. This commission consisted of not more than sixteen members appointed by the Governor. The commission coordinated the programs of the departments and agencies of the state in respect to matters affecting veterans of World War II.

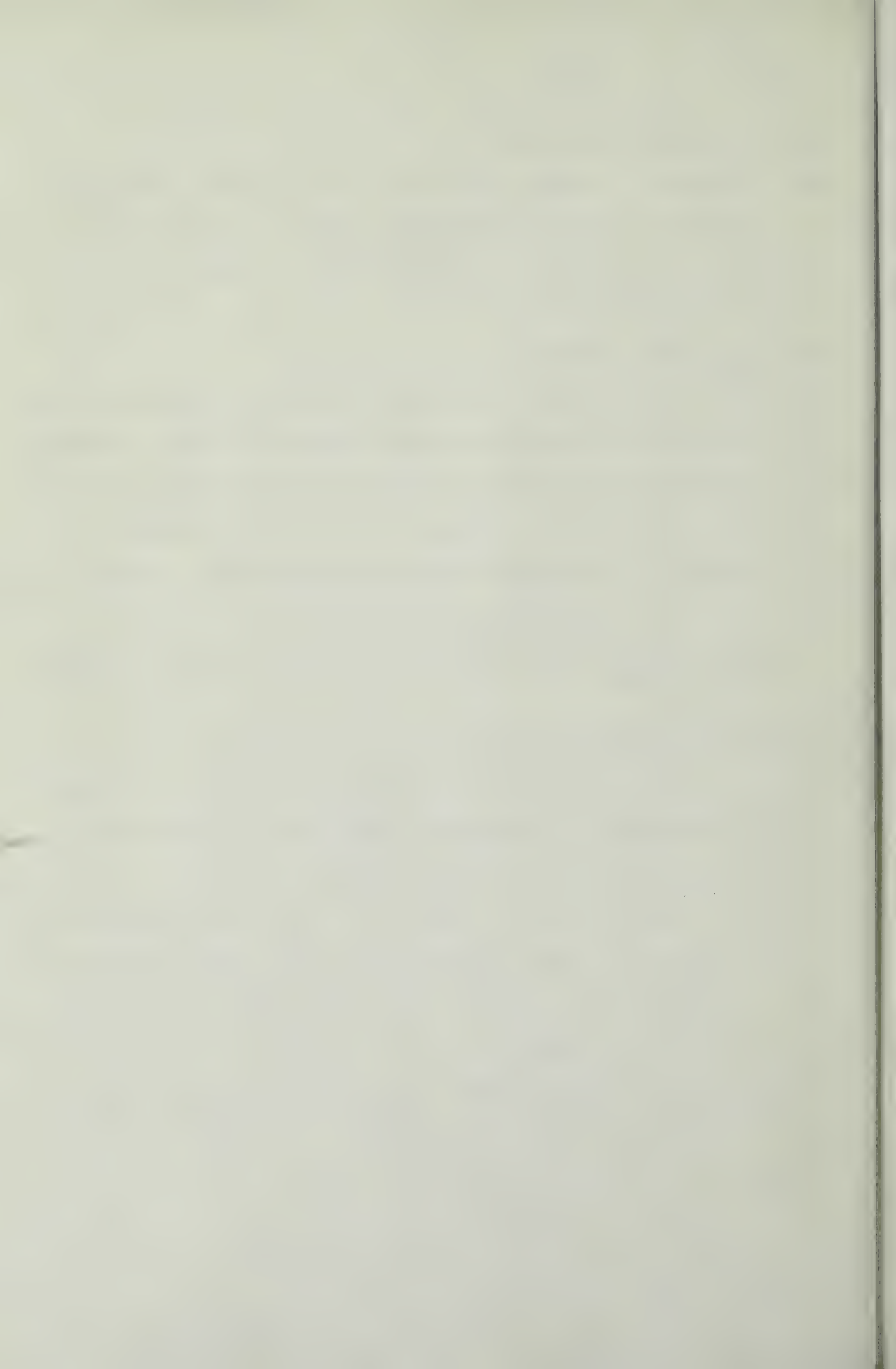
Stats. 1945, ch. 1481, p. 2754. Approved July 17, 1945; in effect Sept. 15, 1945.

## Veterans' Finance Committee of 1943

1943 The Veterans' Finance Committee of 1943 was created for the purpose of administering a fund created to provide farm and home aid for veterans in accordance with the provisions of the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act, 1943. The committee was composed of the Governor, the Treasurer, the Director of Finance, the Director of the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, and the Director of the Department of Agriculture. The Director of the Department of Agriculture was the principal adviser for the committee.

Stats. 1943, ch. 535, p. 1111. Approved Aug. 1, 1943; in effect Aug. 4, 1943.





## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

### II

Present Organization: June 1949

#### Department of Veterans' Affairs

##### California Veterans' Board

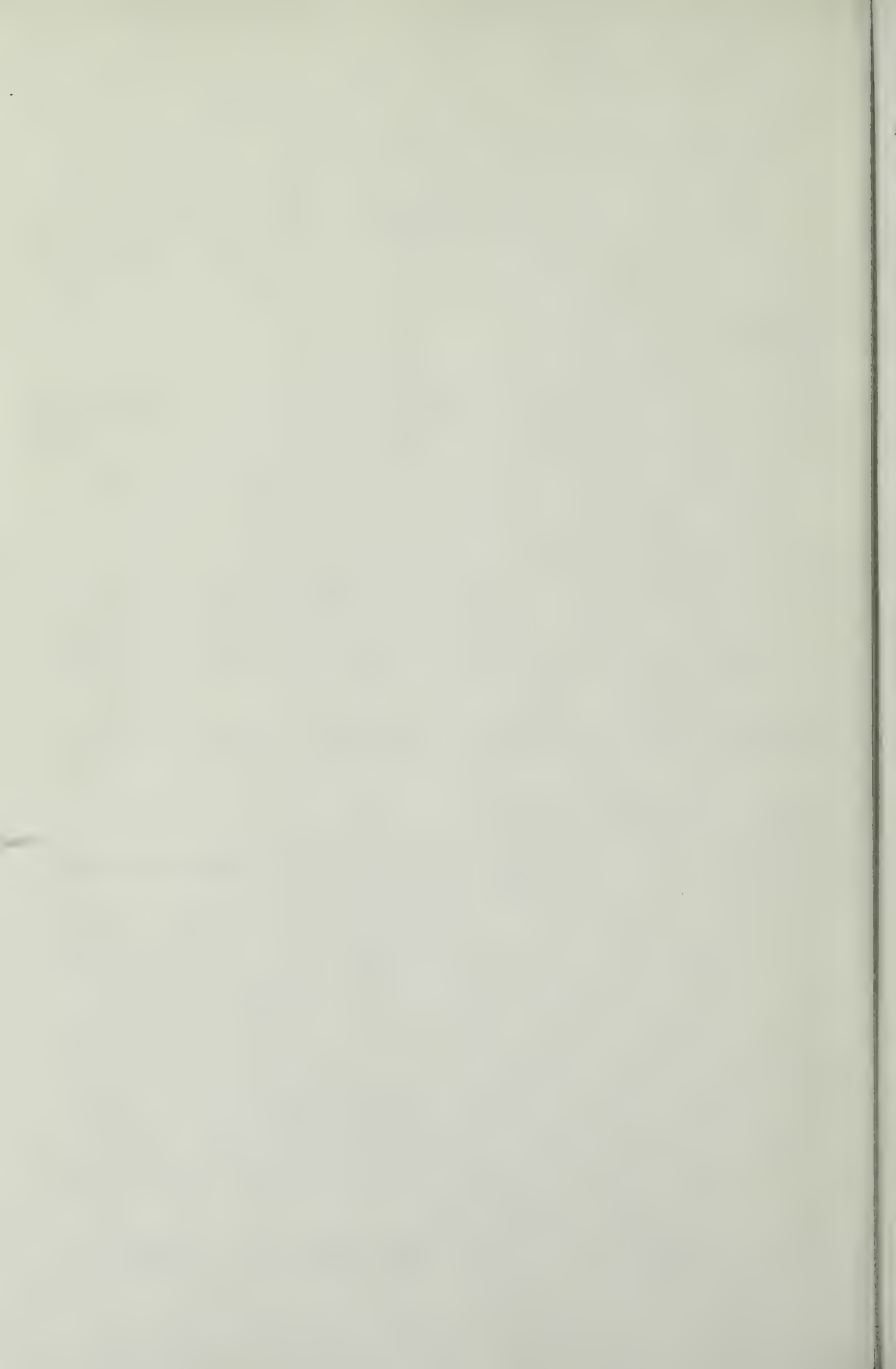
1946 The California Veterans' Board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years (each member shall be a veteran). The board was organized in place of the former Veterans' Welfare Board, the Board of Administration of the Veterans' Affairs, the Board of Directors of the Veterans' Affairs, and the Board of Administration of the Veterans' Affairs. The board determines policy and establishes rules and regulations for the administration of the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Stats. 1946, ch. 114, p. 11, Section 11, approved Feb. 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

##### Veterans' Welfare Finance Committee

The Veterans' Welfare Finance Committee is a continuation of the earlier committee of 1943. The Veterans' Welfare Finance Committee is composed of five members consisting of the Governor, State Controller, State Auditor, Director of Finance, and Director of Veterans' Affairs. The purpose of this committee is to create a fund to provide home aid for veterans in accordance with provisions of the Veterans' Home and Home Purchase Act of 1943. The committee is to create a debt against the state by issuing bonds for the Veterans' Bond Act of 1946 passed by the Legislature and approved by the people, February 11, 1946.

Stats. 1946, ch. 114, p. 21, first ex. sess. Approved Feb. 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.



#### DIVISION OF FARM AND HOME PURCHASES

1946 The Division of Farm and Home Purchases was under the direction of the Veterans' Welfare Board, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, before that department was reorganized in 1946 to the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The division administers the Farm Home Purchase Acts of 1921 and 1943 which had been consolidated into one operation. The division functioned under the direction of a manager.

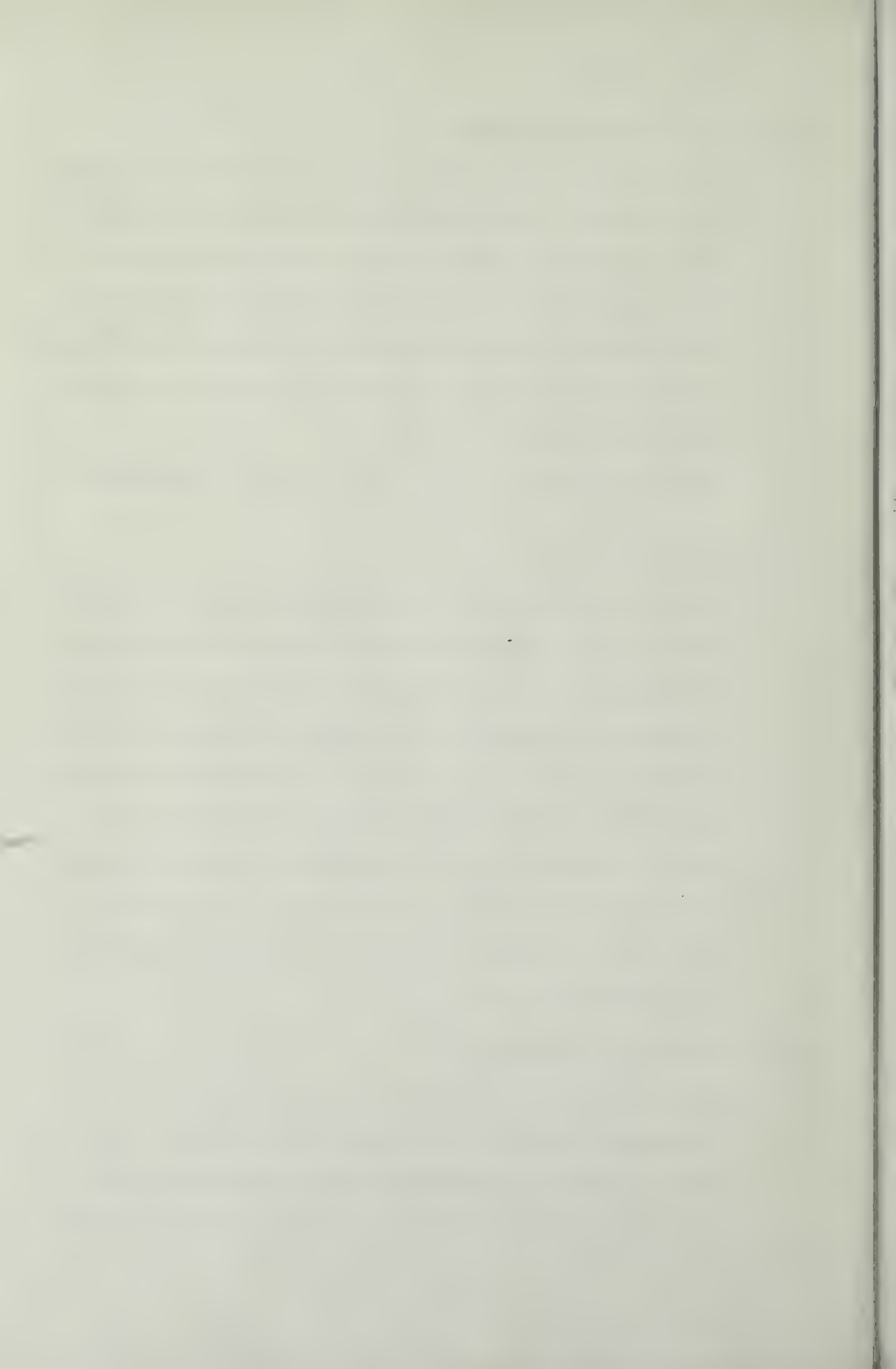
Stats. 1946, ch. 114, p. 148, First Ex. Sess. Approved March 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

#### DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

1946 The Division of Educational Assistance was formerly called the Veterans' Dependents' Educational Act Division, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs. At present the division functions under the direction of a manager who enforces the California Veterans' Educational Institute Act and the Veterans' Dependents' Educational Act which extend educational benefits to Veterans of World War II, the unmarried widows, and dependent children (orphans) of World Wars I and II, if the veteran's death resulted from war service, or as a result of a wartime-service-connected disease.

#### DIVISION OF SERVICE AND COORDINATION

1946 The Division of Service and Coordination absorbed part of the duties of the California Veterans' Commission in 1946. The division provides informational and advisory service to aid County Service Offices and Service Centers designed to assist



veterans; it provides for the certification of veterans for preferential credits in state civil service examinations; and it assists veterans in presenting and pursuing such claims as they may have against the United States arising out of war service, and in establishing their rights to any privilege, preference, care, or compensation provided for by the laws of the United States.

Stats. 1946, ch. 124, p. 143, First Ex. Sess. Approved March 11, 1946; in effect May 21, 1946.

#### Division of Veterans' Homes

This Division comprises two institutions, the Veterans' Home of California and the Women's Relief Corps Home of California. The division is under the administration of the Commandant, Veterans' Home of California, who is also called Manager of the Division of Veterans' Homes.

#### Veterans' Home of California

1947 The Veterans' Home is under the management and control of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the California Veterans' Board. The Home is administered by the Commandant, Veterans' Home of California.

Stats. 1947, ch. 124, p. 143. Approved April 24, 1947; in effect May 21, 1947.

#### Women's Relief Corps Home

1947 The Women's Relief Corps Home is under the management and control of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the California Veterans' Board. The Home is administered by the Commandant, Women's Relief Corps Home of California.

Stats. 1947, ch. 124, p. 143. Approved April 24, 1947; in effect May 21, 1947.

